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# European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests 2019-2021

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## STUDY

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EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service  
Directorate-General for the Presidency (DG PRES)



# European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests 2019–2021

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## Study

This study seeks to present a comprehensive overview of non-legislative resolutions adopted by the European Parliament between July 2019 and December 2021 on the basis of own-initiative reports, in the light of the response provided by the European Commission, the subsequent follow-up documents and related actions undertaken by the Commission up to 31 January 2022. The publication is part of the Parliament's Strategic Execution Framework (2019-2021). The aim of this joint DG PRES and DG EPRS project on Improved reporting on European Commission follow-up to European Parliament resolutions is to facilitate the monitoring of the Commission's follow-up to those resolutions.

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## Executive summary

This is the second edition of the study on the European Commission's follow-up to European Parliament requests. While the overall structure of the study remains the same, there are some **noteworthy changes**. First, as this publication covers the first half of the ongoing ninth parliamentary term – from 2 July 2019 to 31 December 2021 – there was a need to set **a cut-off date for all information** that could be used for its purposes. Therefore, only information that was available as of **31 January 2022** was used. More specifically, this information is sourced from the final versions of the Commission's replies to Parliamentary requests and from the **'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and legislative-initiative reports (INL), which are dealt with in separate chapters**. Since the beginning of the ninth parliamentary term, the Commission's replies to INLs are in the form of letters sent by the Commission to the Parliament. These letters are not structured in the same way as the Commission follow-up documents on INIs. Third, this edition also uses a **simplified approach to the types of Commission replies** and uses an updated version for the colour codes used in the tables for INIs. The details on these changes are described in the relevant chapters.

While exercising its scrutiny function, the European Parliament supervises the work of the European Commission in order to uphold the Commission's accountability and foster democratic legitimacy in the European Union. One of the tools allowing Parliament to carry out its scrutiny power is to use resolutions adopted in plenary. Pursuant to point 16 in [the 2010 Framework Agreement](#) on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission, the Commission agrees to inform the Parliament, in writing, within three months after the adoption of a parliamentary resolution, on action taken in response to specific requests addressed to it in that resolution. Paragraph 10 in [the 2016 Interinstitutional Agreement](#) between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making reinforces that provision with regard to legislative-initiative reports, by stating that the Commission has to reply within three months by adopting a specific communication laying out its proposed mode of action. If the Commission decides not to submit a proposal in response to such a request, it has to inform the institution concerned of the detailed reasons and provide, where appropriate, an analysis of possible alternatives. The Commission also has to respond to any issues raised by the co-legislators in relation to analyses on the European added value and the cost of non-Europe.

It should be stressed that none of the above-cited agreements provides a specific designation for the document by which the Commission should respond to a request by the Parliament. **This study uses the terms 'follow-up' or 'follow-up document'**, borrowed from the response document itself. As already mentioned above, the Commission has also started sending **letters** to the Parliament in reply to its INLs.

This document provides an analysis of Commission follow-up documents, its aim being to **support the European Parliament's scrutiny power over the Commission** and to **facilitate the monitoring of the European Commission follow-up to Parliamentary resolutions**. The study analyses how and to what extent the Commission has reacted to Parliament resolutions and initiatives in its follow-up documents and whether it has fulfilled its promises made in these documents. In addition, the study aims to establish whether Parliament resolutions make reference to European implementation assessments (ex-post evaluations) and European added value assessments prepared by the Parliament's DG EPRS, as background studies supporting implementation reports and legislative own-initiative reports, respectively.

This study covers **193 non-legislative resolutions adopted by the European Parliament between October 2019 and December 2021**, of which 178 are based on ordinary own-initiative reports (INI) and 15 on legislative-initiative reports (INL). The European Parliament's resolutions vary substantially with regard to their content and volume, especially concerning the coverage of policy

areas and the length and number of the requests. Resolutions mostly refer to four main addressees: the European Commission, the EU Member States, the High Representative/Vice President, and the EU as a whole. The study focuses only on the European Parliament's requests **directly and explicitly** addressed to the **European Commission** and the High Representative/Vice President.

In response to the 178 INI resolutions, the **European Commission submitted 102 replies in the form of formal written follow-up documents**, while in 50 cases it informed that it would not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions, as it considered they were comprehensively addressed in plenary. There is no consistent or systematic approach in the way in which the Commission deals with requests for actions by the Parliament. In concrete terms, this means that some Commission follow-up documents are more detailed and structured than others, providing more information, more content and more promises for action. In addition, a better-structured document makes it easier to allocate a specific Commission reply to an individual Parliamentary request. Conversely, some follow-up documents from the Commission do not contain such a structure and are kept rather short, thus providing less information, less content and fewer commitments.

**Of the 15 INLs that the Parliament adopted since the beginning of the ninth Parliamentary term, the Commission replied to 12 in the form of letters** by the cut-off date for this study. The Commission had not yet replied to the remaining three INLs adopted in November and December 2021; nevertheless, it was still within the deadline for replying.

Based on an analysis of the Parliament's non-legislative resolutions adopted between July 2019 and December 2021, and the Commission follow-up documents, the following findings deserve particular attention:

### European Parliament resolutions

- 178 European Parliament resolutions were based on ordinary own-initiative reports (INI) and 15 resolutions on legislative-initiative reports (INL);
- the INIs contained a total of 3 301 Parliamentary requests put to the Commission;
- the INLs contained a total of 212 Parliamentary requests put to the Commission;
- occasionally, the Parliamentary requests concerned issues falling beyond the scope of the Commission's competence, which were consequently, by definition, not to be acted upon by the Commission;

### Commission follow-up documents

- the Commission provided a written answer to 152 out of 178 parliamentary INI resolutions included in this research;
- in 102 cases in the form of a formal follow-up document;
- in approximately 28 % of all INI cases (50 out of 178 documents), the Commission sent its final written reply within the three-month period agreed, whereas in the other cases this period was exceeded;
- in these 50 cases, the Commission sent the European Parliament a document informing that it would not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions.
- the average rate at which the Commission replied to individual Parliamentary requests was approximately 53 % of the total number of requests;
- the study identified three main types of replies provided by the Commission, namely, specific replies, general replies and a combination (mixed type) of the two; specific replies accounted for approximately 55 % of all three types of replies;
- in 57 % of the cases, the Commission provided its reply without proposing or promising to take further action;
- in 43 % of the cases, the Commission promised or proposed to take action;

- the Commission provided a written answer (in the form of a letter) to 12 out of the 15 parliamentary INL resolutions included in this research;
- as regards 26 INI procedures and 3 INL procedures, the replies by the Commission were not available by 31 January 2022 (cut-off date for this publication).

#### European added value assessment and European implementation assessment

- eight out of 11 European added value assessments supporting legislative reports and one exceptional ordinary own-initiative report (which was initiated on the basis of INL procedure authorisations) adopted between October 2020 and October 2021 were referred to in Parliament's resolutions;
- ten out of 16 European implementation assessments and ex-post evaluations supporting own-initiative reports adopted between September 2020 and November 2021 were referred to in Parliament's resolutions, while only 1 European implementation assessment (ex-post evaluation) was mentioned in Commission follow-up documents.

The data for the analysis, the analysis and the database were jointly produced by the Interinstitutional Relations Unit (IRU), DG PRES and the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS).

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## List of abbreviations

DG EPRS	Directorate General European Parliamentary Research Service
DG PRES	Directorate General Presidency
EAVA	European Added Value Unit
EVAL	Ex-Post Evaluation Unit
INI	ordinary own-initiative reports
INL	legislative own-initiative reports
IRU	Interinstitutional Relations Unit
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
FA	<a href="#">2010 Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission</a>
IIA-BLM	<a href="#">2016 Interinstitutional agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better law-making</a>
ROP	Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament

## List of parliamentary committees

AFCO	European Parliament Committee on Constitutional Affairs
AFET	European Parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs
AGRI	European Parliament Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
AIDA	European Parliament Special Committee on Artificial Intelligence in a Digital Age
ANIT	European Parliament Committee of Inquiry on Protection of Animals during Transport
BECA	European Parliament Special Committee on Beating Cancer
BUDG	European Parliament Committee on Budgets
CONT	European Parliament Committee on Budgetary Control
CULT	European Parliament Committee on Culture and Education
DEVE	European Parliament Committee on Development
ECON	European Parliament Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
EMPL	European Parliament Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
ENVI	European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
FEMM	European Parliament Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality
IMCO	European Parliament Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection

INGE	European Parliament Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation
INTA	European Parliament Committee on International Trade
ITRE	European Parliament Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
JURI	European Parliament Committee on Legal Affairs
LIBE	European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
PECH	European Parliament Committee on Fisheries
PETI	European Parliament Committee on Petitions
REGI	European Parliament Committee on Regional Development
TRAN	European Parliament Committee on Transport and Tourism

# 1. Introduction and methodology

## 1.1. General introduction

One of the European Parliament's scrutiny functions is to oversee the work of the European Commission in order to uphold the Commission's accountability and foster democratic legitimacy in the European Union. There are several instruments that allow the European Parliament to exercise these powers given to it by the Treaties.<sup>1</sup> An important instrument is the one enabling the Parliament to use the **resolutions adopted in plenary and request the Commission to provide explanations, carry out actions or start legislative procedures**.

The European Parliament uses its resolutions to convey its political positions and call on the Commission to take new legislative or political initiatives. The Parliament adopts **legislative and non-legislative resolutions**. Legislative resolutions concern its position in relation to proposed legislation, whereas non-legislative resolutions are based on own-initiative reports and topical resolutions. While both the latter types of resolutions are non-binding, they can include requests by the Parliament to the Commission to take specific action and to inform the Parliament whether and to what extent the Commission intends to take action.<sup>2</sup>

**Despite the fact that non-legislative resolutions are not binding**, pursuant to point 16 of the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission (FA) and paragraph 10 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (IIA BLM) (Article 225 TFEU (INL)), **the Commission has agreed to inform the Parliament in writing, within three months of the adoption of a Parliamentary resolution, on action taken in response to specific requests addressed to it in Parliamentary resolutions**. According to these provisions, the Commission is to reply to the cases where it has not been able to act according to the positions adopted by the Parliament. In case of urgent requests, both provisions allow for a shortening of this period. At the same time, this period can be extended by a month. The FA does not include any further specifics regarding the character of this follow-up document. Point 16 of the FA notes that such follow-up communication is to be in written form. The Parliament should endeavour to avoid asking oral or written questions concerning issues on which the Commission has submitted a written follow-up document.

Furthermore, paragraph 10 IIA BLM requires the Commission, pursuant to Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), to give 'prompt and detailed consideration to requests for proposals for Union acts' made by Parliament. In this case, the Commission should reply to these requests within three months, while it should also adopt a specific communication explaining the intended follow-up. Moreover, if the Commission decides not to submit a proposal, it needs to provide detailed reasons for its decision and, where appropriate, also an analysis of possible alternatives. It should also reply to issues raised by the Parliament concerning European added value and the cost of non-Europe. In addition, the Commission has to present its reply before the Parliament or the Council, if so requested. The provisions of both agreements have to be read in conjunction (paragraph 10 of IIA-BLM and point 16 of the FA, the last covering both legislative and non-legislative resolutions of the EP). Rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament (ROP), sets specific procedural rules for requesting that the Commission submit a legislative proposal amending an existing act or leading to a new legislative act. Parliament does this by means

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, Remáč M., [Parliamentary scrutiny of the European Commission: Implementation of Treaty provisions](#), EPRS, European Parliament, July 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Remáč M. and Zana-Szabo G., [European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests 2017-2019](#), EPRS, European Parliament, June 2020.

of a resolution (on the basis of an own-initiative report), adopted by a majority of its component Members.<sup>3</sup>

**Non-legislative Parliament resolutions are generally based on own-initiative reports prepared by one or several parliamentary committees.** Currently, the Decision of the Conference of Presidents of December 2002<sup>4</sup> recognises **five types of own-initiative reports**:

- legislative-initiative reports;<sup>5</sup>
- strategic reports;<sup>6</sup>
- non-legislative own-initiative reports;<sup>7</sup>
- annual activity and monitoring reports as listed in Annex 1 of the 2002 Decision;
- implementation reports on transposition into national law, implementation and enforcement of the Treaties and other Union legislation, soft law instruments and international agreements in force or subject to provisional application.<sup>8</sup>

Rules concerning these reports are included in the Parliament's Compendium of Rules and in the amended version of the 2002 Decision.

The present study covers **European Parliament non-legislative resolutions adopted between July 2019 and December 2021** and based either on **ordinary own-initiative reports (INI)** or on **legislative-initiative reports (INL)**. The latter correspond to the first type of own-initiative reports listed above, while ordinary own-initiative reports can take the form of the remaining types of own-initiative reports listed above.

<sup>3</sup> A proposal for a Union act on the basis of Article 225 TFEU can be tabled by any Member but also jointly by up to ten Members. It has to include the legal basis and can contain an explanatory statement of a maximum of 150 words. The President of Parliament, to whom such a proposal should be submitted, can refer it to the committee responsible for an opinion. The proposal is announced in the plenary and referred to the responsible committee if the President declares it admissible. The proposal has to be translated into those official EU languages that are considered necessary in order for a summary consideration to be possible. The responsible committee should then take its decision within three months of the referral, during which the authors of the proposal can address the committee. According to this rule, the Conference of Committee Chairs (CCC) has to monitor whether the Commission fulfils its obligations according to point 10 IIA BLM regularly. The CCC has to report to the Conference of Presidents regularly.

<sup>4</sup> See in this case, Decision of the Conference of Presidents of 12 December 2002, which sets out the procedures for the authorisation of own-initiative reports. This decision was originally annexed to the Parliament's Rules of Procedure as Annex XVII – procedure for granting authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports. In 2020, this annex was no longer part of the Rules of Procedure. However, the 2002 Decision was amended by a decision of the Conference of Presidents of 26 June 2003 and was consolidated on 3 May 2004. It was further amended as a result of decisions adopted in plenary on 15 June 2006 and 13 November 2007 and by decisions of the Conference of Presidents of 14 February 2008, 15 December 2011, 6 March 2014 and 7 April 2016, by corrigendum of 15 July 2016 and by a Decision of the Conference of Presidents of 3 April 2019.

<sup>5</sup> These own-initiative reports are based on Article 225 TFEU and are presently discussed in Rule 46 of Parliament's Rules of Procedure. According to this TFEU provision, Parliament can request the Commission to submit any appropriate proposal on matters on which it considers that a Union act is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties. For further reading see, for example:

Vavrik P., [Contribution of the European Parliament to multilevel governance Building on a potential for a fuller right of legislative initiative for the European Parliament](#), DG ERPS, European Parliament, March 2017.

[The European Parliament's right of initiative](#), Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, European Parliament, July 2020.

<sup>6</sup> These reports are drawn up on the basis of non-legislative strategic and priority initiatives included in the Commission work programme.

<sup>7</sup> These reports are not drawn up on the basis of a document of another Institution or body of the European Union, nor are they drawn up on the basis of a document forwarded to Parliament for information, without prejudice to Article 2(3) of the 2002 Decision.

<sup>8</sup> Annex 3 of the 2002 Decision includes description of specific rules on implementation reports.

The goal of this joint DG EPRS and DG PRES study is to **support the European Parliament's scrutiny of the Commission, by facilitating the monitoring of the European Commission's follow-up to European Parliament resolutions**. This study thus analyses how and to what extent the Commission has reacted to Parliament resolutions and initiatives in its follow-up documents and whether it has fulfilled its commitments or promises made in these documents. A first edition of this study, covering the second half of the eighth parliamentary term, was published in 2020<sup>9</sup> and builds on the experience of a previous pilot project whose results were published in 2017.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, the study aims more specifically to establish whether the Parliament in its resolutions and the Commission in its follow-up documents refer to two specific kinds of research publications prepared by the Parliament's DG EPRS: European implementation assessments (ex-post evaluations) and European added value assessments or similar publications.

However, it is worth mentioning that the findings and results reported in this publication should be considered in the light of some limitations. It should be stressed that **the main data and information are derived exclusively from European Parliament resolutions and Commission follow-up documents**. Moreover, the verification of Commission commitments mentioned in the Commission follow-up documents is subject to a cut-off date (31 January 2022). In addition to that, the study merely looks at **references to EPRS studies** made in European Parliament resolutions and Commission follow-up documents. Analysing **to what extent EPRS products influence and feed into the work of the Commission beyond its follow-up documents would exceed the scope of this study**.

This study can be used as a **tool for monitoring the Commission's commitments and intentions**, and – depending on the reader's interests and objectives – also together with the other rolling check-lists produced by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of EPRS, in particular:

- [Review Clauses in EU Legislation: A Rolling Check-List](#) provides a comprehensive overview of review clauses, i.e. review, evaluation and reporting provisions, contained in recent EU legislative acts and programmes.
- [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling Check-List and State of Play](#) provides a comprehensive overview of on-going and planned ex-post evaluations of EU legislation and spending programmes conducted by the Commission, as well as of the mechanisms underpinning them.<sup>11</sup>

These research and analysis tools complement each other and allow the reader to get an overview of the relevant information available in a given policy area or on a specific legislative act with regard to reporting, monitoring and evaluation. They therefore constitute a comprehensive toolbox at the service of Parliamentary committees and Members.

## 1.2. Methodology, research approach and explanation of terminology

The study is based on desk research. All the data included in the research and in the annexed database are publicly available.<sup>12</sup> The majority of the data are published on the websites of the

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<sup>9</sup> Remáč M. and Zana-Szabo G., [European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests 2017-2019](#), EPRS, European Parliament, June 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Osiac R. and Huber S. with Zana G. and Malmersjo G., [European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests – A Rolling Check-List](#), EPRS, European Parliament, January 2017.

<sup>11</sup> A revised version of this publication is planned for 2022.

<sup>12</sup> For explanations on the database, see point 1.3.1.

European Parliament (mainly the **Legislative Observatory (OEIL)** website) and on the **websites of the European Commission**.

### 1.2.1. Time limitations of the study

Both general and specific analyses made in this study are based on European Parliament resolutions adopted between **July 2019 and December 2021**.

Furthermore, a cut-off date for an assessment of the Commission's promised or intended actions had to be applied. In order to provide a consistent picture of these actions while delivering the study, only those actions that were taken by the Commission by **31 January 2022** were included in the assessment (see the annexes). It is duly noted that the Commission might possibly not have had enough time to fulfil all the actions it had proposed in the last months of 2021.

### 1.2.2. Selection of resolutions

The starting point for this analysis is a data collection exercise carried out by the DG PRES IRU between 2019 and 2021. For the purposes of this particular assessment and study, specific databases linked with individual committees of the European Parliament are prepared by the DG EPRS EVAL unit on the basis of an assessment of all the documents provided by IRU. Furthermore, the validity of all the data, i.e. 1) the text of the Parliament resolutions and 2) the text of Commission follow-up documents, is checked against the information published on the [Legislative Observatory \(OEIL\)](#).

The present publication focuses on **193** Parliament resolutions adopted between **July 2019 and December 2021** and to which the Commission replied **before the cut-off date of 31 January 2022**.<sup>13</sup>

The study exclusively focuses on two main types of Parliament own-initiative reports, as the remaining types of resolutions do not fall within the scope of either EVAL's or the IRU's competences:

- the legislative-initiative reports (INL) and
- the other types of own-initiative reports (INI).

At the same time, the study does not analyse or include resolutions for which no **'formal follow-up document'** was provided. These are resolutions to which the Commission decided not to reply formally, either because the Commissioner or the High Representative/Vice President present during the Parliament's debate had already answered the points raised by Parliament, or the Commission was preparing new measures or Parliament had not requested any specific action.

Furthermore, the study only takes into account the **English language version of Parliament's resolutions** and **the English language version of the Commission follow-up documents**.

### 1.2.3. Parliamentary requests

#### Selection and typology of Parliamentary requests

The European Commission has been addressed in various ways by the European Parliament's resolutions. The Parliament's approach to the Commission covers a wide range of different views, as it ranges from appraisal of the Commission's actions to deploring some of them. Parliamentary resolutions however also include various types of wording in which Parliament addresses its requests to the Commission. In this regard, the wording of the resolutions includes different variations of the Parliament's requests. Because of that, as noted above, only those **Parliamentary requests which directly and explicitly require the European Commission (the Commission, the**

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<sup>13</sup> This is not a total number of resolutions adopted by Parliament during this period. For the reasons for this number please see the following section.



**European Commissioner, the Commissioner and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) to take a certain action** are included in the research. This includes the cases in which the Parliament:

- CALLS ON the Commission;
- REITERATES / REPEATS / RENEWS / REAFFIRMS ITS CALL on the Commission;
- RECALLS to the Commission;
- REQUESTS the Commission;
- URGES the Commission;
- INSISTS that the Commission;
- ASKS the Commission;
- DEMANDS that the Commission;
- EXPECTS that the Commission;
- INVITES the Commission;
- ENCOURAGES the Commission.

Compared with the previous edition, which covered Parliamentary resolutions of the second half of the 8th parliamentary term, the wording used in Parliamentary requests changed slightly during the 9th parliamentary term. This updated framework provides **minimum standards** for the analysis of Parliament resolutions in order to distinguish urgent requests from mere remarks or comments.

The preliminary research shows that the Commission as a collegiate body also replies in a form of follow-up documents to the requests addressed to the High Representative. In some cases, parliamentary requests are directed to a number of other actors, such as, for instance, the European Investment Bank, the European Central Bank, European agencies or supervisory authorities, which are mostly related to the main subject or policy area of the resolution. It also occurs that a Parliament request does not contain any information on the addressee, which makes it often difficult to identify the responsible party.

**All** abovementioned requests and their assessments were included and analysed for the purposes of this study. Hence, the study does not cover those Parliamentary requests that are:

- not addressed to anybody in particular;
- addressed to 'the EU';
- addressed to 'the EU institutions' in general;
- addressed to Member States only;
- addressed to other EU bodies or institutions;
- addressed to other stakeholders.

### 1.2.4. The Commission follow-up documents

According to point 16 in the FA and paragraph 10 IIA BLM (Article 225 TFEU (INL)), upon the adoption of a Parliament resolution, the Commission is **committed to provide written information** to Parliament. In cases covered by paragraph 10 IIA BLM (Article 225 TFEU (INL)), a formal communication is required. This information should propose actions envisaged to be taken on the individual requests raised in a Parliament resolution. Typically, this document should be **submitted within three months after the adoption of a resolution**. However, that period can be shortened for urgent reasons; whenever there is an intensive workload involved, it can also be extended by a month.

A Commission follow-up document is structured in three main parts. The first part contains key information about the resolution, which identifies the title and reference number of the resolution, the date of adoption and the responsible parliamentary committees. The second part sets out a brief analysis or assessment of the resolution and requests made in it. This provides an overview of the Commission's interpretation of the Parliament resolution and specifies the main Parliamentary requests that the Commission is addressing. In the third part, the Commission provides its responses to Parliamentary requests, as well as actions taken or intended to be taken.

Commission follow-up documents are published on the [Legislative Observatory \(OEL\)](#) in the documentation gateway of Commission documents in the relevant procedure file.

This study takes into account all Commission follow-up documents sent to Parliament after the adoption of a European Parliament resolution. It should be mentioned that follow-up documents submitted later than the agreed deadline of three months are, irrespective of their delay, still included in this research, as long as they had arrived before the cut-off date for the study (31 January 2022).

### 1.2.5. Follow-up commitments and actions by the Commission

Commission commitments included in the follow-up documents as a reaction to Parliamentary requests and potential subsequent Commission actions are another important issue that needs to be explained from the standpoint of this study.

When replying to Parliamentary requests, the Commission often issues remarks or points towards already existing initiatives, studies or other such actions or publications. In some cases, the Commission also offers promises or expresses its intentions to take a specific action or explains why it does not intend to take any further actions. This study starts with a hypothesis that not all the replies of the Commission included in follow-up documents contain commitments.

The study considers a **promise by the Commission as an assurance and expression of a commitment to implement a certain action in order to fulfil a specific request of the Parliament**. A commitment undertaken by the Commission to a certain request of the Parliament gives the responsible Parliamentary committee a reason to expect the practical implementation of the promise in question. Thus, if the Commission in its follow-up document promises to carry out a certain action, it is up to the Parliament to assess whether the Commission has fulfilled its promise.

Similarly, concerning the nature of the promise itself, because of ambiguity or insufficient access to relevant information, it is sometimes unclear whether the Commission has actually implemented a promised action.

Furthermore, the study considers that a Commission action is the process whereby the Commission fulfils the promise it made to the Parliament in its follow-up document, within a certain (specified or not) point in time. The result of this action would typically be identical or at least related to the intention behind Parliament's initial request.

## 1.2.6. European implementation assessments and European added value assessments

DG EPRS supports the work of the Parliamentary committees through its specialised publications. Two of these publications are published as a reaction to Parliament's intentions to adopt implementation reports and legislative-initiative reports. These publications are usually European implementation assessments and European added value assessments.

A **European implementation assessment** is a core background document for committees when they prepare an implementation report on the national transposition of an EU policy or law and its implementation into national law and enforcement in Member States. It gives committees an evidence-based evaluation of the relevance, impact, effectiveness and efficiency of the EU action they scrutinise. A European implementation assessment ideally feeds into the design of modified proposals and is therefore a key component in the process of improving existing legislation.

**European added value assessments** are drawn up by the European Added Value Unit (EAVA) of the European Parliament's DG EPRS. They automatically accompany all legislative-initiative reports (INL reports) authorised by the Parliament's Conference of Presidents and tabled by committees under Article 225 TFEU. They evaluate potential impacts and identify the costs and benefits of proposals made in INL reports.

Over the period covered by the study, EPRS published several **ex-post evaluations** and **implementations in action** to support the work of Parliamentary committees on implementation reports.<sup>14</sup>

## 1.3. The database and how to read it

### 1.3.1. Committee cards

The prevalent part of the information in this study is presented in the form of a database organised in annexes. The annexes are organised into individual 'committee cards'. Each committee card contains resolutions that were adopted by the plenary, while the respective committee prepared a report leading to such a resolution. Thus, the resolutions included in individual committee cards were grouped according to the committees' remit, i.e. all the resolution for which a particular committee delivered a report were grouped together. Similarly, in cases where two committees were responsible for a report, these resolutions were included in one committee card. The committee cards contain the data found on the basis of an analysis of three main datasets:

- 1 the **Parliament's requests** included in 193 resolutions adopted between July 2019 and December 2021;
- 2 the 102 **Commission follow-up documents** adopted as a consequence of the Commission's promise given in the FA or in IIA BLM and the Parliament resolutions; the 50 **documents informing that the Commission would not be responding formally** to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions,<sup>15</sup> and the **Commission replies by letter** to 12 INLs;
- 3 the **actions proposed by the Commission** in its follow-up documents as a consequence of the Commission's reply to the request and the present status of these actions.

<sup>14</sup> For more information about other EPRS publications, see Hiller W., [European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value – Activity Report for July 2019 to December 2020](#), DG EPRS, European Parliament, March 2021.

<sup>15</sup> The study does not cover the responses to 26 resolutions due to the cut-off date (31 January 2022).

**The present study includes 27 committee cards for 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI).** In the majority of cases, the resolutions are based on a report of a single standing Parliamentary committee (20). In seven cases, the committee card includes an analysis of the reports of a configuration of two committees that were jointly responsible.

The cards included in the annexes are organised alphabetically.

In addition to the replies to the INIs, this study also contains separate **committee cards on the legislative-initiative reports**. In her [political guidelines](#) for the 2019-2024 term of the Commission, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen committed to responding with legislative acts whenever the European Parliament adopts resolutions requesting that the Commission submit legislative proposals, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better law-making principles. From the beginning of the ninth parliamentary term in 2019, the Commission replied to these INIs in the form of letters sent to the European Parliament. These letters are not structured in the same way as the Commission follow-up documents on INIs. Due to the different approach taken by the Commission, INIs have been treated differently in the present study: while the tables on INIs have the same structure as for INIs (three columns with the Parliament request, Commission reply and Commission action), they contain no colour coding and are presented in a separate chapter.

### 1.3.2. How to read individual committee cards

Each committee card for INIs includes two types of information:<sup>16</sup>

1) a **table** providing an overview of the text contained in Parliamentary requests, Commission follow-up documents and Commission actions; and 2) an analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and Commission actions, which is further elaborated on below.

Both parts of the individual committee cards (table and analysis) are to be read together, since very often the information included in the analysis refers to particular issues linked to individual resolutions or follow-up documents. Within the tables, access to the texts of both Parliament resolutions and Commission follow-ups is ensured through active internet links to the [Legislative Observatory \(OEIL\)](#).

In addition, every committee card contains a small section providing a key interpretation of the colour coding applied in the subsequent larger analysis of each resolution adopted by the respective committee and the corresponding Commission follow-up document.

#### Overview table

In its table, each committee card includes information about:

- the number of relevant Parliamentary resolutions adopted between July 2019 and December 2021;
- the number of INI Parliamentary procedures;
- the number of INL Parliamentary procedures;
- the number of Commission written follow-up documents;
- the number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send a formal written response;
- the number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before 31 January 2022;
- the number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within the three-month deadline;
- the total number of requests by the Parliament in all INI procedures;

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<sup>16</sup> Committee cards for INIs and INLs in principle follow the same structure, but those for INLs are shorter and do not contain charts or written analyses, due to the low number of INLs adopted during the studied period.

- the number of Parliament's points not replied to by means of a written follow-up document;
- the number of the Parliament's points that were not replied to because of the cut-off date.

In addition to that, the table contains charts informing about:

- type of written follow-up document (specific, general, mixed);
- type of the reply to each particular request by the Parliament;
- action taken by the Commission;
- the number of Commission follow-up replies;
- the actions proposed by the follow-up documents.

Furthermore, the analysis informs about the main policy areas addressed by the resolutions or their subject.

### Specific analysis

Each committee card also contains a short **written analysis of the main specific findings**. In order to increase the legibility and comparability of different committee cards, the specific analysis included in individual committee cards is laid out in the same way in all the committee cards. This part of the committee cards includes **an assessment of the Commission follow-up and Commission actions**.

The information included in the analysis cannot be perceived as an official position of the European Parliament.

#### The first column – Resolution

The first two rows of this column provide the **main information about the resolution** – name, date of adoption, number of the resolution and procedure number. The latter two include, in the electronic version of the study, a web link to the publicly accessible European Parliament websites, with the text of the resolution in question and information about the file.

Furthermore, this column includes the text of **the Parliamentary requests addressed to the Commission** as included in the resolution (see section 1.2.3).<sup>17</sup>

#### The second column – Commission follow-up, Commission reply/commitment

The first two rows of the second column provide the **main information about the Commission's follow-up document** that was adopted as a reply to the Parliament resolution. It includes its number and the date of its adoption by the Commission. In the electronic version of the study, the number is hyperlinked to the publicly accessible European Parliament website with the text of the follow-up document in question. This column also identifies the type of reply provided by the Commission to the Parliament.<sup>18</sup>

Furthermore, when possible, **this column lists the Commission's reply to a particular Parliament request**. It directly quotes the text from within the follow-up document that addresses the Parliament request. If no particular reply was provided to a specific Parliament request, this circumstance is highlighted in this column by means of a 'traffic lights' system:

- **red colour** means that no specific reply for a particular request was identified;

<sup>17</sup> To find out more about the specific conditions under which requests were included into the database, please refer to the methodology of this study.

<sup>18</sup> To find out more about the analysis of specific characteristics and the grouping of the Commission's replies that were included in the database, please refer to the methodology of this study.

- **green colour** means that it was possible to identify a specific Commission reply;
- **orange colour** means that it was possible to identify a Commission reply, although the reply did not mention the specific point of the Parliament's request;

### The third column – Action of the Commission

In some cases it is possible to identify in the Commission reply a **specific action the Commission promised, proposed or announced in direct connection with the Parliament's request**.<sup>19</sup> These actions are shown in this column as it assesses whether the Commission complied with its promises or not. Occasionally, this column includes several actions to commitments that were identified in the Commission follow-up document.

Similarly, as in the previous column, this is highlighted by means of a 'traffic lights' system, where:

- **green colour** signals that the Commission action has been performed;
- **dark blue colour** informs that no further specific Commission commitments were identified;
- **light blue colour** means that no further specific Commission commitments were identified as, according to the Commission, it had already been working on action falling within the scope of the Parliament request;
- **yellow colour** means that the Commission is currently performing the specific action;
- **purple colour** means that the wording of the commitment and /or the information found were too general in character, making it unclear whether the promise had actually been fulfilled or not;
- **black colour** when no action is mentioned. This corresponds to the red colour of the second column.

The Commission commitments to a certain action were checked against the information included on its official websites, website of the European External Action Service, the EUR-Lex database and, when necessary, also the EU agencies. Only publicly available documents were reviewed. This exercise thus also considered the transparency of information provided on the Commission websites.

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<sup>19</sup> For more about the actions see the methodology.

## 2. Main findings

### 2.1. General findings

Some 152 out of 178 Parliamentary resolutions on INIs included in the study received a follow-up document from the Commission, 102 in the form of follow-up documents and 50 in the form of a document informing that the Commission would not be responding formally to the requests made in the INI resolutions. The study does not cover the responses to 26 resolutions due to the cut-off date of this study (31 January 2022). By the cut-off date, the Commission had also replied to 12 out of 15 INIs. The remaining three INIs were adopted in November and December 2021; the Commission was therefore still within the three-month period for replying to them.

#### 2.1.1. Requests included in Parliamentary resolutions

In total, **3 301 Parliamentary requests were put to the Commission in INIs and 212 in INLs**. Although the role of this study is not to assess the quality or character of the requests included in Parliamentary resolutions, this study picked up several recurring points that deserve a comment. Below are examples of these points, which could possibly improve the Commission's reply rate to specific Parliamentary requests.

#### Types of resolutions

The main findings of this analysis related to Parliament requests are based on **193 European Parliament resolutions adopted between July 2019 and December 2021**, based on ordinary own-initiative reports (INI) or on legislative-initiative reports (INL). With **178 files**, the majority of the resolutions covered were based on **ordinary own-initiative reports (INI)**, while only about 8% (**15 resolutions**) were subject to **legislative-initiative reports (INL)**. Due to the low number of INL reports and the different way the Commission reacted to the resolutions, it is difficult to draw reliable and replicable conclusions from a comparison between the two different procedures.

#### Character of Parliamentary requests

As in the case of the previous edition, it could be observed in general that the overall structure of Parliamentary requests stemming from different resolutions is rather similar. Although the amount of requests sometimes (considerably) varies, it typically **starts with an instructing verb**, followed by **the recipient to whom the request is addressed**.

Based on the verb used, the various phrases differ to some extent in the '**degree of command**' they convey. For example, when the Parliament 'welcomes' a Commission decision, the expression of its political position and request appears to be much weaker, as opposed to when employing verbs such as 'urging', 'requesting', 'insisting' or 'expecting'. Therefore, only the wording used in Section 1.2.3 (Parliamentary requests) was considered for the purposes of this study.

Similarly, when addressing a request to the Commission, it seems relevant to **explicitly refer to the Commission as the addressee of the request**. The requests made in some resolutions are not phrased in a way that refers to a specific addressee, or are addressed to the European Union as a whole. Such requests were consequently excluded from the analysis of the present study.

Overall, resolutions based on the reports of joint committees (e.g. AGRI/ENVI, LIBE/FEMM) contain a higher number of Parliamentary requests than the resolutions based on reports coming from a single standing committee. This discrepancy seems to be explained by the fact that joint committees usually prepare a single report yet have to consider requests coming from each of the committees involved. Resolutions by some single committees (e.g. ENVI, INTA) also contain a relatively high number of requests on average.

Occasionally, **one point raised by the Parliament contains several requests to the Commission**. The following example, taken from a resolution by the IMCO committee,<sup>20</sup> illustrates this characteristic. This resolution contains a point 6 with seven different requests, which are all directly addressed to the Commission. In such cases, when referring to the individual requests within one point, this study confers an **additional alphabetical reference to the requests** in order to distinguish between multiple calls on the Commission. In practice, the abovementioned example is referred to as 'point 6a' to 'point 6g'.

### Requests going beyond the Commission's competences

At times the Parliament made requests about issues within the competences of the Member States or some other EU body or institution or other stakeholder. The **actions to be taken were beyond the Commission's remit**, and could not therefore, by definition, be tackled by the Commission. In these cases, the Commission usually pointed to this fact in its follow-up document.

Another observation concerns **requests for documents (publications) that already exist or for actions that have already been taken**. However, due to the time lapse between the adoption of a resolution and the publication of a follow-up document (see the following section), it can happen that when the Parliament made its request, no such publication existed. Although these cases are kept to a minimum, they are important elements to be addressed when expecting the Commission to give a detailed and specific reply to a Parliamentary request.

### 2.1.2. Follow-up documents

The following section provides the main analytical findings concerning the 102 Commission follow-up documents and the 50 references to the Parliamentary debates in reply to INIs and 12 Commission letters in reply to INLs.

#### Reply time

Pursuant to FA and IIA BLM, the Commission agreed to submit a follow-up document to each European Parliament resolution. Both agreements stipulate that within three months of the adoption of a Parliamentary resolution, the Commission should submit a written response to Parliament, setting out potential reactions or actions taken in response to specific Parliamentary requests. In cases covered by paragraph 10 IIA BLM (Article 225 TFEU (INL), a formal communication is required. **Between October 2019 and January 2021, the Commission provided a written reply (entitled 'follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution') to 102 out of 178 parliamentary INI resolutions** included in this research. Additionally, in 50 cases, the Commission sent the Parliament, within the three-month period, a document informing that it would not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. In many cases the Commission added that the requests were comprehensively addressed in plenary during the debate the day before the adoption of the resolution, by the Commissioner or HR/VP attending the plenary. Finally, in 26 cases, the Commission had not sent its official reply by the cut-off date for the present study.<sup>21</sup> **In approximately 33 % of the cases** (50 out of 152 documents received by the Parliament by 31 January 2022), **the Commission sent a reply within the agreed three-month period**. However, these 50 cases concern only the above-mentioned references to Parliamentary debates. This means that **none of the final versions of the Commission follow-up documents with written replies arrived within the three-month period. However, the Commission sent the Parliament advance copies of the replies (before the College's official adoption) as soon**

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<sup>20</sup> European Parliament resolution of 25 November 2020 on Towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers ([P9\\_TA\(2020\)0318](#)), point 6.

<sup>21</sup> It should be noted that in the case of resolutions adopted in November and December 2021, the three-month period for the Commission replies went beyond the cut-off date for this study (31 January 2022), so it was not possible to establish how or whether these replies were addressed.



**as the English version was available.** This practice differs from the second half of the eighth parliamentary term, during which the Commission used to send the follow-up documents in batches per plenary session. The final versions of the follow-up documents arrived later, due to the need to provide translated versions in English and French. Yet, for the purpose of the present analysis, only the final versions have been considered.

### Commission's reply rate

Based on the analysis of the follow-up documents, **the Commission's average reply rate to individual Parliamentary requests is approximately 53 %.**<sup>22</sup> The current research shows that for the Commission it is common practice to reply to some Parliamentary requests while ignoring or overlooking others. Due to this practice, 11 % of the Parliament's numerous requests remained answered, whether deliberately or not. For 21 % of the Parliamentary requests, the Commission did not provide a detailed follow-up document, but referred in its reply to Parliamentary debates during which the Commissioners or the High Representative/Vice President attending the Parliamentary debate had already answered the points raised by Parliament. Finally, in 15 % of the cases, the Commission had not provided any reply before the cut-off date for this study (31 January 2022), either due to the adoption date of the resolutions in late 2021 or because the Commission did not reply within three months of the adoption of a parliamentary resolution.

### Character of follow-up documents and their content

As noted in the introduction to this study, every **formal written follow-up document** has the same basic structure. In addition to general information about the parliamentary resolution, these documents often include the Commission's short assessment of the Parliamentary requests and the individual replies to them. The replies usually highlight actions that had already been taken by the Commission, other EU bodies and institutions, Member States or other stakeholders. Occasionally, these replies include additional Commission commitments or intentions.<sup>23</sup> These can include various actions that are specified to a greater or lesser extent. In concrete terms, this means that the character of commitments ranges from a specific one, such as submitting a report<sup>24</sup> or delivering a study,<sup>25</sup> to a general one, such as improving links with other legislation<sup>26</sup> or supporting discussions.<sup>27</sup> The more specific the Commission reply and action, the easier it is to identify them.

### Typology of replies included in the Commission follow-up documents

The current research reveals that the Commission does not always reply to the Parliament in the same fashion, on account of the fact that the replies are handled by different services. Commission replies also differ in their level of detail and quality. Nonetheless, these replies generally have two main parts – 1) a **'brief analysis / assessment of the resolution and requests made in it'** and 2) a **'response to requests and overview of action taken, or intended to be taken, by the**

<sup>22</sup> The reply rate (53 %) corresponds to all green and orange replies as defined in Section 1.3.2, divided by the total number of Parliamentary requests. The rate of unanswered requests (11 %) corresponds to all red replies as defined in Section 1.3.2, divided by the total number of Parliamentary requests. The same calculation method applies to the cases for which the Commission did not provide a detailed follow-up document (21 %) and for cases to which the Commission did not provide any reply before the cut-off date (15 %).

<sup>23</sup> Regarding the character of the Commission promise, see Section 1.2.5.

<sup>24</sup> European Parliament resolution of 27 April 2021 on technical and operational measures for more efficient and cleaner maritime transport ([P9\\_TA\(2021\)0131](#)), point 20.

<sup>25</sup> European Parliament resolution of 14 September 2021 towards a stronger partnership with the EU outermost regions ([P9\\_TA\(2021\)0368](#)), point 46.

<sup>26</sup> European Parliament resolution of 25 March 2021 on the impact on fisheries of marine litter, ([P9\\_TA\(2021\)0096](#)), point 13.

<sup>27</sup> European Parliament resolution of 25 November 2020 on a New Industrial Strategy for Europe ([P9\\_TA\(2020\)0321](#)), point 42.

**Commission**'.<sup>28</sup> While the first part provides the Commission's analysis of the main issues raised in the resolution, the second part contains replies to Parliamentary requests.

In general, the current research established that the Commission provides **three main types of replies**:

- specific replies,
- general replies, and
- a combination (mixed type) of the above.

The following table shows the percentage of replies provided by the Commission in its follow-up documents.

Table 1 – Types of Commission replies

Type of reply	Specific reply	General reply	Mixed type
Frequency	55 %	13 %	32 %

### Specific replies

With regard to transparency, clarity and the structure of a follow-up document, the **specific reply** is certainly the most desirable type of reply. It is therefore a positive fact that 55 % of the Commission follow-up documents were structured in the form of specific replies. Some documents not only **numerically refer to the individual requests put by the Parliament**, but also assign very **specific additional headings or even quote the individual Parliamentary requests** before providing an answer to them. This brings even more clarity and transparency when linking a Commission reply to the respective Parliamentary request. It also allows Parliament to better scrutinise the Commission's activities and promises. It is worth mentioning that the percentage of specific replies is higher than in the first edition of the study (January 2017-May 2019).

Although the Commission sometimes clearly mentions a paragraph or even quotes it in its entirety, it does not mean that the Commission actually replies to the Parliamentary request. There are numerous cases where, despite specifying the number of the request at hand, the Commission does not provide a specific reply to the request.

### General replies

Commission follow-up documents with general replies can be characterised as **thematic replies**, structured by thematic headings that are either taken over or aligned with the headings contained in the Parliamentary request they are referring to,<sup>29</sup> or are rather loosely linked to the structure of the resolution.<sup>30</sup> As such, thematic replies provide a clear and concise overview of the Commission's comments, intentions and actions within the general topics or themes of the resolutions. However,

<sup>28</sup> Different responses might call this part differently, although the actual difference is only in the wording. In addition to the abovementioned title, one can find, for example, 1) responses to the requests and overview of actions by the Commission: Commitment and coordinated policy response at Commission level, 2) responses to the requests and outlook regarding the action that the Commission has taken or intends to take.

<sup>29</sup> See, for instance, European Parliament resolution of 26 November 2020 on the situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union ([P9\\_TA\(2020\)0328](#)), and accordingly, follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on the situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union ([SP\(2021\)129](#)).

<sup>30</sup> See, for instance, European Parliament resolution of 7 July 2021 on railway safety and signalling: assessing the state of play of the European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS) deployment ([P9\\_TA\(2021\)0327](#)), and accordingly, follow-up to the European Parliament resolution on railway safety and signalling ([SP\(2021\)558](#)).

they do not contain any reference, either in terms of numbers or citations, to individual requests made by the Parliament.

In other cases, general replies are rather concise, **generally vague and broad-ranging**, which makes it impossible to directly link them to the individual Parliamentary requests at hand.<sup>31</sup> They offer limited specificity with regard to requests included in resolutions and do not contain any divisions according to numeric points or headings, which negatively impacts their transparency. The absence of any linkage to the specific points raised by the Parliament, as well as the lack of headings to provide structure to the text impedes the retrieval of actual or accurate answers and allocating them to the various Parliamentary requests.

### Mixed replies

Follow-up documents characterised as mixed replies are structured in a way that makes it impossible to exclusively attribute them to one of the categories described above. Mixed replies therefore contain replies that can be both **specific and general**.

### Commission actions

When replying to the Parliament in its follow-up document, the Commission sometimes promises to undertake action. Such action is either directly requested by the Parliament (this could be a launch or submission of a report, an analysis, or an assessment), or is at least closely linked with a Parliamentary request. However, the Commission also provides answers without further actions proposed or promised to be taken. **It has been observed that the latter situation occurred in 57 % of the cases.** In 43 % of cases the Commission promised or proposed to take action.<sup>32</sup>

The analysis further showed that the Commission has performed 33 % of its promised actions, while in 46 % of cases the implementation of the promise or action is still ongoing. In some of the cases, it remains unclear whether the Commission has fulfilled its promise. This is partly because some of its promises/replies are too general. According to the findings of this analysis, this applies to 21 % of the cases, where it could not be established whether the action had been completed either because of a lack of clarity, or because of ambiguity.

The table below provides a statistical overview of how the Commission addresses Parliamentary requests on average:

Table 2 – Commission actions

Commission reply without proposed action	Commission reply with one or more proposed actions	Percentage of completed actions	Percentage of pending actions	Percentage of unclear status as regards the completion of an action
57 %	43 %	33 %	46 %	21 %

<sup>31</sup> See, for instance, European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield ([P9\\_TA\(2021\)0017](#)), and accordingly, follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield ([SP\(2021\)223](#)).

<sup>32</sup> This part of the analysis excludes the resolutions to which the Commission did not reply by the cut-off date (31 January 2022).

### 2.1.3. European implementation assessment and European added value assessment

Both the **European implementation assessments** and the **European added value assessments** support the work of Parliamentary committees when preparing their reports. These research publications are provided automatically by EPRS and are prepared in-house or are outsourced through transparent procedures.

During the first half of the ninth parliamentary term, the EPRS EAVA Unit prepared 16 **European added value assessments** that were published between July 2020 and June 2021. Some 11 of them accompanied INLs to which the Commission replied before the cut-off date of the present study (see the table below). These 11 EAVA studies supported a number of legislative-initiative reports (INL) and one ordinary own-initiative report (INI),<sup>33</sup> all of them adopted between October 2020 and October 2021.

The following table shows publications by their specific title. It also identifies the reports that the publications supported, whether these publications were quoted in the resolution or not, and the respective follow-up document of the Commission. Contrary to the previous parliamentary term, the Commission replied to INLs by letter and not in the format of SP (*Suites données aux résolutions du Parlement européen*) documents.

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<sup>33</sup> In principle, European added value assessments are prepared exclusively to support legislative-initiative reports (INL). In one exceptional case (On the EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights), the report started being drafted according to the INL procedure and was later re-classified as an INI report. The EAVA Unit thus prepared this study on the basis of the INL authorisation.

Table 3 – EAVA publications

EAVA publication	Parliamentary resolution	Directly quoted in the resolution	Commission follow-up
<a href="#">The right to disconnect (July 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 21 January 2021 on the right to disconnect</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Digital finance: Emerging risks in crypto-assets – Regulatory and supervisory challenges in the area of financial services, institutions and markets (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 8 October 2020 on Digital Finance: emerging risks in crypto-assets – regulatory and supervisory challenges in the area of financial services, institutions and markets</a>	No	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 7 October 2020 on the establishment of an EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights (2020/2072(INI))</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2020)686</a>
<a href="#">An EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 22 October 2020 on an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">European framework on ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2020 on a framework of ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Civil liability regime for artificial intelligence (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2020 on a civil liability regime for artificial intelligence</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Corporate due diligence and corporate accountability (October 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 10 March 2021 on corporate due diligence and corporate accountability</a>	No	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Digital Services Act (October 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2020 on the Digital Services Act: adapting commercial and civil law rules for commercial entities operating online</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
	and <a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2020 on the</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter

EAVA publication	Parliamentary resolution	Directly quoted in the resolution	Commission follow-up
	<a href="#">Digital Services Act: Improving the functioning of the Single Market</a>		
<a href="#">Challenges facing sports event organisers in the digital environment (December 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 19 May 2021 on challenges of sports events organisers in the digital environment</a>	No	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Protecting workers from asbestos (March 2021)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2021 on protecting workers from asbestos</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter
<a href="#">Gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU (June 2021)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 16 September 2021 on identifying gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU</a>	Yes	Commission reply by letter

During the first half of the ninth parliamentary term, the EVAL Unit prepared 18 **European implementation assessments**, two **ex-post evaluations** and two **implementation in action** documents that were published between February 2020 and September 2021 and supported implementation reports (INI) adopted between September 2020 and November 2021. The following table gives the titles of the 14 European implementation assessments and two ex-post evaluations and the respective INIs to which the Commission replied before the cut-off date of the present study (31 January 2022). It also identifies the resolution that these publications supported, whether these publications were quoted in the resolution or not, and the respective follow-up document of the Commission.

Table 4 – EVAL publications

EVAL publication	Parliamentary resolution	Directly quoted in the resolution	Commission follow-up
<a href="#">Dublin Regulation on international protection applications (February 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 17 December 2020 on the implementation of the Dublin III Regulation</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>
<a href="#">Association agreement between the EU and Georgia (April 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 16 September 2020 in the implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Georgia</a>	No	The Commission did not respond formally to the requests made in the resolution as they were addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Borrell <sup>34</sup>
<a href="#">Framework for national Roma integration strategies up to 2020 (April 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 17 September 2020 on the implementation of National Roma Integration</a>	No	<a href="#">SP(2020)597</a>

<sup>34</sup> [Debate 14 September 2020](#)

EVAL publication	Parliamentary resolution	Directly quoted in the resolution	Commission follow-up
	<a href="#">Strategies: combating negative attitude towards people with Romani background in Europe</a>		
<a href="#">Association agreement between the EU and the Republic of Moldova (May 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 October 2020 on the implementation of the EU Association Agreement with the Republic of Moldova</a>	No	The Commission did not respond formally to the requests made in the resolution as they were addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Borrell <sup>35</sup>
<a href="#">European Arrest Warrant (June 2020)</a> <sup>36</sup>	<a href="#">Resolution of 20 January 2021 on the implementation of the European Arrest Warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>
<a href="#">The Return Directive 2008/115/EC (June 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 17 December 2020 on the implementation of the Return Directive</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>
<a href="#">Association agreement between the EU and Ukraine (July 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 11 February 2021 on the implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Ukraine</a>	No	The Commission did not respond formally to the requests made in the resolution as they were addressed in plenary by Executive Vice-President Dombrovskis on behalf of HR / VP Borrell <sup>37</sup>
<a href="#">Implementation of the roadworthiness package (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 27 April 2021 on the implementation report on the road safety aspects of the Roadworthiness Package</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)414</a>
<a href="#">Implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU; Migration and gender issues (September 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 10 February 2021 on the implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>
<a href="#">Detecting and protecting victims of trafficking in hotspots (July 2019)</a>		No	
<a href="#">EU Defence Package: Defence Procurement and Intra-Community Transfers Directive (October 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 25 March 2021 on the implementation of Directive 2009/81/EC, concerning procurements in the fields of defence and security, and of Directive 2009/43/EC, concerning the transfer of defence-related products</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>

<sup>35</sup> [Short presentation 19 October 2020](#)

<sup>36</sup> This publication is the second of two publications envisaged in this context. Both publications are intended to contribute to the Parliament's discussions on this topic, improve understanding of the subject and ultimately feed into the implementation report.

<sup>37</sup> [Debate 9 February 2021, Debate 9 February 2021 part 2](#)

EVAL publication	Parliamentary resolution	Directly quoted in the resolution	Commission follow-up
<a href="#">Asylum procedures at the border (November 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 10 February 2021 on the implementation of Article 43 of Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>
<a href="#">Implementation of the Employment Equality Directive in light of the UN CRPD (December 2020)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 10 March 2021 on the implementation of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation in light of the UNCRPD</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)261</a>
<a href="#">EU policy on air quality: Implementation of selected EU legislation (January 2021)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 25 March 2021 on the implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives: Directive 2004/107/EC and Directive 2008/50/EC</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>
<a href="#">Implementation of the EU requirements for tax information exchange (February 2021)</a>	<a href="#">Resolution of 16 September 2021 on the implementation of the EU requirements for exchange of tax information: progress, lessons learnt and obstacles to overcome</a>	Yes	<a href="#">SP(2021)709</a>
<a href="#">Statute and funding of European political parties under Regulation 1141/2014 (June 2021)</a>	<a href="#">European Parliament resolution of 11 November 2021 on the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations</a>	No	The Commission did not respond formally to the requests made in the resolution as most of the relevant points were addressed in plenary by Vice-President Jourová. <sup>38</sup>

## Conclusion

From among the 11 European added value assessments, eight have been directly quoted in Parliamentary resolutions. The findings also show that 10 European implementation assessments and ex-post evaluations prepared by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit have been mentioned in Parliamentary resolutions adopted between September 2020 and November 2021. The resolution on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims<sup>39</sup> was supported by a European implementation assessment and an ex-post evaluation. Yet, only one study, the [European implementation assessment on the EU Defence Package](#) has been referred to in the follow-up documents of the Commission.

<sup>38</sup> [Debate 11 November 2021](#)

<sup>39</sup> European Parliament [resolution](#) of 10 February 2021 on the implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (2020/2029(INI))



Overall, **European added value assessments and European implementation assessments have been referred to in Parliamentary resolutions in almost 67 % of the cases.** While it should be underlined that European added value assessments and European implementation assessments are primarily produced as background documents for individual Parliamentary committees in specific cases, they sometimes serve more than just those individual committees. Through these two types of publications, the EPRS provides support to the work of Parliamentary committees when preparing their implementation or legislative-initiative reports.

**European added value assessments** accompany all INL reports and **put forward solid arguments on topics where coverage by European legislation is considered reasonable and appropriate.** To this end, the European Added Value Unit evaluates the potential costs and benefits of proposals made in INL reports, to ensure that European legislation is of the highest quality, in terms of simplicity, clarity, consistency and effectiveness, for the benefit of European citizens.<sup>40</sup>

**European implementation assessments** on the other hand **substantiate how legislation has performed in relation to its intended purposes and objectives.**

The Ex-Post Evaluation Unit follows the evaluation criteria of the Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines and draws mainly on publicly available data and information. With its impartial and factual research, the unit contributes to evidence-based policy-making in the European Parliament.<sup>41</sup>

Making full use of this support is therefore highly recommended for the pursuit of the objectives set out in the current [Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making](#). The joint responsibility for better-law making yields **evidence-based policy-making** and EU legislation of the **highest possible quality**, goals that are inherent to both European added value and European implementation assessments.

## 2.2. Findings related to individual committees

Specific findings relating to individual committees are included in the annexes of this document. The annexes are divided alphabetically. Each annex includes an individual analysis linked to the specific resolutions and table containing requests included in Parliamentary resolutions, Commission replies to the requests and potential actions by the Commission.

The annexes differ in their length and degree of specificity depending on the committee in focus, and the structure and content of Commission follow-up documents also vary greatly. That said, certain characteristics across Parliamentary committees were found.

### 2.2.1. Findings related to Parliamentary resolutions

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the AFET, LIBE, ECON Committees adopted the **highest number of resolutions in the form of INIs**, while ENVI, AFET EMPL, ITRE and ECON issued the **greatest number of requests** to the Commission, making up more than half of the overall number of all parliamentary calls on the Commission in INIs. In total, 178 resolutions took the form of INIs.

During the same period, the BUDG, CONT, ECON, EMPL, ENVI, FEMM/LIBE, IMCO, JURI and LIBE Committees adopted a total of 15 **legislative-initiative reports (INL)**. Most of these committees adopted only one INL, while JURI (5), EMPL and FEMM/LIBE (both 2) adopted several INLs. The findings related to INLs are summarised in a subsequent chapter.

<sup>40</sup> Hiller W., [European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value – Activity Report for July 2019 to December 2020](#), DG EPRS, European Parliament, March 2021.

<sup>41</sup> *ibid.*

## 2.2.2. Findings related to Commission follow-up documents to INIs

**Between October 2019 and January 2021, the Commission provided a written reply ('Follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution') to 102 out of 178 parliamentary INI resolutions** covered by this research. Additionally, in 50 cases, the Commission sent the European Parliament within the three-month period a document informing that it would not be responding formally to the requests tabled in the INI resolutions. In many cases the Commission added that the requests were comprehensively addressed in plenary during the debate the day before the adoption of the resolution by the attending Commissioner or HR/VP. Finally, in 26 cases, the Commission had not sent its official reply before the cut-off date for the present study.

### Reply time

As already mentioned, pursuant to point 16 of the 2010 FA and paragraph 10 IIA BLM (Article 225 TFEU (INL)) within three months of the adoption of a Parliamentary resolution, the Commission should submit a written response to the Parliament.

However, between October 2019 and January 2022, none of the final versions of the Commission formal written follow-up documents arrived within the three-month period. The Commission follow-up documents were received by the Parliament mostly around five months after the adoption of the Parliamentary resolutions. Only in the 50 cases described in the previous section, did the information (informing that the Commission would not be responding formally to the requests made in the INI resolutions) arrive within the three-month period. This concerns INI resolutions by the AFCO, AFET, AFET/INTA, AGRI/ENVI, DEVE, ECON, ENVI, FEMM, FEMM/JURI, ITRE, JURI, LIBE, and PECH committees or joint committees.<sup>42</sup>

### Commission's reply rate

The Commission's reply rate is a fraction calculated by dividing the total number of points raised in the resolution(s) of a committee, to which the Commission has given specific replies in its follow-up document(s), by the total number of Parliamentary requests made by that committee in all of its resolutions.

Among the committees with the **highest rate of reply to their requests** are BUDG (100%), FEMM/LIBE (94%), IMCO (93%) and REGI (91%). On the contrary, committees receiving a **relatively low number of Commission replies** are AFET (9%), FEMM (17%), and AFCO (22%). In addition to that, resolutions under the shared responsibility of AFET/INTA, AGRI/ENVI, FEMM/JURI and JURI/LIBE had a reply rate of 0%.<sup>43</sup>

### Typology of replies included in the Commission follow-up documents

Based on the three main types of replies provided by the Commission, it is possible to identify the predominant type of reply included in the Commission follow-up documents sent to each committee. This prevalence, as well as the findings on the following page, are highlighted in a summary table (Table 6) below.

**Specific Commission replies** were predominantly sent to more than half of the committees or committee configurations (AFCO, AFET, AGRI, BUDG, BUDG/ECON, CONT, CULT, DEVE, EMPL, FEMM, FEMM/LIBA, INTA, JURI, PETI, REGI). ECON was the only committee that received mainly **general Commission replies**. The main addressees of **mixed replies** were the BUDG/CONT, IMCO, ITRE and

<sup>42</sup> The term 'joint committees' is linked to own-initiative reports – later adopted as Parliament resolutions – that are under the joint responsibility of several parliamentary committees. In the annex, these cases are treated as separate units of analysis. Examples include AFET/INTA, AGRI/ENVI or BUDG/ECON.

<sup>43</sup> The 0% reply rates concern cases in which the Commission sent the Parliament within the three-month period a document informing that it would not be responding formally to the requests made in the INI resolutions.

LIBE committees. The other committees received mainly **combinations of different types of replies**, i.e. general/mixed replies (ENVI and PECH) or specific/general/mixed replies (TRAN). Finally, as already mentioned earlier, resolutions under the shared responsibility of AFET/INTA, AGRI/ENVI, FEMM/JURI and JURI/LIBE only received documents informing them that the **Commission would not be responding formally** to the requests made in their INI resolutions.

### Commission actions

When replying to the Parliament in its follow-up document, the Commission sometimes **promises to undertake action**. The extent to which the Commission proposes such action varies greatly among the committees. In some cases, the Commission follow-up documents contain many such ambitious replies. In others, the Commission mainly provides an answer without proposing or promising to take further action.

In relative terms, calculated by dividing the number of actions the Commission promised to a committee by the total number of replies to all the Parliamentary requests made by that same committee, resolutions under the common responsibility of AGRI (39 %), IMCO (36 %), ITRE and EMPL (both 35 %) were **promised the highest number of Commission actions**.

In absolute numbers, ENVI, EMPL and ITRE received the highest number of actions by being promised a total of 128, 102 and 98 actions respectively.

Immediate implementation of the proposed actions is not always offered. In some circumstances, the **fulfilment of a promise is still ongoing**, which can be due to the short period between the adoption of some resolutions and the cut-off date. In other cases, **the Commission has already carried out its promise**. The frequency of occurrence of these varying levels of implementation of actions can be calculated by dividing the number of implemented and ongoing actions by the total number of Commission promises.

The Commission **fulfilled most of its promises** to the requests in the resolutions under the responsibility of BUDG/ECON (88 %) and ITRE (81 %) and AFCO (75 %). In the case of BUDG (100 %) only one Commission action was offered. Looking at absolute numbers, most of the 79 actions that were implemented altogether were linked to INIs of the ITRE committee.

With regard to **ongoing Commission actions**, promises made to requests made by JURI, BUDG/CONT and INTA are 100 %, 100 % and 94 % still ongoing. However, when considering resolutions with a higher total number of Parliamentary requests, the absolute number of ongoing actions is largest for ENVI, TRAN, EMPL and ECON.

The following table provides a general overview of the most relevant data generated from the 178 Parliamentary INI resolutions and the corresponding Commission follow-up documents.

Table 5 – General overview of Parliamentary resolutions and Commission replies to INIs

Committee	Resolutions	Requests	Predominant type of reply	Commission reply	Commission action	Fulfilled action rate
AFCO	4	18	Specific	22 %	22 %	75 %
AFET	38	297	Specific	9 %	3 %	67 %
AFET/INTA	1	19	No formal reply	0 %	0 %	-
AGRI	1	18	Specific	78 %	39 %	14 %
AGRI/ENVI	1	62	No formal reply	0 %	0 %	-
BUDG	1	5	Specific	100 %	20 %	100 %
BUDG/CONT	2	37	Mixed	41 %	27 %	0 %
BUDG/ECON	1	28	Specific	82 %	29 %	88 %
CONT	7	135	Specific	64 %	10 %	21 %
CULT	8	189	Specific	51 %	20 %	32 %
DEVE	5	75	Specific	32 %	5 %	25 %
ECON	14	226	General	64 %	29 %	35 %
EMPL	13	295	Specific	88 %	35 %	49 %
ENVI	8	422	General/Mixed	51 %	30 %	36 %
FEMM	7	174	Specific	17 %	6 %	27 %
FEMM/JURI	1	24	No formal reply	0 %	0 %	-
FEMM/LIBE	1	36	Specific	94 %	17 %	33 %
IMCO	6	140	Mixed	93 %	35 %	43 %
INTA	2	68	Specific	85 %	25 %	6 %
ITRE	9	270	Mixed	57 %	36 %	81 %
JURI	7	101	Specific	60 %	15 %	0 %
JURI/LIBE	1	9	No formal reply	0 %	0 %	-
LIBE	15	189	Mixed	88 %	31 %	47 %
PECH	7	112	General/Mixed	34 %	14 %	25 %
PETI	5	63	Specific	32 %	13 %	50 %
REGI	6	75	Specific	91 %	20 %	13 %
TRAN	7	214	Specific/General/Mixed	60 %	34 %	24 %

### 2.2.3. Findings related to the Commission replies to INLs

The Commission's follow-up to legislative-initiative reports has become increasingly politically relevant, as has the debate on the right of initiative of the European Parliament. The Commission is committed to responding 'with a legislative act, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better law-making principles' whenever the Parliament adopts a resolution requesting a legislative initiative.<sup>44</sup> The present study is consistent with all political monitoring exercises in this framework and can be considered to be an objective and factual tool.

The study examines legislative-initiative reports (INL) separately from ordinary own-initiative reports (INI), because the Commission followed up on them in a different manner. During the eighth parliamentary term, the Commission used the same follow-up document for both types of reports. Since the beginning of the ninth term in 2019, the Commission has been replying to INLs in the form of letters that are structured differently from its follow-up documents on INIs. It is because of this different approach that the present study treats INLs separately from INIs. To highlight this difference, the tables on INLs contain no colour coding, yet they have the same structure as the tables for INIs (three columns with the parliamentary request, Commission reply and Commission action).

Some findings on the Commission replies are summarised in the following sections. These findings are however limited by the low number of INLs that were adopted since the beginning of the ninth parliamentary term. In fact, only 15 INLs were adopted between May 2020 and December 2021. The number of committees that adopted INLs is limited too. By the end of December 2021, only BUDG (1), CONT (1), ECON (1), EMPL (2), ENVI (1) FEMM/LIBE (2), IMCO (1), LIBE (1) and JURI (5) had adopted INLs.

#### Reply time

As already mentioned, pursuant to point 16 of the 2010 FA and paragraph 10 IIA BLM (Article 225 TFEU (INL)), the Commission should submit a written response to the Parliament within three months of the adoption of a Parliamentary resolution.

By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had sent 11 letters within the three-month period. Only for the INL initiated by the BUDG committee,<sup>45</sup> did the Commission send the letter almost four months after the adoption of the resolution. By the cut-off date for this study, the Commission had not yet replied to three of the INLs that had been adopted in November and December 2021.

#### Replies by the Commission

The analysis of the Commission replies on INLs shows that, with the exception of the above-mentioned case of the BUDG committee INL, the Commission is or was working on actions related to the requests made by the Parliament. In the cases for which the Commission has already proposed legislation or will do so soon in reaction to the requests made in the INLs, the tables refer to these proposals in the first row of each table.

The different structure of the Commission replies to INLs (compared to INIs) in the forms of letters required an adaptation of the tables on INLs in the present study. In fact, the letters do not have the same structure as the formal Commission follow-up documents, but rather take the form of general or thematic replies. As the INLs also contain requests that go beyond a request for legal action, the tables on INLs do not contain any colour coding for the Commission replies and actions.

<sup>44</sup> [Political guidelines for the next European Commission 2019-2024](#), By candidate for President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen, July 2019.

<sup>45</sup> European Parliament [resolution](#) of 13 May 2020 with recommendations to the Commission on a safety net to protect the beneficiaries of Union programmes: setting up an MFF contingency plan ([2020/2051 \(INL\)](#)). At the same time, this request became obsolete once negotiations on NextGenerationEU were finalised and the new long-term financial framework was adopted.

### 3. Conclusions

By carrying out its scrutiny and oversight function, the European Parliament can adopt resolutions in plenary, requesting the European Commission to provide explanations, perform actions and initiate legislation. The present analysis of the **Parliament's non-legislative resolutions adopted between October 2019 and December 2021**, based on ordinary own-initiative reports (INI) and legislative-initiative reports (INL), and the subsequently submitted **follow-up documents by the Commission**, leads to several conclusions.

In terms of their overall **structure, the Parliament's resolutions** and the way they lay out their requests, are rather similar. They typically start with an instructing verb, followed by a mention of the addressee of the request. Yet, several distinctions can be noticed. This study focuses on requests containing rather **strong imperative** verbs such as 'urging', 'requesting', 'insisting' or 'expecting'. Conversely, it does not cover parliamentary requests with verbs of a weaker degree of command, such as 'to welcome', 'to note' or 'to encourage'.

The present analysis only covers requests that explicitly refer to the **Commission (European Commission, Commissioners, HR/VP) as the addressee of a request**. However, paragraphs in the resolutions also sometimes direct the calls to the European Union as a whole. In addition, some requests do not address any particular institution at all. Such anonymity makes it difficult to **identify the body responsible for addressing the request**. At the same time, it allows the Commission to overlook or disregard such requests. This study thus shows the clear advantages in always explicitly indicating the body or institution to which a request is addressed.

In general, **the Commission provided a reply in slightly more than half (approximately 53 %) of the cases of requests in INIs**. The Parliamentary committees that received the highest rates of reply to their requests are the Committee on Budgets (BUDG), the joint committees on Women's Rights and Gender Equality and on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (FEMM/LIBE), the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) and the Committee on Regional Development (REGI).

**Between October 2019 and January 2021, the Commission provided a written reply ('follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution') to 102 out of 178 parliamentary INI resolutions. None of the final versions of the Commission follow-up documents with written replies arrived within the three-month period.** However, the Commission sent the Parliament advance copies of the replies (before their official adoption by the College) as soon as the English version was available. This is different from what was observed during the second half of the eighth parliamentary term, when the Commission sent follow-up documents in batches per plenary session. The final versions of the follow-up documents arrived later, due to the need to provide translated versions in English and French.

Additionally, in **approximately 33 % of the cases** (50 out of 152 documents received by the Parliament by 31 January 2022), **the Commission sent written documents** informing that it would not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. In many cases, the Commission added that the requests had been comprehensively addressed in plenary during the debate the day before the adoption of the resolution by the attending Commissioner or HR/VP. These documents were received within the three-month period. Finally, in 26 cases, the Commission did not send its official reply before the cut-off date for the present study.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> It should be noted that in the case of resolutions adopted in November and December 2021, the three-month period for the Commission replies went beyond the cut-off date for this study (31 January 2022), so it was not possible to establish how or whether these replies were addressed.

The **Commission follow-up documents are not drafted in a uniform and pre-defined manner**. The analysis in this study identified three different types of Commission replies, with various characteristics.

The **specific reply** appears to be the optimal type of reply as it refers numerically to individual requests made by Parliament and sometimes even inserts a quote taken from the Parliament's request before providing an answer to it, which increases clarity and transparency. Although, in theory, the **specific reply is the most desired type of reply**, cases in which merely the number of a request is indicated, while an actual reply to the relevant issue is missing, are less pertinent.

**General replies**, which can take the form either of thematic replies structured by thematic headings, or very general and broad texts consisting of rather concise, vague texts, are **less transparent and informative** than specific replies. They can occasionally be characterised as a formal reply by which the Commission fulfils its obligation based on 2010 FA and 2016 IIA BLM, but beyond that, they do not, at least in the case of broad texts, have much value in terms of the information they contain.

Lastly, the study identified the presence of **mixed replies**. Follow-up documents characterised as mixed replies are structured in a way that cannot be exclusively attributed to one of the categories described above. Mixed replies therefore contain replies that can be both specific and general.

During the first half of the ninth parliamentary term, the Parliament adopted **15 INLs**. Until the cut-off date for this study, the Commission had replied to 12 of them in the form of letters. Due to the different approach taken by the Commission, it was necessary to treat INLs differently in the present study. While the tables on INLs have the same structure as the tables for INIs (three columns with the parliamentary request, Commission reply and Commission action), they contain no colour coding and are presented in a separate chapter.

## REFERENCES

Hiller W., [European Parliament work in the fields of Impact Assessment and European Added Value – Activity Report for July 2019 to December 2020](#), DG EPRS, European Parliament, March 2021.

Osiac R. and Huber S. with Zana G. and Malmersjo G., [European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests – A Rolling Check-List](#), EPRS, European Parliament, January 2017.

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[The European Parliament's right of initiative](#), Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, European Parliament, July 2020.

Vavřík P., [Contribution of the European Parliament to multilevel governance Building on a potential for a fuller right of legislative initiative for the European Parliament](#), EPRS, European Parliament, March 2017.



## 4. Annexes: Committee cards

### 4.1. INI Committee cards

#### 4.1.1. AFCO

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Constitutional Affaires (AFCO)** was responsible for four ‘ordinary’ own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of four Parliament’s resolutions ('AFCO resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022, <sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

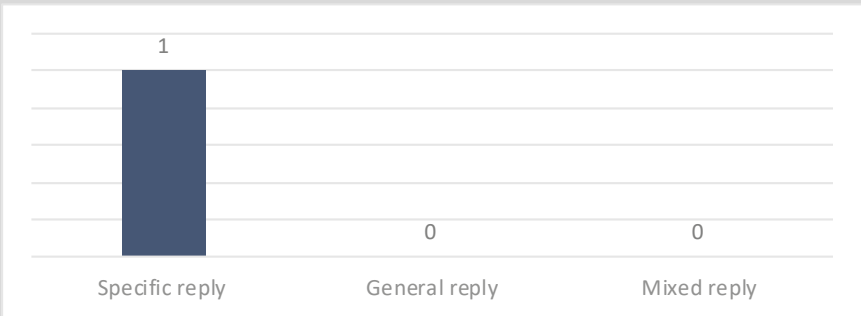
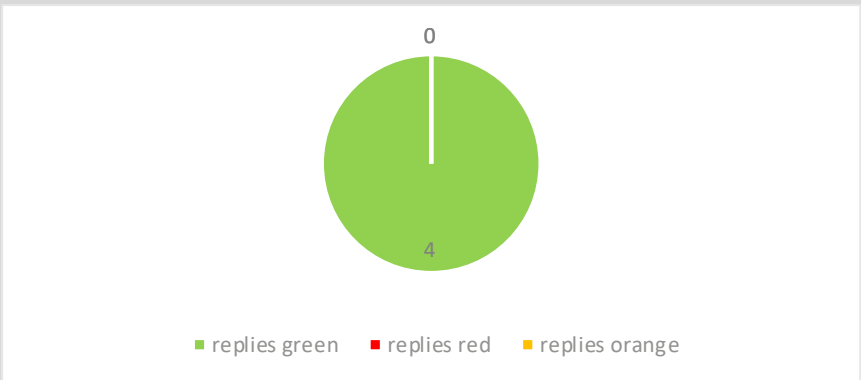
Table 6: Overview on AFCO resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	4
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	4
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response	2

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

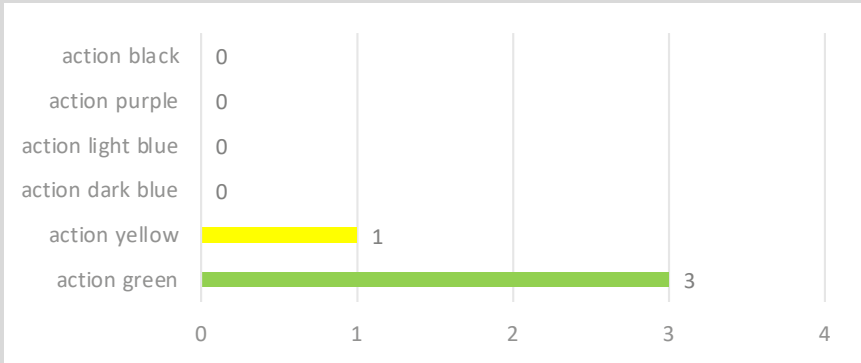
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>4</sup>	1								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/1 <sup>5</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	18								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	4	replies red	0	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (1) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (0) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	4								
replies red	0								
replies orange	0								

<sup>4</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Only 1 received written reply taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="398 320 1256 683"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action	Count	action black	0	action purple	0	action light blue	0	action dark blue	0	action yellow	1	action green	3	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - code black (0)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - code purple (0)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - code light blue (0)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed/promised - code dark blue (0)</p> <p>Action ongoing - code yellow (1)</p> <p>Actions accomplished/the Commission fulfilled the promise - code green (3)</p>
Action	Count														
action black	0														
action purple	0														
action light blue	0														
action dark blue	0														
action yellow	1														
action green	3														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">13</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elections, direct universal suffrage (1)</li> <li>- Citizen's rights (2)</li> <li>- Institutions of the Union (3)</li> <li>- Interinstitutional relations, subsidiarity, proportionality, comitology (3)</li> <li>- President, members, mandates, political groups (4)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent three written replies to the Parliament's four AFCO resolutions. In one case, the Commission provided its written reply after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to the one AFCO resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the

deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted one specific reply. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 13 of Parliament's 18 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to one of Parliament's 18 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised four genuine actions. In 13 cases no further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in one case, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the four actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in three cases. In the one remaining case, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.1.1. AFCO Resolution1: EP resolution of 26 November 2020 on stocktaking of European elections

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Stocktaking of European elections	26/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0327/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2088(INI)</a> AFCO	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a> -	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	Specific reply			
1)	3. Welcomes the substantial increase of youth participation in the elections; reiterates its call on the Council and the Commission to take into account their concerns, which are critical for the lives of the next generations, by means of public consultation procedures and the Conference on the Future of <a href="#">Europe</a> ;	Regarding the call to take account of the concerns of young people, and their participation, the Commission stressed in its report on the 2019 European elections that it is important to develop innovative techniques suitable for different ages and needs to support democratic participation. For the 2024 elections, efforts must continue to engage all citizens in European democracy and support long-term high turnout. No one should be left behind and the participation in and outcomes of European Parliamentary elections should reflect the population and the diversity of the Union. For the 2024 elections, a specific focus will be on younger and older people, women, mobile EU citizens and people with disabilities. In its 2020 Citizenship Report, the Commission has taken a number of commitments, including that it would support the active participation of citizens in the democratic process, and will take innovative approaches to involving them in the legislative process to ensure that EU laws are fit-for-purpose and align with EU values. It will lead by example by funding projects that support European citizens' engagement, via the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme, deliberation and participation in the Horizon Europe programme and in the European Green Deal transitions and in particular through the Conference on the Future of Europe that aims at involving citizens of all EU regions and of all walks of life in a participative democracy trajectory. The Commission will also explore the possibility of creating a dedicated shared resource to support EU citizens in				The Commission adopted on 25 November 2021 a <a href="#">communication on protecting election integrity and promoting democratic participation</a> , COM (2021) 730.  On 6 October 2021, the Commission launched a new <a href="#">Competence Centre on Participatory and Deliberative Democracy</a> (Joint Research Centre).  <a href="#">Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>exercising their electoral rights. The Commission will continue to work with the Member States through the European Cooperation Network on Elections to facilitate and improve the ability of EU citizens to exercise their voting rights including by supporting the exchange of best practices and mutual assistance to ensure free and fair elections.</p> <p>In reference to the call on the Commission to take into account young people's concerns, which are critical for the lives of the next generations, by means of public consultation procedures, the Commission stresses that the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027 already sets out a Framework for European cooperation in the youth field, based on the Commission's Communication of 22 May 2018 on 'Engaging, Connecting and Empowering young people'. Under the core area 'Engage', the EU Youth Strategy aims for a meaningful civic, economic, social, cultural and political participation of young people. The Strategy fosters youth participation in democratic life, supports social and civic engagement and aims to ensure that all young people have the necessary resources to take part in society. As part of the EU Youth Strategy, young people's opinions are taken into account, notably through the EU Youth Dialogue, a key tool for youth participation that brings together young people, youth organisations and decision makers, supported by experts and evidence. It is organised into 18-month work cycles and National Youth Councils from each Member State play a crucial role. The EU Youth Dialogue reaches in every cycle more than 50 000 young people. As such, it is one of the biggest single participatory process for citizens in the EU thanks to its capacity to mobilise young people via national platforms and youth organisations. In preparation for the current EU Youth Strategy, young people from all over Europe discussed together on the topic "Youth in Europe: What's next?" (as part of the 6th cycle of</p>		<p>The Commission reiterated in <a href="#">COM(2021) 730</a> that it will establish a contact point on electoral rights as part of the dedicated 'shared resource'.</p> <p><a href="#">European cooperation network on elections</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the EU Youth Dialogue). This resulted in 11 European Youth Goals that are annexed to the EU Youth Strategy. European Youth Goals No 1 (Connecting EU with Youth) and No 9 (Space and Participation for All) are particularly relevant in terms of the democratic participation of young people. EU youth participation is also encouraged via youth programmes such as Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps. Erasmus+ supports projects around participation and dialogue, and will include from 2021 onwards new “participation projects”, dedicated to educating and involving more young people in democracy. Moreover, in the framework of the Conference on the Future of Europe specific events on a European level will be organised bringing together young Europeans for debates on the future of Europe. EU citizens of all ages will also be invited to participate in an interactive digital platform. The proposals on this platform will be followed up upon and serve as input for European citizens’ panels debates.</p>			
2)	<p>4. [...] Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with Parliament and other bodies such as the Venice Commission, to formulate recommendations to Member States with a view to increasing the representation of women in the European Parliament, and calls for the introduction of lists of candidates with an equal number of male and female candidates on electable places, for example through the use of zipped lists or other equivalent methods, as in many Member States there is no legislation ensuring political parity for election;</p>	<p>Regarding the call to formulate recommendations to the Member States with a view to increasing the representation of women in the European Parliament, the Commission notes that the persistent under-representation of women in politics remains a critical issue that undermines the full functioning of democratic processes. Specific measures to ensure women have an adequate opportunity to compete in elections and be represented in elected bodies should be considered for internal party rules. The Commission will promote the participation of women as voters and candidates in the 2024 European Parliament elections, in collaboration with the European Parliament, national parliaments, Member States and civil society, including through funding and promoting best practices, as referred in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM(2020) 152). The Commission will continue to work with the Member States through the European Cooperation Network on</p>		<p>The Commission’s <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast)</a> (COM (2021) 734), includes a gender dimension. EU funding of European political parties should be made conditional on the promotion of gender balance in the internal rules of the parties. Moreover, European political parties should be transparent about the gender balance of their national member parties as regards candidates and members of the European Parliament.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Elections to facilitate and improve the ability of EU citizens to exercise their voting rights including by supporting the exchange of best practices and mutual assistance to ensure free and fair elections.			
3)	23. [...] Urges the Commission and the Member States to raise financing for the fight against foreign interference significantly;	<p>The Commission declares that it announced a number of measures in the European Democracy Action Plan. In 2021, the Commission will propose a review of the legislation on the funding of European political parties with a view to addressing the financing of European political parties from outside the EU, revising the audit requirements, strengthening the links between European financing and national campaigns, and facilitating transparency and auditing. The goal is to have the new rules in place in sufficient time ahead of the May 2024 European Parliament elections.</p> <p>As set out in the European Democracy Action Plan, the Commission will also step up actions against online disinformation by issuing guidance on how to strengthen the Code of Practice on Disinformation signed by major online platforms. The strengthened Code will be accompanied by a more robust monitoring system increasing public scrutiny and accountability of the platforms. In addition, with the proposed Digital Services Act (DSA), we will move from self-regulation to co-regulation in this important area. The DSA clarifies the obligations of online platforms, not least in what concerns the risk mitigation framework in the manipulation of their systems for disseminating disinformation, as well as in ensuring transparency and due process in the platforms' content moderation actions. This framework will be complemented by supporting civil society initiatives to promote media literacy, digital literacy and critical thinking, which are also key elements in fighting disinformation.</p>		<p>The Commission published a legislative proposal on 25 November 2021: <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast)</a>, (COM (2021) 734).</p> <p>The Commission published <a href="#">guidance on strengthening the code of practice on disinformation</a> on 26 May 2021.</p> <p>The Commission published a legislative proposal on 18 December 2021: <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on a single market for digital services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC</a>, COM (2020) 825.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>26. Urges the Commission and the Council to take all necessary measures to combat foreign interference and the internal and external dimensions of disinformation effectively, to fully engage with Parliament's new Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation (INGE), and to fully take into account its recommendations as soon as its conclusions are delivered and before the next European elections; encourages the Commission and the Council to work much more closely with Parliament on these matters, as the protection of our democratic institutions is a core competence of the European Parliament;</p>	<p>Regarding the call to [...] combat it and internal and external disinformation, before the next European elections, the Commission announced a number of measures in the European Democracy Action Plan. In 2021, the Commission will propose a review of the legislation on the funding of European political parties with a view to addressing the financing of European political parties from outside the EU, revising the audit requirements, strengthening the links between European financing and national campaigns, and facilitating transparency and auditing. The goal is to have the new rules in place in sufficient time ahead of the May 2024 European Parliament elections. The Commission will propose, in 2021, measures to ensure greater transparency in the area of sponsored content in a political context ('political advertising') and adopt support measures and guidance for political parties and Member States. The Commission will also set up a new joint operational mechanism and other support measures, building on the work of the European Cooperation Network on Elections and of the Cooperation Group established under Directive (EU) 2016/1148 on the security of network and information systems, to promote resilient electoral processes and take further practical measures to protect election infrastructure against threats, including against cyber-attacks. The Commission, in close cooperation with the European External Action Service (EEAS), will also facilitate cooperation between EU networks and partner countries and international organisations to build capacity and exchange best practices in countering electoral threats and promote high international standards in the use of new technologies. The Commission and the EEAS will look into the more systematic use and further development of the EU's existing toolbox for countering disinformation, influence operations and foreign interference. This will allow the EU to raise costs of disinformation, influence operations and foreign interference, in full respect of</p>		<p><a href="#">European democracy action plan</a></p> <p>The Commission published a legislative proposal on 25 November 2021: <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast)</a>, (COM (2021) 734).</p> <p>The Commission published a legislative proposal on 25 November 2021: <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the transparency and targeting of political advertising</a>, (COM (2021) 731).</p> <p><a href="#">European cooperation network on elections</a></p> <p>The Commission <a href="#">announced</a> that a joint mechanism for electoral resilience, a tool to support Member States in capacity building for election process resilience to various threats, would be operational in early 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>fundamental rights and freedoms. An important step is the development of a common framework and methodology for collecting systematic evidence on foreign interference – the Commission will take this forward through the EEAS in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including EU Member States, international partners like NATO and the G7 as well as civil society and private industry. A common framework and methodology will be developed for collecting systematic evidence on foreign interference and a structural dialogue with civil society, private industry actors and other relevant stakeholders to regularly review the threat situation.</p> <p>As set out in the European Democracy Action Plan, the Commission will also step up actions against online disinformation by issuing guidance on how to strengthen the Code of Practice on Disinformation signed by major online platforms. The strengthened Code will be accompanied by a more robust monitoring system increasing public scrutiny and accountability of the platforms. In addition, with the proposed Digital Services Act (DSA), we will move from self-regulation to co-regulation in this important area. The DSA clarifies the obligations of online platforms, not least in what concerns the risk mitigation framework in the manipulation of their systems for disseminating disinformation, as well as in ensuring transparency and due process in the platforms' content moderation actions. This framework will be complemented by supporting civil society initiatives to promote media literacy, digital literacy and critical thinking, which are also key elements in fighting disinformation.</p>		<p>No progress yet on a common framework and methodology.</p> <p>The Commission published <a href="#">guidance on strengthening the code of practice on disinformation</a> on 26 May 2021.</p> <p>The Commission published a legislative proposal on 18 December 2021: <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on a single market for digital services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC</a>, COM (2020) 825.</p>	

## 4.1.1.2. AFCO Resolution 2: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on citizens' dialogues and Citizens' participation in the EU decision-making

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Citizens' dialogues and Citizens' participation in the EU decision-making</b>	7/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0345/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2201(INI)</a> AFCO	On 9 August 2021, the Parliament received from the Commission ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – July 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as the key questions were addressed in plenary by Commissioner Šuica on behalf of Vice-President JOUROVA. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 July 2021.			
1)	5. [...] Parliament could, in line with Rule 222 of its Rules of Procedures, decide to follow up on the ECI with a legislative own-initiative report (INL); urges the Commission to commit itself to submitting a legislative proposal following Parliament's adoption of such an INL [...]				
2)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure sufficient funding for that purpose through the 'Citizens' engagement and participation' strand of the Citizenship, Equality, Rights and Values programme;				
3)	20. Highlights the necessity of engaging with educational institutions and civic education organisations to ensure that active European citizenship becomes part of the curriculum across the EU; calls on the Commission to provide support in order to complement educational programmes in all Member States, notably by supporting the development of a common curriculum on European and global civic education, fostering a better understanding of the existing EU institutions and of the history and cultures of Member States, and encouraging objective and				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	critical thinking of the benefits of the European Union; suggests the inclusion of modules on EU functioning and history in educational curricula and calls on the Commission to propose guidelines for such modules;					
4)	22. Calls on the Commission to launch an annual European Union Olympiad competition on EU functioning and history for young people in high schools, vocational training and other educational structures, in order to boost interest, participation and debate on EU affairs;					
5)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to develop a comprehensive European strategy to enhance citizenship competences in the EU and develop supportive measures aimed at providing equal access to citizenship education to all people residing in the EU in order to enable them to exercise their political rights;					
6)	29. [...] invites the Commission to further develop this area under the EDAP;					
7)	30. Recognises the right of all EU citizens to request and receive information from the EU institutions in one of the official EU languages; points out that genuine dialogue and the active and informed participation of EU citizens in EU decision-making is only possible if there is no language barrier, and therefore calls on the Commission to make much greater efforts to communicate with citizens in all the official EU languages; notes that in order to strengthen inclusiveness, awareness and visibility, there is a need to improve the accessibility of online content [...]					
8)	44. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop accessible, innovative and inclusive tools for citizens' participation and dialogues, making better use of digital technologies to allow all citizens (such as					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	younger and older people, people with disabilities, mobile EU citizens, people living in rural or less populated areas) to play an effective part in EU decision-making, building on the lessons from the way the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the use of digital tools [...]				
9)	50. [...] calls on the Commission to embrace further digital possibilities for citizens' participation, in all official EU languages, including tutorials, past examples and information on relevant legislation; believes that provisions should be made for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print-disabled;				
10)	55. Calls on the Commission to present a proposal for an interinstitutional agreement on civil dialogue on the basis of Article 11(2) TEU, stating that institutions must maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society;				

#### 4.1.1.3. AFCO Resolution 3: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on strengthening transparency and integrity in the EU institutions by setting up an independent EU ethics body

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Strengthening transparency and integrity in the EU institutions by setting up an independent EU ethics body</b>	16/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0396/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2133(INI)</a> AFCO	N.A. <sup>6</sup>			
1)	52. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission to consider proposing a review of the relevant legal framework;				

<sup>6</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

## 4.1.1.4. AFCO Resolution 4: EP resolution of 11 November 2021 on statute and funding of European political parties and foundations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Statute and funding of European political parties and foundations</b>	11/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0454/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2018(INI)</a> AFCO	On 1 December 2021, the Parliament received from the Commission ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – November I 2021 part-session'. The Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as most of the relevant points were addressed in plenary by Vice-President Věra Jourová. Furthermore, the Commission also contributes to the process on the revision of Regulation 1141/2014 by an evaluation report pursuant to Article 38 of Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundation (COM (2021) 717) accompanied by a legislative proposal on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast) (COM (2021) 734), both of which were adopted on 25 November. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 11 November 2021.			
1)	29. Calls on the Commission to provide clear requirements and detailed guidelines related to the visibility of the European political party of affiliation in order to ensure enforcement of Article 18(2)(a) of the Regulation on displaying European political parties' logos alongside the logos of national or regional parties;				
2)	54. Urges the Commission to review the Regulation with a view to updating the rules on registration, financing, political and electoral campaigning and membership in order to make European political parties the mouthpiece for citizens in EU politics and policymaking and to bring EU citizens closer to EU decision-making;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	61. Calls on the Commission to take due account of these proposals when drafting and putting forward its proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014;				



### 4.1.2. AFET

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)** was responsible for 39 ‘ordinary’ own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of 39 Parliament’s resolutions (‘AFET resolution’). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website<sup>2</sup>. Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 7: Overview on AFET resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	39
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	39
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	9
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	28
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1

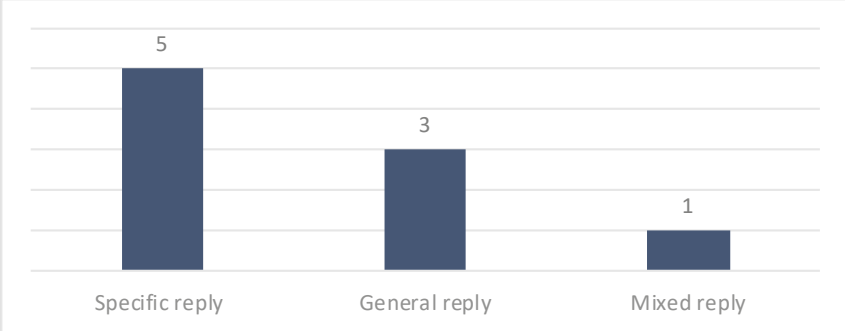
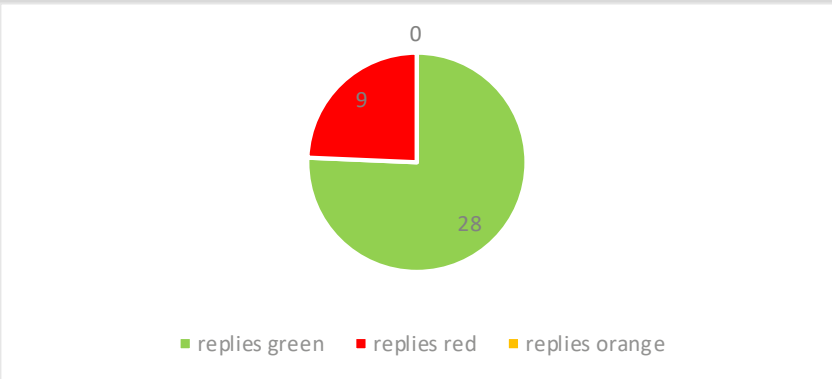
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

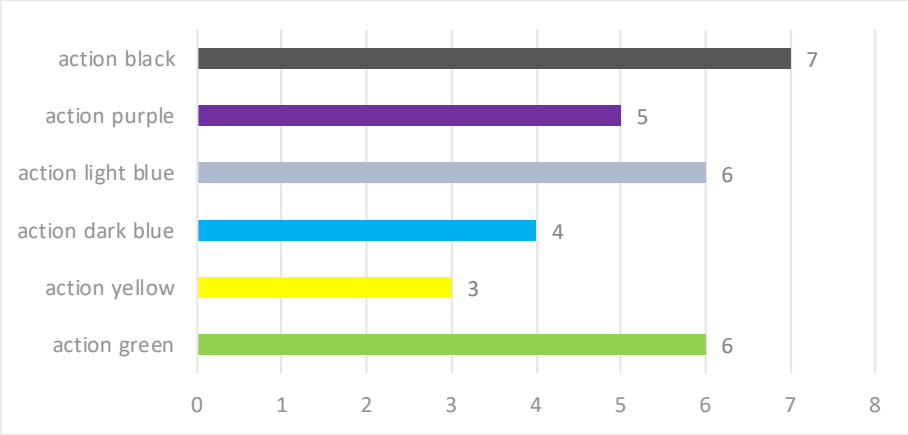
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/9 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	Specific reply	5	General reply	3	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (5) General reply (3) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
Specific reply	5								
General reply	3								
Mixed reply	1								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	297								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Status</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Status	Count	replies green	28	replies red	9	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (28) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (9) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (0)</p>
Reply Status	Count								
replies green	28								
replies red	9								
replies orange	0								
Actions taken by the Commission	Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (7)								

<sup>6</sup> Only 9 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
 <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Resolutions and follow-up analysis chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	7	action purple	5	action light blue	6	action dark blue	4	action yellow	3	action green	6	<p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (5)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (6)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed/promised - <b>code dark blue</b> (4)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (3)</p> <p>Actions accomplished/the Commission fulfilled the promise - <b>code green</b> (6)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	7														
action purple	5														
action light blue	6														
action dark blue	4														
action yellow	3														
action green	6														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	261														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	2														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human rights situation in the world (1) (16) (24) (27)</li> <li>- Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) (2) (3) (13) (14)</li> <li>- European neighbourhood policy (4) (7) (10) (11) (18)</li> <li>- Relations with South-East Europe and the Balkans (5)</li> <li>- Relations with African countries (6)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police cooperation (6)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations (7) (10) (11) (18) (31) (33)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons (8) (12) (38)</li> <li>- Export/import control, trade defence, trade barriers (8)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medicine, diseases (13)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO (9) (15) (30) (35)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transport agreements and cooperation (17)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Relations with Asian countries (17) (23) (31) (37)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Judicial cooperation (19)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Candidate countries (20) (21) (22) (25) (26) (29)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migration policy (24) (34)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer (27)</li> <li>- Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general (27)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relations with/in the context of international organisations: UN, OSCE, OECD, Council of Europe, EBRD (28)</li> <li>- Relations with industrialised countries (30) (33)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Relations with Russian Federation (32)</li> </ul>

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergency, food, humanitarian aid, aid to refugees, Emergency Aid Reserve (34)</li> <li>- Asylum, refugees, displaced persons; Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) (34)</li> <li>- Cybersecurity, cyberspace policy (35)</li> <li>- Relations with third countries (36)</li> <li>- Company law (39)</li> <li>- Worker information, participation, trade unions, works councils (39)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent 37 written replies to the Parliament’s 39 AFET resolutions. In nine cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other 28 replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to two AFET resolutions. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to these two resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted five specific and three general replies as well as one mixed reply. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 261 of Parliament’s 297 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to two of Parliament’s 297 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised nine genuine actions. In ten cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in five cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In seven cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament’s request, no action was mentioned.

Among the nine actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in six cases. In the three remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.2.1. AFET Resolution 1: EP resolution of 15 January 2020 on human rights and democracy in the world and the European Union’s policy on the matter – annual report 2018

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Human rights and democracy in the world and the European Union’s policy on the matter – annual report 2018</b></p>	<p>15/01/2020 <a href="#">T9-0007/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2125(INI)</a> AFET</p>	<p>On 19 February 2020 the Parliament received a ‘Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January I 2020 part-session’ informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 January 2020.</p>			
1)	<p>16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt a new, ambitious, comprehensive and binding Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for the next five years; insists that all human rights challenges, including digital rights, environmental rights, the rights of the elderly, sports and human rights, and the rights of migrants be adequately addressed in the future Action Plan;</p>				
2)	<p>18. Urges the Commission and the EEAS to make effective use of human rights clauses in international agreements, not only via political dialogue, regular progress assessments and recourse to consultation procedures upon request, but also by creating an effective mechanism for monitoring serious human rights violations which might occur through business activities [...]</p>				
3)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS, with stronger involvement of civil society groups and relevant international organisations, to join forces to address human rights and related obligations in dialogues or negotiations in any political and</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	economic areas, with the governments of non-EU countries, in order to reinforce the impact of human rights dialogues; recommends that the concerns being voiced about the human rights situation in those countries be heeded and that appropriate action be taken, including by raising individual cases in the context of human rights dialogues; [...]				
4)	26. Calls further on the Commission to keep Parliament properly informed about the use of EU funds for all research and development projects associated with the construction of drones [...] Urges the VP/HR to ban the development, production and use of fully autonomous weapons, which enable strikes to be carried out without human intervention;				
5)	27. Reiterates its call for the VP/HR to appoint an EU Special Representative on International Humanitarian Law and International Justice with a mandate to promote, mainstream and represent the EU's commitment to the fight against impunity;				
6)	28. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to explore ways and present new tools to help the victims of violations of international human rights law and of international humanitarian law to access international justice and obtain remedy and reparation, including through building the capacity of non-EU countries to apply the principle of universal jurisdiction in their domestic legal systems;				
7)	29. Calls on the VP/HR and the Council to pay special attention to the human rights situation in illegally occupied territories; reiterates that illegal occupation of a territory or part of it is an ongoing violation of international law;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	32. Calls on the Council and the Commission to establish a coordinated procedure for granting visas to HRDs, and where appropriate, facilitating temporary shelter [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure sufficient funding for the protection of HRDs in the relevant thematic programmes of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), and to ensure it is accessible and reaches those most in need, who are most marginalised [...] Calls on the Commission to make full use of this instrument in the future and insists that EU Delegations and Member States should increase their funding and capacity for emergency protection and support for HRDs at risk;				
9)	33. Calls on the Commission to prepare and adopt a communication to renew the Gender Action Plan after 2020, as an important EU tool to contribute to women's and girls' rights worldwide [...] Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to further contribute to gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment by working closely with international organisations, non-EU countries and civil society, in order to develop and implement new legal frameworks regarding gender equality;				
10)	42. Urges the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to step up advocacy in relation to FoRB, and to initiate dialogue with states and representatives of civil society and faith, non-confessional, humanistic and philosophical groups and churches, religious associations and communities in order to prevent acts of violence, persecution, intolerance and discrimination against persons on the grounds of thought, conscience,				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	philosophical opinions, and religion or belief [...] Urges the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to fully implement the EU Guidelines on FoRB;				
11)	44. Reiterates its calls on the Council and Commission to carry out a transparent and comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness and added value of the position of the Special Envoy in the process of the renewal and reinforcement of their mandate and position by the Commission [...] reminds the Council and Commission of the need to adequately support, in permanent consultation with religious and philosophical organisations, the institutional mandate, capacity and duties of the Special Envoy for the promotion of FoRB outside the EU, by exploring the possibility of a multi-year term subject to annual review, and by developing working networks within all relevant EU institutions, in line with its resolution of 15 January 2019 on the EU Guidelines and the mandate of the EU Special Envoy on the promotion of FoRB outside the EU;				
12)	53. Urges the Commission to ensure that the projects supported by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are in line with EU policy and commitments on human rights and that there are accountability mechanisms for individuals to make public violations related to the activities of the EIB and EBRD; calls on the Commission to systematically monitor the implementation of these clauses to ensure that they are respected by the beneficiary countries, and to report regularly to Parliament on the respect of human rights by the partner countries;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	59. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to work towards a EU strategy to protect a healthy environment by working closely with third countries and international organisations such as the UNHCR, which has recently launched a joint strategy with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP);					

## 4.1.2.2. AFET Resolution 2: EP resolution of 15 January 2020 on the implementation of the common foreign and security policy – annual report

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The implementation of the common foreign and security policy – annual report</b>	15/01/2020 <a href="#">T9-0008/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2136(INI)</a> AFET	On 19 February 2020 the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January I 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 January 2020.			
1)	11. Calls, as a result, on the VP/HR to begin a process of all-around inclusive consultations, starting with the Member States and leading experts in EU foreign policy from outside the EU institutions, and by including civil society organisations;				
2)	23. Calls for the effective and comprehensive sharing of information by the Commission and the EEAS, so that Parliament is able to exercise its role of scrutiny in an efficient and timely manner, including in the field of the CFSP;				
3)	35. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to continue strengthening economic and connectivity ties, using trade and association agreements, access to the single market and deepened people-to-people contacts, including through visa facilitation and liberalisation when all requirements are fulfilled;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	56. Urges the VP/HR to use all available political and diplomatic means to safeguard the joint comprehensive plan of action (JCPOA) and new strategic arms reduction treaty (New START) and to launch a coherent and credible strategy for multilateral negotiations on regional de-escalation and confidence-building measures in the Gulf that involves all the actors in the region;				
5)	57. Calls on the VP/HR to treat this dossier as a priority;				
6)	58. Calls on the VP/HR to promote a multidimensional biregional cooperation strategy with Latin America and the Caribbean in the area of security and defence, to advocate the joint defence of the multilateral order, the strengthening of cooperation in combating terrorism and organised crime and in combating climate change and its effects on social, political and economic stability, and to foster dialogue as a tool for achieving negotiated, peaceful settlements to the political conflicts we are witnessing;				
7)	71. Calls on the VP/HR, on the Commission and on the Member States to step-up their efforts in the field of CFSP cooperation, in order to make CSDP civil and military missions more robust, to improve their operational capacity by means of increased flexibility, to increase efficiency and effectiveness on the ground, and to make their mandates more encompassing, streamlined and clear;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	72. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to provide for the structural inclusion of women, youth, human rights defenders, and religious, ethnic and other minorities in all its conflict management-related activities;				
9)	74. Calls on the new Commission to present an EU action plan against terrorism;				

4.1.2.3. AFET Resolution 3: EP resolution of 15 January 2020 on implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report	15/01/2020 <a href="#">T9-0009/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2135(INI)</a> AFET	On 19 February 2020 the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January I 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 January 2020.			
1)	17. Calls on the Council and the Commission to develop further the Union's capacity to act as a global partner, representing the interests of European citizens and acting as a positive force in international relations;				
2)	36. Urges the VP/HR to make sure that the EU's partners strictly comply with international humanitarian and human rights law, in addition to legally binding EU regulations, and that those cases are brought to justice without delay;				
3)	45. Calls on the VP/HR to explain to Parliament the thinking behind what is clearly a new crisis-management tool, namely the launching of mini-missions under Article 28 of the TEU;				
4)	47. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to draw up mandates, budgets and rules of engagement and operational procedures				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	which are appropriate to the operations concerned, and to provide for an exit strategy;				
5)	54. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to consider a flexible mechanism to help Member States wishing to participate in a CSDP mission to bear the cost of doing so, thereby facilitating their decision to launch or strengthen a mission; notes that this instrument would be wholly consistent with the Union's strategic autonomy objectives in the operational field;				
6)	55. Calls on the VP/HR to regularly consult the European Parliament on all aspects of and the fundamental choices surrounding the common security and defence policy;				
7)	60. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to follow this example of flexible and operational cooperation, which has already proved valuable and effective;				
8)	63. Calls on the VP/HR to regularly consult Parliament on urgent matters pertaining to the implementation of the CSDP; believes that the VP/HR, or an appropriate EEAS official with direct oversight over CSDP command structures and involved in the design, implementation and appraisal of current civilian and military operations, should promptly inform Parliament of important changes to the structure of any such operations, particularly with regard to their				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	overall nature, mandate, length or early termination;				
9)	64. Calls on the VP/HR to enter into dialogue with Parliament on the instruments to be introduced and action to be taken;				
10)	74. Calls, in this regard, on the Council and the Commission, jointly with the European Parliament, to draw up an EU white paper on security and defence as a form of interinstitutional agreement and a strategic paper on the defence industry for the period 2021-2027;				
11)	76. Calls on the VP/HR to immediately inform Parliament about which PESCO projects are to be terminated early and of the grounds for terminating them; notes that the desired inclusion of participation in PESCO projects should not jeopardise a high level of ambition on the part of the participating Member States;				
12)	113. Calls on the Commission to provide further details on the role and responsibilities [...];				
13)	114. Calls on the VP/HR, the Council and the various European structures concerned to report to the Subcommittee on Security and Defence on a regular basis on the fulfilment of their mandate;				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	118. Calls on the Council and the VP/HR to draw up such a tool, with a view to including it in, inter alia, the planning for the MFF, and with the further objective of ensuring consistency between the EU Global Strategy Implementation Plan on Security and Defence, the CARD and PESCO;				

4.1.2.4. AFET Resolution 4: EP resolution of 19 June 2020 on recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the Eastern Partnership, in the run-up to the June 2020 Summit

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the Eastern Partnership, in the run-up to the June 2020 Summit</b>	19/06/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0167</a> <a href="#">2019/2209(INI)</a> AFET	SP(2020)427	Final reply (SP) received 14 December 2020	Specific reply			
	No calls falling under the methodology of this publication						

4.1.2.5. AFET Resolution 5: EP resolution of 15 June 2020 on recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the Western Balkans, following the 2020 summit

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on the Eastern Partnership, in the run-up to the June 2020 Summit</b>	19/06/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0167</a> <a href="#">2019/2209(INI)</a> AFET	SP(2020)427	Final reply (SP) received 14 December 2020	Specific reply			
	No calls falling under the methodology of this publication						

4.1.2.6. AFET Resolution 6: EP resolution of 16 September 2020 on EU-African security cooperation in the Sahel region, West Africa and the Horn of Africa

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>EU-African security cooperation in the Sahel region, West Africa and the Horn of Africa</b>	16/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0213/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2002(INI)</a> <b>AFET</b>	On 15 October 2020, the Parliament received a 'Commission communication on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – September 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution.			
1)	15. Calls on the Commission and the Council to ensure that the use of all funding instruments is explored with a view to addressing the underlying causes of the conflicts and supporting the development of security capabilities in the affected African countries, as per Articles 209 and 212 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and in the light of the very serious security crises in the Sahel-Saharan region and East Africa;				
2)	16. Calls on the Commission, especially the VP/HR, to launch tailor-made bilateral partnerships for transformation covering a broad set of areas with security and defence as a priority; [...] calls on the VP/HR to pay tribute to advanced countries in the area of consolidating democracy and human security and to invite them to join bilateral partnerships under the 'more for more' principle;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	25. Calls on the VP/HR and the EEAS to come back to Parliament regarding the CSDP annual report 2019 <sup>7</sup> and Parliament's evaluation of missions in Africa; [...] calls on the VP/HR and the EEAS to come back to Parliament's evaluation of the force generation of EUTM Somalia;				
4)	48. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to coordinate their policies in this respect and to employ joint programming for the various countries and the region as soon as possible;				
5)	56. [...] calls on the Commission to improve public diplomacy efforts and the dialogue with the African Union, governments, parliaments, and civil societies in order to explain EU security support in Africa more effectively as a contribution to the African development strategy 2063;				

<sup>7</sup> European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the implementation of the common security and defence policy – annual report (Texts adopted, P9-TA(2020)0009).

4.1.2.7. AFET Resolution 7: EP resolution of 16 September 2020 on implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Georgia

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Implementation of the EU Association Agreement with Georgia</b></p>	<p>16/09/2020  <a href="#">T9-0221/2020</a>  <a href="#">2019/2200(INI)</a>                      AFET</p>	<p>On 15 October 2020, the Parliament received a ‘Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – September 2020 part-session’ informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution. The concerns raised in the resolution are fully shared by the Commission and the European External Action Service and were addressed by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell in plenary. They are continuously addressed in the policy dialogue with the Georgian authorities and will also be taken up in the next Association Implementation Report, jointly prepared by the EEAS and the Commission to be published early next year and to be discussed at the next Association Council.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 September 2020.</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>2. [...] calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Member States to denounce this process; emphasises that the AA covers the entire territory of Georgia, including its occupied regions, and aims to benefit its whole population; [...] asks the Commission and the EEAS to enhance their efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully by using all diplomatic instruments, including through the EUMM and the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia, and to continue to support the Georgian Parliament’s ‘A Step for a Better Future’ package and foster people-to-people contact and confidence-building measures;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	17. Calls on the Council and the EEAS, therefore, to step up cooperation on cyber security in order to strengthen Georgia's resilience in this sphere, on the Commission to support reforms on media and information literacy, and on the Georgian Government to cooperate with EU institutions on best practices against disinformation;				
3)	19. [...] requests that the Commission mainstream gender equality into all its policies, programmes and activities in relation to Georgia;				
4)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to explore increased sectoral cooperation in the digital economy, education, research and innovation, to enhance the ICT sector, digitalisation and green technologies, and to share know-how and best practices;				
5)	26. [...] calls on the Commission to be more vocal in setting a target of securing single market access for Georgia and to step up initiatives aimed at deeper sectoral integration with a view to achieving more policy convergence with the EU and making the deliverables of bilateral cooperation more visible and tangible for both sides;				
6)	28. Calls on the Commission to support the full implementation of the DCFTA through coordinated assistance, with a focus on sustainable economic development in line with the European Green Deal and on support for SMEs and structural reforms in cooperation with business and civil society, including a major reform of the banking and				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	financial sector aimed at combating money laundering and tax evasion;				
7)	31. [...] calls on the Commission to facilitate Georgia's participation in the European Green Deal and to ensure that the DCFTA does not contradict the environmental objectives and initiatives set out therein;				



## 4.1.2.8. AFET Resolution 8: EP resolution of 17 September 2020 on arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Arms export: implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP</b>	17/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0224/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2003(INI)</a> AFET	On 15 October 2020, the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – September 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 September 2020.			
1)	33. Calls, therefore, on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to provide an adequate level of funding to enable the reduction of market fragmentation and industrial consolidation while ensuring that the EU and its Member States will have the military capabilities they need; calls on the Commission to ensure the effective implementation of Directives 2009/81/EC and 2009/43/EC, including enforcement actions as regards procurement;				
2)	41. Calls on the Commission to keep Parliament properly informed about the use of EU funds for all research and development projects associated with the construction of drones; [...] Urges the VP/HR to ban the development, production and use of fully autonomous weapons which enable strikes to be carried out without human intervention;				

4.1.2.9. AFET Resolution 9: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on recommendation to the Council and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy concerning the implementation and governance of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Recommendation to the Council and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy concerning the implementation and governance of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)</b></p>	<p>20/10/2020  <a href="#">2020/2080(INI)</a>  <a href="#">T9-0278/2020</a>  <b>AFET</b></p>	<p>On 10 December 2020 the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament –October II 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 October 2021.</p>			
	<p>No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.</p>				

## 4.1.2.10. AFET Resolution 10: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on implementation of the EU Association Agreement with the Republic of Moldova

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the EU Association Agreement with the Republic of Moldova</b>	20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0279/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2201(INI)</a> AFET	On 10 December 2020, the Parliament received 'Commission <a href="#">replies</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 October 2020.			
1)	9. Welcomes the Republic of Moldova's constructive contribution to the cooperation within the Eastern Partnership and encourages a permanent and intensified political exchange among countries part of AA/DCFTAs and the Commission on association-related reforms; calls on the Commission to make a proper use of existing mechanisms to continue monitoring the concrete implementation of reforms and develop a conditionality mechanism, including clear benchmarks, with the meaningful involvement of civil society, particularly at local level [...]				
2)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to increase support to the independent media, including in the regions [...]				
3)	31. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide political, technical and financial support to the civil society and urges EU Institutions to establish clear rules helping to avoid the provision of grants to "GONGO's" (NGOs established				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and financed by governments through informal channels);				
4)	34. Points out that the COVID-19 crisis has brought to light the fact that the health system of the Republic of Moldova is underdeveloped and is struggling to cope with the recent surge in the number of cases; urges the Commission, Member States and the Republic of Moldova to increase cooperation on public health resilience, exchange best practices and work with the civil society, the business and SME communities on establishing epidemic strategies focusing on the most vulnerable groups in society [...]				
5)	48. In this regard, points out that a lack of resources and a lack of knowledge about good governance, the rule of law and human rights is permeating and adversely affecting the effective functioning of the Moldovan administration and calls on the Commission to increase funding through the available budget support and technical assistance instruments, aimed at strengthening the justice and law enforcement authorities' capacity and efficiency, taking into account progress in the implementation of the reforms;				
6)	50. [...] calls on the Commission to provide much more consistent support to civil society organisations monitoring fraud and money laundering activities;				
7)	55. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor carefully how this will be done;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	58. Expresses deep concern at the situation of Moldovans stranded in EU Member States due to the COVID-19 crisis without social protection; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure, in the context of COVID-19, the equal treatment of third-country seasonal workers with EU nationals, as stated in Directive 2014/36/EU <sup>8</sup> , recalling that such workers have the same labour and social rights as EU citizens [...]				
9)	60. Underlines that the Union must hold the Republic of Moldova accountable for its commitments with regards to the social dimension of the AA; calls on the Commission to provide a detailed annual progress reports on the implementation of social and labour-related issues of the Association Agreement which does not only analyses the transposition of relevant Union directives and norms, but also their actual implementation; calls on the Commission to embrace proposals of labour experts to introduce a mechanism to sanction the violations of the standards agreed upon [...]				
10)	62. Calls on the Commission to upgrade neglected areas of AAs, which include important policy areas such as gender, the European Green Deal and the prevention of health crises;				

<sup>8</sup> Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 375).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	63. Underlines that gender equality is a key precondition for sustainable and inclusive development; urges the Moldovan government and authorities to implement measures to further improve women’s representation and equal treatment at all levels of political and societal life; requests the Commission to mainstream gender equality in all its policies, programmes and activities in relation to the Republic of Moldova and encourages the authorities of the Republic of Moldova to promote programs that include consistent gender equality dimension, offer more support to the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in society, implement legislation to fight hate speech and physical violence perpetrated against the more vulnerable groups;				
12)	74. Calls on the Commission to contribute to addressing the economic challenges faced by young people in the Republic of Moldova by investing in programmes favouring youth and social entrepreneurship and to strengthen the connection between the education system’s reform and labour market demands [...]				
13)	75.[...] calls on the Commission to focus on this issue in its programmes;				
14)	79. Welcomes the regulatory approximation with the EU acquis, and encourages the Commission to provide to the Moldovan institutions and public				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	administration technical and financial help for this endeavour and the subsequent implementation [...]				
15)	80. Welcomes the National Strategy 'Digital Moldova 2020', but demands the Commission to support and assist programmes and reforms concerning media and information literacy to reflect the current digital age, as well as to upgrade sectoral cooperation in the digital economy [...]				
16)	81. Calls on the Commission to support investment in sectors with potential for development, growth and competitiveness in the EU, notably in the three sectors of strategic significance (i.e. sustainable energy and climate, the digital single market and cyber security, and transport);				
17)	89. [...] invites the Commission to include the Republic of Moldova in the stress tests conducted for the internal energy market ;				
18)	95. Encourages the Commission to perform a consultation, prepare and create tailored programs for citizens including a direct contact with beneficiaries through the on-line platform for applying and reporting the use of the funds made available by those programs; calls in this regard to consider the Green Deal purposes, as well as the day-to-day needs of citizens in the Republic of Moldova;				
19)	98. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Moldova, reinforce monitoring and strengthen the project team in Chişinău, so as to help the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Republic of Moldova effectively communicate its approximation to EU law, fight against disinformation and promote positive images of the EU and the Republic of Moldova to all parties concerned;				



#### 4.1.2.11. AFET Resolution 11: EP resolution of 21 October 2020 on recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on relations with Belarus

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on relations with Belarus</b>	21/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0280/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2081(INI)</a> <b>AFET</b>	On 10 December 2020 the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament –October II 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 October 2021.			
No calls falling under the methodology of this publication					

4.1.2.12. AFET Resolution 12: EP resolution of 21 October 2020 on recommendation to the Council and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy concerning the preparation of the 10th Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) review process, nuclear arms control and nuclear disarmament options

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Recommendation to the Council and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy concerning the preparation of the 10th Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) review process, nuclear arms control and nuclear disarmament options</b></p>	<p>21/10/2020  <a href="#">T9-0281/2020</a>  <a href="#">2020/2004(INI)</a>  <b>AFET</b></p>	<p>On 10 December 2020 the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 20 October 2021.</p>			
	<p>No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.</p>				

## 4.1.2.13. AFET Resolution 13: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on foreign policy consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Foreign policy consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0322/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2111 (INI)</a> AFET	On 8 January 2021, the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – November II 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Mairead McGuinness on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 23 November 2020.			
1)	7. Calls on the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to review the 2016 Global Strategy in the light of the global impact of the crisis, reflecting these geopolitical shifts, to ensure more strategic EU action and that the EU plays its part in defending, promoting and developing the rules-based multilateral world order that has been created since the Second World War, and to include democracy support and protection of human rights as a Team Europe priority, involving the European Parliament in this task through its existing democracy and rule of law support tools and mechanisms;				
2)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to increase its efforts and funding dedicated to combating Russian fake news;				
3)	46. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that the consequences of COVID-19 do not undermine the implementation of the EU values and commitments				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	on human rights already established in the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024;				
4)	52. [...] calls on the Commission to keep engaging with Latin American countries, establish enhanced cooperation to tackle COVID-19, help with the recovery plans and support these countries politically with a view to preventing their excessive dependence on aid from other geopolitical players [...]				
5)	54. Calls on the EEAS, the Commission and the Member States to integrate gender equality, gender mainstreaming, and an intersectional perspective, including equal and diverse representation, into the EU's foreign and security policy, and to acknowledge the diverse experiences of women and other marginalised groups on whom this pandemic has had detrimental effects;				
6)	58. [...] calls on the Commission to work with its international partners to ensure that no one will be left behind once a vaccine has been made available;				

## 4.1.2.14. AFET Resolution 14: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy – annual report 2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy – annual report 2020</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0012/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2206(INI)</a> AFET	On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 January 2021.			
1)	6. [...] recalls in this regard that the Commission should monitor and report regularly to Parliament on the human rights situation in the third countries which are beneficiaries of the visa waiver and should suspend this waiver in the event of violations in the country concerned; calls on the Commission and the Council to strengthen the Union's democracy support programmes globally by fostering pro-democratic bottom-up processes and building institutional resilience, and by supporting the work of European political foundations in strengthening democratic processes; reiterates its call, made in its recommendation of 13 March 2019, for a reform and review of the EU Special Representatives and Special Envoys;				
2)	10. [...] calls on the VP/HR and the Commission and Council presidents to continuously inform Parliament and involve it in the EU's external action;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	12. [...] calls furthermore, for an examination of how the quality, scope and format of committee meetings and exchanges with the EEAS and the Commission can be improved; considers that the 2010 'declaration on political accountability' is no longer an appropriate basis for relations between Parliament and the VP/HR and should be replaced by an interinstitutional agreement to enhance the democratic scrutiny rights of Parliament, in accordance with the Treaties;				
4)	20. Reiterates its commitment to enlargement as a key transformative EU policy and welcomes the revised methodology from the Commission and its stronger emphasis on the political nature of the enlargement process; [...] calls on the Council and the Commission to launch the intergovernmental conferences with these two countries without delay and more generally to accelerate the accession process, as Western Balkan countries are geographically, historically and culturally part of Europe [...]				
4)	21. Welcomes the results of the EU summit with the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries and hopes that the six countries will genuinely commit to the reform processes needed for building societies which are more democratic, more prosperous, fairer, more stable and closer to fundamental values and principles; underlines that cooperation with EaP countries and other EU neighbourhood countries should be a priority for the CFSP owing to the vital interest of the EU in the development and democratisation of these countries; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to continue strengthening economic and connectivity ties,				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	using trade and association agreements, access to the single market and deepened people-to-people contacts, including through visa facilitation and liberalisation when all requirements are fulfilled [...]				
5)	30. [...] urges the VP/HR to use all available political and diplomatic means to safeguard the JCPOA; calls on the VP/HR, in view of the existing rivalries in the Gulf region, to intensify political dialogue with the countries of the region with the aim of promoting de-escalation and an inclusive regional security architecture, in line with the Foreign Affairs Council conclusions of 10 January 2020; calls on the VP/HR, in this respect, to consider appointing a Special Envoy for the Gulf region to facilitate that task;				
6)	36. Reiterates that the Union is ready to use all instruments and options at its disposal, including those provided for in Article 29 TEU and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union for the defence of its interests and those of its Member States; recalls the Council conclusions of 14 October 2019 calling on the Member States to take strong national positions regarding their arms export policy to Turkey on the basis of the provisions of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, including the strict application of criterion 4 on regional stability and calls on the VP/HR and the Council to consider introducing an initiative to oblige all Member States to halt arms export licensing to Turkey in accordance with this Common Position; [...] reiterates its call on the VP/HR for as long as Turkey continues with its current illegal, unilateral actions in the Eastern				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Mediterranean that run counter to the sovereignty of any EU Member State and international law, and does not engage in dialogue based on international law [...]				
7)	54. Calls on the Commission, the Council and the VP/HR to continue to communicate to the PRC that the EU will not tolerate its continued human rights violations in Hong Kong, Tibet and Xinjiang, nor its treatment of people belonging to minorities, and to play a decisive role on the international stage to secure Hong Kong's autonomy; condemns the violation of the 'one country, two systems' model by the adoption of the National Security Law in China, which seriously undermines the high degree of autonomy of Hong Kong and has a detrimental impact on the independence of the judiciary and on the freedom of expression in Hong Kong; expresses concerns about the impact of the imposition of the National Security Law in Hong Kong on the relationship between China and Taiwan; [...] requests that the Commission and the Member States actively push back against the brutal persecution of Uighurs in Xinjiang, as well as of other ethnic and religious minority groups, particularly Christians and Tibetans; calls on the Member States and the VP/HR to adopt sanctions under the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime against the Chinese officials and state-led entities responsible for orchestrating the policy of mass detention of Uyghurs and forced labour in China;				



## 4.1.2.15. AFET Resolution 15: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy - annual report 2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy - annual report 2020</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0013/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2207(INI)</a> AFET	On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 January 2021.			
1)	5. Calls on the VP/HR and the Council to provide a common formal definition of strategic autonomy and to define its objectives, means and resources for implementation very clearly;				
2)	26. Is concerned about the ongoing disinformation campaign towards the EU in the Central African Republic; calls on the VP/HR to take action in order to efficiently identify the origin of the disinformation campaign and to counter such attacks [...]				
3)	30. [...] specifically urges the Member States to urgently assign the intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance constabulary and naval assets needed to boost Operation Irini's up until now limited capabilities and encourages stronger cooperation with NATO's ongoing maritime operation Sea Guardian, as well as cooperation with regional partners; recalls international obligations regarding search and rescue at sea; calls on the VP/HR to make full use of EU assets in				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	this domain, in particular the EU satellite centre and the EU intelligence centre;				
4)	33. Notes that the strategic review of the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) is to be initiated in 2020; calls, given the impact of this review on the planning, command and control of military missions and operations, on the VP/HR to keep Parliament informed of the available and chosen options in a timely manner; reiterates that the EU requires a permanent and fully-fledged military command structure in order to be able to act autonomously and therefore calls on the Council to implement such a structure;				
5)	44. Welcomes the agreement reached on the EDF regulation, and calls for the swift adoption and setting-up of the EDF, which will address and speed up the common agreed defence capability development priorities in the air, land, maritime, and cyber domains and thus foster the EU's ability to operate as a global actor and an international security contributor and provider; calls on the Member States, the Council and the Commission to provide adequate funding to the EDF and to focus on structural projects with high added value, thus facilitating industrial cooperation between Member States and the consolidation of a strong European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), strengthening technical, industrial and strategic capabilities in order to reinforce EU's ability to produce and dispose of military capabilities autonomously and to maintain Europe's technological autonomy in the long-term; encourages defence capability				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	initiatives to facilitate the engagement of small and medium-sized enterprises;				
6)	44. [...] calls on the Member States, the Council and the Commission to provide adequate funding to the EDF and to focus on structural projects with high added value, thus facilitating industrial cooperation between Member States and the consolidation of a strong European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), strengthening technical, industrial and strategical capabilities in order to reinforce EU's ability to produce and dispose of military capabilities autonomously and to maintain Europe's technological autonomy in the long-term; encourages defence capability initiatives to facilitate the engagement of small and medium-sized enterprises;				
7)	79. [...] urges the Council and the VP/HR to launch an EU-led initiative with a view to pushing for the conversion of the INF Treaty into a multilateral treaty;				
8)	85. Asks the VP/HR to bring forward proposals to strengthen the available expertise in non-proliferation and arms control in the EU and to ensure that the EU plays a strong and constructive role in developing and reinforcing the global rules-based non-proliferation efforts and arms control and disarmament architecture [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	88. Urges the Member States to comply with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports; reiterates the need for the strict application by all Member States of the rules laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP; recalls that Member States committed to strong national positions regarding their arms export policy to Turkey on the basis of the provisions of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, including the strict application of criterion 4 on regional stability; reiterates its calls on the VP/HR, for as long as Turkey continues with its current illegal, unilateral actions in the Eastern Mediterranean that run counter to the sovereignty of any Member State (notably Greece and Cyprus) and international law, and does not engage in dialogue based on international law, to introduce an initiative in the Council for all Member States to halt arms export for all types of military equipment, including weapons, weapons for dual-use goods and know-how, to Turkey in accordance with the Common Position;				
10)	90. [...] calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to adopt a joint position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of weapons systems [...]				
11)	93. Welcomes the regular exchanges of views with the VP/HR on CSDP issues and calls on the VP/HR to ensure that Parliament's views are duly taken into consideration; stresses the need to ensure regular briefings from EU Special Representatives, Special Envoys, and mission and operation commanders;				

## 4.1.2.16.AFET Resolution 16: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on human rights and democracy in the world and the EU's policy on the matter – annual report 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Human rights and democracy in the world and the EU's policy on the matter – annual report 2019</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0014/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2208(INI)</a> AFET	On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 January 2021.	•		
1)	40. [...] recalls, in this context, that according to Regulation (EU) 2018/1806, the Commission should monitor and report regularly to Parliament, including on the human rights situation in the third countries which are beneficiaries of the visa waiver and should suspend the visa exemption in the case of violations in the country concerned;				
2)	42. Calls on the Commission to monitor and include as part of its annual report on the achievement of the objectives of the NDICI a chapter on respect for human rights and compliance with Article 8 – General principles of the Instrument by the partner countries that benefit from its funding; calls on the Commission to propose appropriate measures, including the suspension of EU funding to state actors and the redirection of aid towards civil society, in the event of a serious violation of human rights or of the principles of the NDICI by its beneficiaries; calls for greater transparency regarding human rights-related provisions in financing agreements				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and a clarification of the mechanism and criteria for the suspension of such agreements in the event of a breach of human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law and in serious cases of corruption; calls on the Commission to strictly refrain from using budget support to third countries' governments as an operational modality in countries witnessing widespread violations of human rights and repression of HRDs;				
3)	45. Calls on the Commission to establish, in cooperation with the EEAS, a framework for annual reporting by the European Investment Bank (EIB) on its operations outside of the EU with regard to compliance with the general principles guiding the Union's external action as referred to in Article 21 TEU and the EU strategic framework and action plan for human rights; urges the Commission to ensure that the projects supported by the EIB are in line with EU policy and commitments on human rights, and that accountability mechanisms exist for individuals to report violations related to the activities of the EIB [...]				
4)	47. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to hold regular consultations with civil society and to engage in a structured and regular dialogue with Parliament's competent bodies on the implementation of the new action plan in order to allow Parliament to play its part in the action plan's activities, in particular through parliamentary diplomacy, and to effectively fulfil its scrutiny role; recommends that a set of benchmarks and progress indicators be established in order to effectively monitor the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	implementation of the action plan; calls on the EEAS to report on the progress made in achieving the objectives of the action plan against these benchmarks; requests that the EEAS follow up regularly on Parliament's resolutions and debates which are relevant for the implementation of the action plan [...]				
5)	57. [...] calls on the Commission and the EEAS to explore ways and present new tools to contribute to the fight against international crimes, to help the victims of violations of international human rights law and of international humanitarian law to access international justice and obtain remedy and reparation, including through building the capacity of Member States and non-EU countries to apply the principle of universal jurisdiction in their domestic legal systems;				
6)	58. Reiterates its call for the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to appoint an EU Special Representative on International Humanitarian Law and International Justice with a mandate to promote, mainstream and represent the EU's commitment to the fight against impunity;				
7)	78. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement the gender equality strategy in a coherent manner both within and outside the EU, and to take effective and concrete actions to counter the backlash against women's rights, gender equality and SRHR;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	84. [...] calls on the Commission to include commitments and benchmarks to eradicate female genital mutilation in its cooperation negotiations and agreements with the countries concerned;				
9)	87. Commends the progress on the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative; calls on the Commission to ensure that projects sponsored by the initiative work towards addressing the root causes of women's rights violations, including the perpetuation of harmful gender-based stereotypes;				
10)	89. Welcomes the attention given to the EU actions on protecting and promoting the rights of the child on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the UNCRC and reiterates its call on the Commission to explore how the EU as a body can accede to the UNCRC;				
11)	106. Calls on the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to implement the EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief; reiterates its calls on the Council and the Commission to carry out a transparent and comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness and added value of the position of the Special Envoy prior to launching the process of the renewal of this mandate and position by the Commission; insists that following the assessment, its work should be provided with adequate resources to enhance the EU's effectiveness in this area; laments the delay in carrying out this assessment; calls on the Commission to guarantee transparency in the				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>nomination, mandate, activities and reporting obligations of the next Special Envoy and to ensure their commitment to the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights and to European values; reminds the Commission of the need to adequately support the institutional mandate, capacity and duties of the Special Envoy;</p>				
12)	<p>108. Reiterates the importance it attaches to academic freedom and urges the EU and the Member States to step up their diplomatic efforts through bilateral and multilateral engagement in relation to threats or attacks on academic freedom by state and non-state actors, in particular violent attacks on institutions and members of the higher education community, as well as discriminatory policies or practices, undue restrictions or pressure on research or expression, and wrongful prosecution or detention; calls on the EEAS and the Commission to revisit existing support and protection mechanisms for HRDs, in order to develop the capacity to identify and provide assistance, including emergency protection and support, in cases involving attacks on academic freedom; calls on the Commission to ensure continued high-level support to the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation and the Global Campus of Human Rights and Democracy, as a flagship of the EU's support to human rights education worldwide;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	117. Highlights the continuing change in media landscapes and the increasing use of social networks worldwide; underlines the challenges and risks that this evolution poses regarding violations of freedom of offline and online expression, censorship, data protection, hate speech, harassment and the safety of journalists and whistle-blowers, among others; calls on the Commission to monitor social media companies' policies and practices, in particular their self-regulatory tools, which have implications for the exercise of freedom of expression worldwide, and present proposals for policy or legislation changes where appropriate;				
14)	125. Calls for the setting up of an EU mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence instrument that requires companies to engage actively in the identification, assessment, mitigation, prevention and notification of any adverse impacts of their businesses and supply chains on human rights, applicable to corporate bodies, business leaders and executives in the event of a breach and providing victims with access to justice and remedy; welcomes the announcement that the Commission proposal will include a liability regime; calls on the Commission to consider exploring the possibility of incorporating further liabilities, including criminal liability, for the most severe violations;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	<p>130. Recalling its resolution of 27 February 2014 on the use of armed drones<sup>9</sup>, expresses its continued concern over the use of armed drones outside the international legal framework; calls once again for the EU to urgently develop a legally binding framework for the use of armed drones to ensure that the Member States, in keeping with their legal obligations, do not perpetrate unlawful targeted killings or facilitate such killings by third states; calls further on the Commission to keep Parliament properly informed about the use of EU funds for all research and development projects associated with the construction of drones; calls for human rights impact assessments in respect of further drone development projects; recalls its resolution of 12 September 2018 on autonomous weapon systems<sup>10</sup>; urges the VP/HR and the Member States to ban the development, production and use of fully autonomous weapons which lack meaningful human control over the critical functions of selecting and attacking targets; insists on the launch of international negotiations on a legally binding instrument that would prohibit lethal autonomous weapons without meaningful human control; urges the VP/HR and the Member States to adopt a common position for international negotiations in this respect;</p>				
16)	<p>134. Calls on the EU to increase its support for democratic civic activism, which has grown since 2019 in the context of the rise of populism,</p>				

<sup>9</sup> OJC 285, 29.8.2017, p. 110.

<sup>10</sup> OJC 433, 23.12.2019, p. 86.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	nationalism and authoritarian regimes; calls on the Commission and the Council to strengthen the Union's democracy support programmes globally, by fostering pro-democratic bottom-up processes, and building institutional resilience [...]				

## 4.1.2.17. AFET Resolution 17: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on connectivity and EU-Asia relations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Connectivity and EU-Asia relations</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0016/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2115(INI)</a> AFET	On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 January 2021.			
1)	2. Encourages the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to create a global EU Connectivity Strategy as an extension of the current EU-Asia Connectivity Strategy in order to align our connectivity philosophy and connectivity policies with the goal of strengthening the EU's role as a true and indispensable geopolitical and geo-economic actor with a single narrative and as a cross-cultural enabler, and to strengthen partnerships with democracies around the world which share our fundamental values;				
2)	8. Invites economic and societal stakeholders and relevant experts in the field at EU level and in the Member States to participate in the development and implementation of the Strategy; calls on the Commission to create suitable forums for such involvement; insists that parliaments must play an active role in shaping and overseeing connectivity policy;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	14. Underlines the multidimensional nature of the Strategy, which will require effective coordination of existing strategies, policies and projects for international connectivity and interoperability; expects existing coordination between the EEAS and the Commission Directorates-General to be enhanced and streamlined in this regard;				
4)	15. Recommends that the EEAS should provide the secretariat of the connectivity coordination body, while the corresponding working level should include all relevant Directors-General and be co-chaired by the Secretaries-General of the Commission and the EEAS in order to maximise synergies and efficiency;				
5)	17. Underlines the importance of involving Parliament, the Council, the Member States and national parliaments in the Strategy; insists that the Commission undertake regular reporting outlining the achievements in implementing the Strategy, to be discussed in detail by Parliament and the Council [...]				
6)	18. [...] recommends the creation of a high-level expert group on international connectivity as an advisory body to the Commission, including business representatives, as envisioned in the proposal for a business advisory group outlined in the joint communication of 19 September 2018, plus civil society and other stakeholders, including from the fields of human rights, the environment and labour rights, and international financial institutions, with a particular emphasis				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	on the European Investment Bank (EIB) as the EU bank and in accordance with the criterion of gender parity;				
7)	24. [...] emphasises the importance of identifying flagship projects for the relevant sectors, which should have strong European added value, represent a strategic public interest, and demonstrate the EU's unique valuesbased approach; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to propose criteria for identifying such projects;				
8)	25. Welcomes initiatives such as the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the resolution of the UN Environmental Assembly on sustainable infrastructure; encourages the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to promote the EU's strategic approach to international connectivity in all multilateral and plurilateral forums, such as the UN General Assembly, ASEM or the G7;				
9)	31. Calls on the Commission to pursue further progress in its maritime transport initiatives to digitalise and simplify administrative formalities and strengthen maritime security at ports in Asia via the International Maritime Organization and maritime transport agreements; highlights the importance of further engaging with third countries in Asia through pertinent maritime transport agreements, which would help to regulate, facilitate and make more sustainable maritime traffic;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	32. Stresses that the Strategy must ensure that hauliers from Asia must adhere to EU standards in the road transport sector; calls for cooperation between the Commission and Member States with regard to the enforcement of EU and national legislation in the sector;					
11)	33. Places particular emphasis on the fact that digitalisation is a key dimension for the 21st century and underlines its impact on the everyday lives of every single person worldwide; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to step up their ambitions for the digital transformation; expects the EU to become a competitive global actor on a par with the US and China in digitalisation; considers, in this context, that the promotion of digital connectivity and digital access through very high capacity networks based on fibre and 5G is a matter of great priority for the EU; believes that the development of open strategic autonomy in this sector must include diversification of the supply chain of equipment manufacturers through the promotion of open and interoperable network architectures and digitalisation partnerships with third countries and regions who share our values and utilise technology in complete compliance with fundamental rights; urges the Commission to condition connectivity projects with third countries on the ethical use of technology both domestically and abroad; emphasises, in this connection, that the security aspect is paramount;					



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	<p>36. Stresses that 5G infrastructure is an element of Europe's strategic resilience; calls on the Commission to devise a plan for developing European 5G and phasing-out 5G technology built by third countries which do not share European values and standards; urges the Commission to strongly condition connectivity projects with third countries on the ethical use of technology, both domestically and abroad; welcomes the provisions for cybersecurity in the Digital Europe Programme as regards the tender process; advocates the inclusion of the 5G toolbox approach in the promotion of digital connectivity, given its possibilities for extraterritorial application; encourages the Commission to work towards replicating the EU's international mobile roaming agreements with connectivity partners; welcomes the Next Generation Internet initiative and investment in digital infrastructure projects, such as the Building Europe Link to Latin America deep sea cable; recommends that the Commission identify real needs for targeted digital Official Development Assistance; proposes that the Commission promote 6G development cooperation with like-minded countries as a flagship project;</p>				
13)	<p>41. Calls on the Commission to align the Strategy with the forthcoming EU Strategy on Cooperation in Research and Investment; calls on the Commission to pursue its strategic approach to cooperation in research and innovation (R&amp;I) by upgrading relations with like-minded partners, including by considering associated partner status, and by basing cooperation on such</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	universal principles as academic freedom, open access, the protection of intellectual property, a level playing field, the integrity of research and the protection of personal data [...]				
14)	45. Stresses, in this connection, the central role of international environmental, sustainability and social standards in trade and investment agreements; recalls the review of the Commission's 15-point action plan and discussions in the Council on trade and sustainable development; calls on the Commission to implement trade defence instruments in full to ensure that European businesses are not subjected to unfair trading practices, and to implement trade and sustainable development chapters effectively in line with the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals and ILO conventions, with a view to developing the Strategy and pursuing sustainable integration; is of the view that the Commission and the EEAS should employ a more strategic approach to the Generalised Scheme of Preferences, including by stepping up action at the highest political level to strengthen its effectiveness vis-à-vis standards on human rights, international labour the environment and good governance;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	47. Emphasises the role of international trade agreements negotiated by the EU and the importance of their proper implementation; is of the view that connectivity should be included in the Commission communication on the trade policy review; emphasises international norms and transparent standards to promote quality infrastructure and network interoperability; calls on the Commission to make existing agreements more ambitious by systematically including standardisation policy in bilateral partnerships and trade agreements in order to promote multilateral standard setting and the broad uptake of internationally agreed standards and transparent regulatory cooperation in full compliance with the right to regulate;				
16)	48. Is of the view that the EU model of standardisation policy has the advantage of being innovative, open and inclusive, and must be enabled to continue to cope with the global competition between different standardisation paradigms; expects the Commission to play a proactive role in promoting standardisation policy; recommends, therefore, that coordinating responsibility for EU standardisation policy should be given to a high-ranking Commission official, ideally the Commissioner for the internal market; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to coordinate more closely with like-minded democratic partners in international standard-setting forums in order to promote international standards that support democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights;				

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	61. Calls on the Commission to assess the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement and China's role therein;					
18)	62. Expresses its firm belief that the EU should strengthen cooperation with the US; welcomes the US-initiated Blue Dot Network (BDN) concept; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to engage with the US on the BDN in order to strengthen transatlantic cooperation on rules-based and sustainable connectivity, while also highlighting concerns with regard to the latter; hopes for future cooperation with particular regard to upholding high quality standards for connectivity projects and fostering private sector involvement;					
19)	67. Underlines the importance of Europe's outermost regions, especially those closer to Asia, and highlights their economic potential; encourages the Commission to facilitate investments in those territories in order to strengthen their connectivity and boost their economies;					
20)	68. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to develop robust monitoring capabilities in the connectivity strategies of other countries and regions, including as regards the financial resources actually deployed, the effects on financial stability, sustainable development, and adherence to human rights, the rule of law, good governance, and the principles of multilateralism [...]					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
21)	72.Expects the Commission to present a new communication approach with a clear narrative in order to create adequate visibility and sufficient accountability for EU connectivity policies and their results;				

4.1.2.18. AFET Resolution 18: EP resolution of 11 February 2021 on annual implementing report on EU Association Agreement with Ukraine

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Annual implementing report on EU Association Agreement with Ukraine</b>	11/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-0050/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2202(INI)</a> AFET	On 23 March 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – February 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 9 February 2021.			
1)	6. Stresses the importance of pro-democratic reforms and trust in institutions as the most efficient security mechanisms; of calls on the Commission to use the mechanisms in place to facilitate and support Ukraine's implementation reforms [...]				
2)	9. invites the Commission to propose for Ukraine and other countries associated with the EU, in coordination with international financial institutions, a detailed, conditional and tailor-made economic and investment proposal in the context of addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic by the end of 2020 [...]				
3)	11. Calls on the Commission to upgrade neglected areas of the AA/DCFTAs with regard to important policy areas such as gender mainstreaming and dealing with health crises, while ensuring that they do not run counter to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the imperative for environmental and climate action or the European Green Deal initiatives;				
4)	12. Calls on the Commission to support investments in sectors with potential for development, growth and competitiveness in the EU, and which could further foster economic diversification, such as sustainable energy and climate, the digital single market and cyber security, and transport;				
5)	16.[...] and encourages the Commission to provide adequate technical and financial support;				
6)	17. Welcomes the achievements of the reform on decentralisation and the empowerment of municipalities initiated in 2014, which has proven to be one of the most successful reforms so far; acknowledges the support of the U-LEAD project, resulting in the formation of almost 1 000 voluntarily amalgamated local communities with around 11.7 million citizens; assesses positively the steps taken so far with a view to decentralising public authority and public finances through a package of legal acts and their practical implementation; calls on the Commission to study the details of the decentralisation reform closely and to potentially use it as a successful case study for other countries;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	29. Emphasises the need for a political solution to the conflict in eastern Ukraine; asks the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to enhance their efforts in peaceful conflict resolution, by supporting the efforts of all sides in the peace process, as well as increasing confidence-building measures and backing a mandate for deploying a UN peacekeeping mission throughout the occupied territory of Ukraine;				
8)	30. [...] calls on the EEAS and the Commission to better supervise the implementation of EU sanctions, including the better supervision of the activities of the authorities in the Member States charged with implementing the common EU rules;				
9)	32. [...] calls on the VP/HR, the Commission and the Member States to provide all necessary support for the establishment of a Crimea International Platform that would allow the efforts aimed at the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine to be coordinated, formalised and systematised;				
10)	46. Calls on the Commission to develop existing and new tools in the area of the rule of law and good governance to monitor and assess progress by Ukraine, in particular the EU Justice Scoreboard and the Rule of Law Mechanism, in order to ensure close scrutiny of the ongoing reforms and the proper identification and correction of possible shortcomings in these reforms;				



	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	49. [...] calls on the Commission to continue assisting Ukraine in the elaboration of new draft laws on IPR;					
12)	56. Underlines that in eastern Ukraine more than 3,5 million people on both sides of the line of contact are still dependent on humanitarian assistance and protection, facing water cuts and electricity blackouts; notes that the current COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the challenges these people are facing; encourages the Commission, in coordination with the UN bodies, to step up its efforts to provide assistance during this humanitarian crisis, in line with the Humanitarian Needs Overview;					
13)	61. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to swiftly operationalise the EU global human rights sanctions regime (a European Magnitsky-type legislation), allowing sanctions to be applied against individuals and companies involved in grave human rights violations, paying particular attention to the situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine in Crimea and in parts of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, and sanctions against those responsible for other crimes, including corruption;					
14)	65. [...] calls on the Commission to invite Ukraine to participate in the Europe for Citizens programme;					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	75. [...] requests that the Commission and the EEAS mainstream gender equality in all their policies, financial support, programmes and activities in relation to Ukraine, particularly when aimed at mitigating the negative effects caused by COVID-19, as women, including women entrepreneurs, have been among those most impacted by the strict confinement;				
16)	81. Encourages the Commission to support Ukraine in identifying the areas that could further foster economic diversification and in prioritising them in the process of the full implementation of the DCFTA;				
17)	88. [...] encourages the Commission to further support Ukraine's efforts concerning media and information literacy, e-governance and the digital economy to reflect the current digital age and gradual integration into the EU's digital single market, as well as to explore ways of reducing roaming fees between the EU and Ukraine [...]				
18)	89. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to conduct a credible needs assessment for the Donbas region to establish a strategy for its socio-economic recovery and suggests the creation of an appropriate international framework for the reconstruction of Donbas;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	91. [...] urges the Commission, the Member States and Ukraine to step up cooperation on public health resilience and to exchange best practices and work with civil society on establishing epidemic strategies focusing on the most vulnerable groups; urges the Commission to provide support to the Government of Ukraine in gaining access to COVID-19 vaccines;				
20)	101. Recalls that poultry meat is a sensitive product in the EU; acknowledges the solution found for the export of 'other' cuts of poultry by amending the trade preferences for poultry meat and poultry meat preparations and thereby closing the loophole in the agreement; calls on Ukraine to abstain from similar practices and to fully respect and implement all provisions of the DCFTA in good faith; calls on the Commission to conduct a thorough monitoring of the implementation of the DCFTA and to use all available measures to overcome any market-distorting practices and the potential exploitation of legal loopholes;				
21)	104. Calls on the Commission to provide technical support for regional employment centres in order to stimulate employment, to support and invest in young people and sustainable economic development programmes favouring social entrepreneurship, and to focus on young people from rural areas in order to strengthen the education system through labour market demand so as to protect the most vulnerable and prevent a lack of socio-economic opportunities;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
22)	105. Encourages the Commission to monitor the effects of the DCFTA on the labour and freedom of association rights connected to trade with the EU;				
23)	106. Calls on the Commission to ensure that trade unions, as well as civil society in all its diversity, are involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the Association Agreement; calls on the Government of Ukraine and the Commission to support NGOs which investigate violations of the DCFTA, in particular in the social sphere;				
24)	114. Requests that the Commission screen Ukraine's compliance with European Union acquis in the energy sphere with a view to the further integration of energy markets [...]				
25)	125. Welcomes Ukraine's ambition to contribute to the European Green Deal's goals and calls on the Commission to adequately support Ukraine's efforts, inter alia by establishing a relevant structured dialogue, a roadmap and an exchange of information; calls on the Commission to ensure that the DCFTA does not contradict the environmental objectives and initiatives set out therein;				
26)	129. [...] appeals to the Commission to launch a dialogue with the aim of ensuring that border crossing procedures are prompt and free of corruption through, inter alia, investments, the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	training of personnel and an effective mechanism for border crossing complaints [...]				
27)	136. Stresses the importance of continued support to the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine and its role in the reform of the civilian security sector; welcomes the opening of its field office in Mariupol, and hopes for tangible results, in keeping with the Mission's mandate; requests that the Commission step up its efforts in strengthening the capacities of the Ukrainian authorities involved in AA/DCFTA implementation; requests that the Commission design the tools necessary for supporting Ukraine's continuous alignment with the EU acquis, in line with the relevant decisions of the 22nd Ukraine-EU Summit;				
28)	140. Commends Ukrainian civil society, young people and NGOs for their activities in all areas of public and political life, and, in particular, for their support to the implementation of the AA/DCFTA, for addressing the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, for combating disinformation campaigns, for providing assistance and relief to IDPs and other vulnerable groups and bolstering societal resilience and media literacy among the Ukrainian people; [...] calls on the Commission to prioritise support to these NGOs and civil society organisations [...]				

4.1.2.19. AFET Resolution 19: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on 2019-2020 Commission Reports on Albania

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2019-2020 Commission Reports on Albania	25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0112/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2170(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>	Final reply (SP) received 1 September 2021	General reply			
1)	51. [...] calls on the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission to improve coordination and address disinformation and hybrid threats that seek to undermine the EU perspective by more strategically underscoring the EU's relevance to citizens in the Western Balkans, and urges them to foster the creation of a Balkan-focused centre of excellence to counter disinformation;	<p>The Commission and the EEAS will continue to coordinate and strategically address issues related to disinformation and hybrid threats, including by supporting initiatives to enhance media literacy in the country. In its 2020 Report, the Commission encouraged the national authorities to increase efforts to fight disinformation and build up the resilience of media outlets. The Commission will continue to monitor the development in these areas, including in its annual reports.</p> <p>The fight against disinformation and hybrid threats are in particular important during the COVID-19 pandemic, for which the Commission also is focusing on providing vaccines to the region as soon as possible. The COVAX mechanism, to which the EU has contributed over EUR 3 billion delivered the first doses to the Western Balkans. In addition, the Commission is working with EU Member States and vaccine manufacturers to operationalise the resale of vaccine doses to the Western Balkans under the Advance Purchase Agreements for which the EU has made available EUR 70 million in grants to the Western Balkans. A first success was the conclusion of agreements announced on 20 April 2021 for the delivery of 651 000 doses of BioNTech/Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to all the Western Balkans. These are funded by the grants and shared with the facilitation of Austria. The first delivery to all the partners in the region took place in early May, with regular deliveries to continue until August.</p>				<p>The <a href="#">2021 Commission communication on EU enlargement</a> notes that:</p> <p>'in line with EU priorities under the Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats, the Western Balkans Strategy and the Zagreb Declaration, the EEAS and the Commission have deepened their policy dialogue with enlargement partners on countering hybrid threats, in particular on cyber-resilience, the protection of critical infrastructures, strategic communication and addressing disinformation. Strategic communication continued to focus on thematic communication campaigns highlighting the benefits of the EU support for citizens and for economies, and on public diplomacy actions with direct outreach to citizens, notably the youth, to stimulate debate about the common European future. In parallel, the EU continued to communicate the political and policy developments in EU – Western Balkans relations through web and social media channels. Promoting freedom of expression and independent journalism in the enlargement region remains a priority, while cybersecurity capacity building is a crucial part of the Digital Agenda for the Western Balkans and a priority in the new EU cybersecurity strategy'.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	80. [...] calls on the EEAS and the Commission to enhance support to Albania in countering malicious foreign interference from countries such as Russia, China and Iran [...]	Although the follow-up mentions point 80, no specific reply is provided for this particular point.		No specific action identified.	

4.1.2.20. AFET Resolution 20: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on 2019-2020 Commission Reports on Kosovo

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2019-2020 Commission Reports on Kosovo		25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0113/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2172(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>	Final reply (SP) received 1 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	8. [...] calls on the Commission and the EU Office in Kosovo to step up their efforts in promoting the role, requirements and benefits of a closer partnership between the EU and Kosovo;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
2)	26. [...] urges Kosovo to address online radicalisation and external extremist influences, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to assist Kosovo in this important endeavour;		On promoting regional cooperation, greater coordination and exchange of information between the security services of Kosovo and the EU and its Member States in countering potential terrorist activities (paragraph 26), the Commission agrees on the importance of cooperation with Kosovo on countering terrorism and noted that progress was made in this area, in line with the objectives set out in the EU-Kosovo implementing arrangement for the Joint Action Plan on counter-terrorism for the Western Balkans, especially with regard to the rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and their families. The Kosovo authorities should improve their capacity to address terrorist content online, including by efforts to refer terrorist content to internet companies, and enhancing efforts to empower civil society to develop effective alternative narratives online. The Kosovo authorities need to be more effective in their efforts to fight money laundering and the relevant law should be brought in line with the EU <i>acquis</i> and international standards.				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	47. Reminds of the strong link between weaknesses in media freedom and opportunities		On addressing disinformation (paragraph 47), the Commission services and the European External Action				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	for local and foreign actors to manipulate facts and spread disinformation; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to cooperate closely on those links and overlapping challenges, as well as to foster the creation of a Balkan-focused centre of excellence on disinformation;	Service (EEAS) will continue to coordinate and strategically address issues related to disinformation and hybrid threats, including by supporting initiatives to enhance media literacy in the country. In its 2020 Report, the Commission encouraged the national authorities to increase efforts to fight disinformation and build up the resilience of media outlets. The Commission will continue to monitor the developments in these areas, including in its annual reports.		carried out. To date, a Balkan-focused centre of excellence on disinformation has not been created.	
4)	66. [...] calls on the Commission, EEAS and the Council to support the Prime Minister and his team in the internal reconciliation dialogue with Kosovo Serbs which will provide concrete security guarantees and opportunities for socio-economic integration;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on helping PM in the internal reconciliation dialogue).		Not mentioned.	
5)	76. Calls on Kosovo's authorities and the Commission to further support SMEs in order to develop a viable economy for Kosovo;	On further support to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) (paragraph 76), the Commission has been providing substantial IPA funds for supporting SMEs in Kosovo. EUR 10 million have been blended with funds of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to create an overall package of EUR 30.5 million for enterprises in Kosovo. The Commission has also committed EUR 3 million to support SME development in Kosovo with a specific focus on improving the business environment and entrepreneurship capacities through the enhancement of start-ups and innovation. Moreover, as part of its support to Kosovo to recover from the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission has committed substantial financial support to SMEs to ensure their survival in the short-term and recovery in the medium-term, including, among others, EUR 5.2 million for "EU4 small business recovery following the COVID-19 crisis".		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Commission has been providing substantial IPA funds in support of SMEs in Kosovo</a> ).	
6)	78. [...] calls on the Commission and the Western Balkans countries to develop a regional strategy to address persistent youth unemployment by tackling the skills mismatch between the	On developing a regional strategy to address persistent youth unemployment (paragraph 78), the Commission recalls that tackling youth unemployment is one of the key priorities of the EU in Kosovo. Youth unemployment and		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	education system and the labour market, improving the quality of teaching, and ensuring adequate funding for active labour market measures and vocational training schemes, along with adequate childcare and pre-school education facilities;	brain drain is an issue across the Western Balkans region, however, the Commission considers that regional ownership is important for the creation of any regional initiative or strategy. The Commission can support the region in addressing the issue, as it already does through several cooperation paths, e.g. Alliance for Apprenticeships, or European Training Foundation.			
7)	86. Underlines the importance of European solidarity, and calls on the Commission to further support Kosovo and the other Western Balkan states in their efforts to curb the pandemic; calls on the Commission and the Council to include Kosovo in the joint EU procurement of vaccinations, and allocate a sufficient amount of COVID-19 vaccines to the citizens of all Western Balkan countries;	On supporting Kosovo and the other Western Balkan states in their efforts to curb the pandemic (paragraph 86), the Commission continues its support to the Western Balkans during the pandemic. A EUR 3.3 billion emergency support package was approved in spring 2020 and the EUR 9 billion Economic and Investment plan for the longer-term economic recovery of the Western Balkans in October 2020. The Commission is focusing on providing vaccines to the region as soon as possible. The COVAX mechanism, to which the EU has contributed over EUR 3 billion delivered the first doses to the Western Balkans. In addition, the Commission is working with EU Member States and vaccine manufacturers to operationalise the resale of vaccine doses to the Western Balkans under the Advance Purchase Agreements for which the EU has made available grants totalling EUR 70 million to the Western Balkans. A first success was the conclusion of agreements announced on 20 April 2021 for the delivery of 651 000 doses of BioNTech/Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to all the Western Balkans. These are funded by the grants and will be shared with the facilitation of Austria. The first delivery to all the partners in the region arrived in early May, with regular deliveries to continue until August.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Commission has been providing substantial IPA funds in support of SMEs in Kosovo</a> ).	
8)	100. Welcomes the adoption of the 2020 IPA Annual Action Programme for Kosovo of a total value of EUR 90 million, and insists that IPA funds are used inter alia to promote the green agenda by reinforcing environmental protection,	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on monitoring of the EU funds).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	contributing to mitigation, increasing resilience to climate change, and accelerating the shift towards a low-carbon economy; calls for increased transparency and closer parliamentary scrutiny of the funds allocated to Kosovo, and asks the Commission to better monitor the use of EU funds and report any misuse;				
9)	101. Calls on the Commission to focus IPA III funds on the ongoing democratic transition of Kosovo, in addition to infrastructure projects, especially in light of persistent problems with the investment climate, absorption capacity, and environmental standards in Kosovo;	On focusing IPA III funds on the ongoing democratic transition of Kosovo in addition to infrastructure projects (paragraph 101), the Commission notes that IPA III presents a solid policy-driven approach, putting the fundamental requirements for membership – in particular the rule of law, respect for fundamental rights and public administration reform – at the core of the assistance. IPA III will also support the long-term economic recovery and integration, by mobilising up to EUR 9 billion of funding, in areas such as sustainable transport, energy, environment, digital and human capital. The Economic and Investment Plan is an integral part of the support to the Western Balkans on the path to the EU.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Commission has been providing substantial IPA funds in support of SMEs in Kosovo</a> ).	

4.1.2.21. AFET Resolution 21: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on 2019-2020 Commission Reports on North Macedonia

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2019-2020 Commission Reports on North Macedonia	25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0114/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2174(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>	Reply received on 1 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	57. Notes the significance of ensuring media freedom and promoting quality journalism and media literacy for tackling widespread disinformation, fake news, nationalist rhetoric and hate speech; underlines the need to investigate the origins of disinformation campaigns and foreign interference in the media; calls on the European External Action Service (EEAS) and Commission to improve coordination and strategically address disinformation and hybrid threats that seek to undermine the European perspective across the region; calls for the creation of a Balkan-focused Centre of Excellence to counter disinformation;	The resolution calls on the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Commission to improve coordination and strategically address disinformation and hybrid threats that seek to undermine the European perspective across the region (paragraph 57). The Commission services and the EEAS will continue to coordinate and strategically address issues related to disinformation and hybrid threats, including by supporting initiatives to enhance media literacy in the country. In its 2020 Report, the Commission encouraged the national authorities to increase efforts to fight disinformation and build up the resilience of media outlets. The Commission will continue to monitor the developments in these areas, including in its annual reports.				The <a href="#">2021 Commission communication on EU enlargement</a> notes that:  'in line with EU priorities under the Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats, the Western Balkans Strategy and the Zagreb Declaration, the EEAS and the Commission have deepened their policy dialogue with enlargement partners on countering hybrid threats, in particular on cyber-resilience, the protection of critical infrastructures, strategic communication and addressing disinformation. Strategic communication continued to focus on thematic communication campaigns highlighting the benefits of the EU support for citizens and for economies, and on public diplomacy actions with direct outreach to citizens, notably the youth, to stimulate debate about the common European future. In parallel, the EU continued to communicate the political and policy developments in EU – Western Balkans relations through web and social media channels. Promoting freedom of expression and independent journalism in the enlargement region remains a priority, while cybersecurity capacity building is a crucial part of the Digital Agenda for the Western Balkans and a priority in the new EU cybersecurity strategy.'	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	59. Welcomes the package of grants worth EUR 70 million from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance II (IPA II) to fund the access of Western Balkans partners to COVID-19 vaccines; calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate a sufficient amount of COVID-19 vaccines to the citizens of all Western Balkan countries [...]	On the allocation of a sufficient amount of COVID-19 vaccines to the citizens of all Western Balkan countries (paragraph 59), the Commission is focusing on providing vaccines to the region as soon as possible. The COVAX mechanism, to which the EU has contributed over EUR 3 billion, delivered the first doses to the Western Balkans. In addition, the Commission is working with EU Member States and vaccine manufacturers to operationalise the resale of vaccine doses to the Western Balkans under the Advance Purchase Agreements for which the EU has made available EUR 70 million in grants to the Western Balkans. A first success was the conclusion of agreements announced on 20 April 2021 for the delivery of 651 000 doses of BioNTech/Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to all the Western Balkans. These are funded by the grants and shared with the facilitation of Austria. The first delivery to all the partners in the region took place in early May, with regular deliveries to continue until August.		The action is ongoing under <a href="#">COVAX</a> .	
3)	68. Calls on the Commission to implement the 'more for more' principle rigorously, in particular in relation to North Macedonia for IPA III or the Western Balkans Economic and Investment Plan, given the significant progress by the country over the reporting period and as a sign of solidarity from our Union;	On the implementation of the 'more for more' principle rigorously, in particular in relation to North Macedonia for IPA (Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance) III or the Western Balkans Economic and Investment Plan (paragraph 68), the Commission implemented the 'performance reward' mechanism under IPA II, given notable progress made towards meeting the membership criteria and particularly good results achieved through the implementation of pre-accession assistance. Under IPA III, the entire programming mechanism is based on rewarding performance, both in terms of selection of the most relevant and mature projects and in terms of measurement of the overall progress made by the countries towards accession and commitments to reforms.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">IPA III North Macedonia</a> ).	

4.1.2.22. AFET Resolution 22: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on 2019-2020 Commission Reports on Serbia

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>2019-2020 Commission reports on Serbia</b>		25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0115/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2175(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)409</a>	Final reply (SP) received 1 September 2021	Specific reply		
1)	4. Calls on the Commission and the Council, where appropriate with the inclusion of the Serbian partners, to take the necessary steps in order to implement the provisions of the revised enlargement methodology, especially those concerning the thematic negotiation clusters, as well as to use this new methodology as an opportunity to accelerate the enlargement process of the Western Balkans and to define, together with Serbia, new steps in Serbia's negotiation process;	Following the adoption of the revised enlargement methodology last year, both Montenegro and Serbia confirmed their acceptance of the revised methodology. On this basis, the Commission presented on <b>17 March 2021</b> to the Member States a non-paper on the application of the revised methodology to Montenegro and Serbia. The non-paper follows the four main principles of the revised methodology: credibility, stronger political steer, dynamism and predictability. The Member States have reached agreement on the issue in the Council on 11 May.				Commission has fulfilled its promise with respect to the <a href="#">application of a revised methodology to Montenegro and Serbia</a> .	
2)	7. [...] calls on the Commission to change its reporting methodology in order to take account of significant backsliding and send a clear message to accession countries, including Serbia;	The methodology of the Commission's country reports already allow it to take stock of both progress and backsliding, if relevant, on reforms by the Western Balkans, including Serbia. Under Serbia's negotiating framework, progress on the rule of law and the normalisation of relations with Kosovo is decisive for the overall pace of its EU accession negotiations. Under the revised methodology, credibility will be reinforced through an even stronger focus on fundamental reforms, starting with the rule of law, the functioning of democratic institutions and the public administration as well as the economy.				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Country reports - <a href="#">revised methodology</a> ).	
3)	11. Notes the disproportionate visibility given by Serbia to third countries; calls on Serbia, the Commission and the EU Delegation to Serbia to step up their efforts in promoting the role and benefits of the close partnership between the EU and Serbia, including through the promotion of EU funded projects and reforms [...]	In the past years, the Commission has substantially upgraded its communication in all candidate countries, including Serbia. This also includes the visibility of EU-funded projects. The Commission will maintain its strong focus on further promoting the benefits of Serbia's EU relations.				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	46. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to strengthen their cooperation with and support for civil society, NGOs and independent media on the ground; reiterates its support for the work of democratic European political foundations in strengthening Serbia's democratic processes and fostering a new generation of political leaders;	The EU has been providing substantial support to strengthening civil society in Serbia. This has included projects supporting the rule of law as well as civil society's participation in the EU accession process. In addition, the Commission services and the EEAS meets regularly with civil society and independent media representatives as part of its monitoring of developments in the Western Balkans, which is based on a variety of sources, including civil society organisations. The Commission services and the EEAS will continue its efforts in this respect.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (support to civil society).	
5)	92. [...] and calls on Serbia, the Commission and the EEAS to support measures aiming at reinforcing media pluralism and quality journalism [...]	The EU has been providing substantial support to strengthening media pluralism in Serbia. This has included grants to media and media organisations, with support for operational costs as well as productions. This has been particularly important in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, in times of falling advertising and other revenues. The EU has also been supporting the Press Council of Serbia in order to raise the ethical standards of the media.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (grants to media and media organisations).	
6)	106. Calls on the Commission and the Members States to allocate sufficient COVID-19 vaccines to the citizens of all Western Balkan countries;	The Commission is focusing on providing vaccines to the region as soon as possible. The COVAX mechanism, to which the EU has contributed more than EUR 3 billion delivered the first doses to the Western Balkans. In addition, the Commission is working with EU Member States and vaccine manufacturers to operationalise the resale of vaccine doses to the Western Balkans under the Advance Purchase Agreements for which the EU has made available EUR 70 million in grants to the Western Balkans. A first success was the conclusion of agreements announced on 20 April 2021 for the delivery of 651 000 doses of BioNTech/Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to all the Western Balkans. These are funded by the grants and will be shared with the facilitation of Austria. The first delivery to all the partners in the region arrived in early May, with regular deliveries to continue until August.		The EU allocated €15 million for immediate needs such as medical equipment, support to vulnerable groups in society, and exceptionally, the hiring of 200 medical workers to alleviate the pressure on medical personnel. In addition, almost €12 million was allocated to Serbia as part of the EU Solidarity Fund. The EU provided a grant of over €27 million to Serbia so it could purchase vaccines from EU Member States, as well as equipment related to the ongoing vaccination campaign. Serbia could also benefit from a €7 million EU-funded project implemented by the World Health Organization, to support safe and effective vaccination in the Western Balkans. By October 2021, Serbia received around 8.3 million vaccines from different suppliers. It had fully vaccinated around	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
				2.75 million people (approximately 40% of the population). See <a href="#">2021 Commission Serbia report</a> .	



## 4.1.2.23. AFET Resolution 23: EP resolution of 29 April 2021 on EU-India relations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
EU-India relations	29/04/2021 <a href="#">T9-163/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2023(INI)</a> AFET	On 2 June 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – April 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Ylva Johansson on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 28 April 2021.			
	No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.				

4.1.2.24. AFET Resolution 24: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on human rights protection and the EU external migration policy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Human rights protection and the EU external migration policy</b></p>	<p>19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-242/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2116(INI)</a> AFET</p>	<p>On 24 June 2021, the Parliament received <a href="#">‘Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – May 2021 part-session’ informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 18 May 2021.</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>9. Calls on the Commission to ensure transparent risk assessments performed by independent EU-bodies and experts, such as the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, on the impact of any formal, informal or financial EU cooperation with third countries on the rights of migrants and refugees, including women, on local human rights defenders and civil society working to defend these rights, and, to the extent possible, on the impact that such cooperation would have on the wider population in the country affected by it in terms of access to rights, contribution to human security and peace, and sustainable development; calls on the Commission to set implementation guidelines for EU agencies and Member States before entering into cooperation with third countries; calls in this respect for particular vigilance in relation to countries which are experiencing ongoing or frozen conflicts and face increased risks of human rights violations;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to ensure that any EU cooperation with third countries is fully formalised</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	in order to ensure agreements with third countries can be effectively monitored;				
2)	10. Calls on the Commission to establish an independent, transparent and effective monitoring mechanism on the basis of international law, the Charter and the Sustainable Development Goals, which includes periodic reports on the implementation of formal, informal and financial agreements with third countries that can potentially impact the rights of migrants and refugees and the work of human rights defenders and civil society defending these rights in third countries, such as migration partnerships, readmission agreements, and international cooperation on migration management and governance, including direct targeting of challenges connected to migration and forced displacement; stresses that such a monitoring mechanism has to be participatory and public; insists on the need to ensure the means for civil society and other interested stakeholders to be able to contribute to the work of the mechanism; stresses that such a system should contribute to ensuring accountability for human rights violations, including pushbacks violating the principle of non-refoulement; calls on the Commission to establish a follow-up mechanism which duly incorporates evaluation results and expert recommendations in the relevant agreement, arrangement or action;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>13. [...] urges the Commission to formulate a plan and take all necessary measures to initiate or finalise negotiations, and accordingly sign readmission agreements, to prioritise the conclusion of formal readmission agreements, thus ensuring full respect for Article 218(6) TFEU, and to ensure that formal EURAs exclude informal agreements; believes that Parliament must scrutinise informal agreements which include commitments on issues that fall within its competences, such as readmission, and that the Commission must be ready to undertake further action, including suspension, if these informal agreements appear to be incompatible with the Treaties; calls on the Commission to establish a general framework for the effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of all present and future EU readmission agreements and the inclusion therein of special monitoring provisions;</p>				
4)	<p>14. [...] calls on the Commission to establish an independent, transparent and effective monitoring mechanism on all activities carried out by Frontex, which would be in addition to the internal complaint mechanism in place;</p>				
5)	<p>17. [...] highlights that one of the central tasks of this EU network's Steering Board is to support the development of the capabilities of immigration liaison officers, including through developing guidelines on implementing human rights as part of their activities; calls on the Commission, through</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the Steering Board, to urgently draw up such human rights-based guidelines;				
6)	21. Notes the increasing use since 2016 of enhanced conditionality between development cooperation and migration management, including return and readmission; underlines that EU development cooperation and assistance must be aligned with the sustainable development goals, including in the context of gender-related actions; stresses in this regard the OECD Development Assistance Committee's definition of official development aid and the OECD's Development Aid Effectiveness Principles; reiterates that according to Articles 21 TEU and 208 TFEU the primary objective of Union development cooperation policy is the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty, tackling inequality and exclusion, promoting democratic governance and human rights, and enhancing sustainable and inclusive development; underlines that such action, together with the development of stable institutions, are key to addressing the root causes of migration; calls on the Commission, therefore, to ensure that policies on development cooperation, including development assistance or bilateral or multilateral partnerships, do not contravene the principles enshrined in Article 208 TFEU;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	23. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure full transparency, including by establishing a clear overview of all instruments within the EU budget used to finance cooperation with third countries in the field of migration management, including information on the amount, purpose and source of funding, as well as detailed information on any other potential support measures provided by EU agencies such as Frontex, in order to ensure that Parliament can effectively perform its institutional role exercising scrutiny of the implementation of the EU budget;				
8)	25. Calls on the Commission to regularly and publicly report to Parliament on the funding of migration-related cooperation programmes in third countries and their human rights impact, and on the ways in which this funding has been used by partner countries, including to the working group on external financial instruments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs;				
9)	29. [...] calls on the EEAS, the Commission and the Member States to engage with third countries on the rights of migrants as an integral dimension of the EU's human rights policy [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	31. [...] highlights the key role that international organisations, regional bodies and NGOs, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), as well the OHCHR and the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase financial and political support to these organisations and entities;				

4.1.2.25. AFET Resolution 25: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on Commission Reports on Turkey

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Commission Reports on Turkey</b>	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-243/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2176(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	General reply			
1)	6. Regrets that, since Parliament's last report, the situation, far from improving, has deteriorated even further with regard to domestic, institutional and foreign policies; firmly insists, therefore, if the current negative trend is not urgently and consistently reversed, that the Commission should recommend, in line with the negotiating framework from October 2005, the formal suspension of accession negotiations with Turkey, in order for both sides to review in a realistic manner and through a structured and comprehensive high-level dialogue, the appropriateness of the current framework and its ability to function, or, if necessary, to explore possible new models for future relations; acknowledges that, in any case, negotiations should be conducted in a bona fide manner and should not be derailed or overturned based on merely culturalist or religious motives;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on formal suspension of the accession).				Not mentioned.	
2)	9. In this context, stresses the importance of ensuring, in parallel with a capacity of dialogue at institutional level, close functioning links with Turkish society; therefore urges the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to prioritise the vibrant civil society in Turkey and its pro-democracy efforts, and to continue to support Turkish civil society organisations through relevant financial instruments, including the Instrument for	The Commission agrees with the call to continue EU direct support to independent civil society and people-to-people contacts. Since 2017, due to Turkey's serious backsliding in the areas of rule of law, fundamental rights and public administration reform, as well as illegal drilling activities in the Eastern Mediterranean, the allocation to the country under the instrument for pre-accession assistance has been				In October 2021, the Commission and Turkey signed three agreements granting association status to EU programmes for the period 2021-2027: <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> , <a href="#">EU research and innovation programme</a> , <a href="#">Erasmus+</a> , <a href="#">EU programme for education, training, youth and sport</a> and the <a href="#">European Solidarity Corps</a> .	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), as these organisations could contribute to generating the political will necessary for building strong foundations for the EU integration process; reiterates, in this context, its demand that the IPA funding for political reforms in Turkey be managed by the EU and continue to focus on fostering dialogue and providing support for civil society, non-state actors and people-to-people contacts, as long as the country is not making any progress with regard to democracy, the rule of law and human rights; encourages a new and immediate constructive dialogue mechanism with Turkish civil society for mutual confidence building and for sustaining the democratic and pro-European aspirations of Turkish society, supporting exchanges in particular on democratisation, human rights, the rule of law, good governance, sustainable development and the green and digital transitions, while relying on adequate EU funding for effective results;</p> <p>[...] asks the Commission and the EEAS to continue to support young people in Turkey through relevant financial instruments and by extending participation in the Erasmus+ programme and the Jean Monnet scholarships, with a view to supporting, inter alia, research cooperation and the common fight against climate change, the protection of the environment and the empowerment of women in society and business;</p>	<p>progressively reduced (€1.3 billion cut under IPA II compared to the original amount envisaged).</p> <p>The Commission will continue to carry out consultations with a very large number of stakeholders, including from the academia, local authorities, journalists, human rights defenders and others, also in the framework of the next annual country report on Turkey. It will also continue carrying out information campaigns, detailing the EU- Turkey relations, areas of common interests and the EU's work in the country.</p> <p>The Commission aims to continue and expand its support to the country's participation in EU programmes, in particular Erasmus+.</p>			
3)	67. Stresses that, whatever claims Turkey can have, these should be defended through diplomacy and dialogue based on international law and that any attempt to pressure other countries through the use of force, threats or hostile and insulting	[...] reflecting the European Parliament's call on the Commission and the HR/VP to take a firm stance against aggressive moves and language towards the EU Member States, the March 2021 Joint Communication of the European Commission and the High Representative on the		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>rhetoric, particularly towards the EU and its Member States, are unacceptable and unseemly for an EU candidate country; calls, in this regard, on the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to take a firm stance on any abusive language against the EU and its Member States expressed by representatives of the Turkish Government;</p>	<p>‘State of play of EU-Turkey political, economic and trade relations’, points out that “Should Turkey, however, not move forward constructively in developing a genuine partnership with the EU, but instead return to renewed unilateral actions or provocations <i>in breach of international law, aimed at causing prejudice to the interests of the EU and its Member States, in particular in the Eastern Mediterranean, it should be made clear that this would bear political and economic consequences, as spelled out in the report. Further EU measures should be focused, proportionate and reversible, in order to adapt to the situation and the level of threat or challenge in the best possible manner, incentivise a return to a cooperative track and avoid a negative escalation dynamic. In addition to suspending the elements of the constructive cooperation offer set out above, we should foresee smart, scalable yet reversible restrictive measures, building on those in place.”</i></p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">joint communication</a>).</p>	
4)	<p>76. Believes that the EU should not confuse Turkey with the policies of its current government, and therefore underlines that the EU should remain committed to supporting Turkey’s civil society with the objective of protecting and promoting democratic values and principles, human rights and the rule of law, taking into account the strong pro-European vocation and European identity of Turkish society at large; calls in this sense on all EU institutions, particularly the Council, to place the human rights dimension and the situation of fundamental freedoms and rule of law in Turkey at the core of their actions towards the country; takes note of the recent joint communication on the state of play of EU-Turkey political, economic and trade relations (JOIN(2021)0008) as a succinct summary of the current situation; regrets that the backsliding of democracy, the rule of law and</p>	<p>[...] the Commission has refocused the EU’s financial support to sectors that reflect core EU principles and priorities, such as democracy and rule of law, support to civil society (€34 million in 2020) and human rights [...]</p>		<p>According to the Commission, the new <a href="#">instrument for pre-accession assistance</a> (IPA III) for the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, presents a solid policy-driven approach, with strategic and dynamic deployment of assistance. It puts the ‘fundamentals’ at its core and it is aimed at focusing on rule of law and respect of fundamental values; strengthening democratic institutions and public administration reform; promoting economic governance and reforms towards competitiveness. However, the action itself, or the implementation of the action is unclear – especially since we are at the start of the implementation period for IPA III.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>fundamental rights in Turkey was not sufficiently addressed in the European Council conclusions of March 2021; underlines that the rule of law and human rights dimension should be at the core of the assessment of our policy towards Turkey; therefore calls on the Commission and the Council to introduce the human rights and rule of law dimension as one of the key criteria when designing the next possible steps in EU-Turkey relations; highlights that doing so could help to reverse the backsliding in fundamental freedoms observed lately in Turkey and would send an encouraging message to the large pro-European and pro-democratic part of Turkish society;</p>				
5)	<p>77. Takes the view that both the EU and Turkey are aware that it is necessary and vital to develop a constructive and respectful attitude in their relations and that enhancing communication and dialogue at all levels are key to restoring a relationship of mutual trust between the EU and Turkey that can form a solid and lasting foundation for further constructive development, the constant improvement of people's lives and the maintenance of peace; believes that other channels of communication should be strengthened, including among municipalities – supporting the relevant work done by the Committee of the Regions – and in the realm of academia, culture and journalism; calls for a common effort by all EU institutions and for the Member States to take concrete steps in this respect and calls on the Commission to report on such steps in its next report on EU-Turkey relations; notes that the last EU-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) held its 78th meeting in Ankara</p>	<p>The Commission intends to continue a close monitoring of the internal developments in Turkey, notably in the context of the annual enlargement package and the accompanying country report on Turkey;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission will continue to carry out consultations with a very large number of stakeholders, including from the academia, local authorities, journalists, human rights defenders and others, also in the framework of the next annual country report on Turkey.</p>		<p>The Commission published a <a href="#">report on Turkey</a> in October 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>on 19 and 20 December 2018; regrets this period of unjustified inactivity of the EU-Turkey JPC and expresses its hope, therefore, for a swift resumption of the meetings between the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the European Parliament under the EU-Turkey JPC, as an important framework for discussion and de-escalation ;</p>				
6)	<p>79. Considers that, as a necessary step in order to improve the overall state of the relations, both sides need to use respectful language, make efforts to fight existing prejudices and misconceptions, and allow for a more objective and complete consideration of the other side's image in the respective public opinion, reversing the mutually deteriorating perceptions; calls, in this view, on the Commission to launch a communication policy towards Turkish society aimed at raising awareness about the EU, providing objective information on its policies and restoring Turkish citizens' perception of the EU; stresses that a belligerent and aggressive rhetoric only reinforces extreme positions on both sides and that a purely confrontational approach plays into the hands of those who are aiming to pull Turkey and the EU apart;</p>	<p>The Commission will also continue carrying out information campaigns, detailing the EU - Turkey relations, areas of common interests and the EU's work in the country.</p>		<p>In October 2021, the Commission and Turkey signed three agreements granting association status to EU programmes for the period 2021-2027: <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a>, <a href="#">EU research and innovation programme</a>, <a href="#">Erasmus+</a>, <a href="#">EU programme for education, training, youth and sport</a> and the <a href="#">European Solidarity Corps</a>.</p>	

## 4.1.2.26. AFET Resolution 26: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on Commission Reports on Montenegro

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Commission Reports on Montenegro</b>	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-0244/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2173(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	35. Calls for the strengthening of European cooperation with Montenegro on addressing disinformation, and cyber and hybrid threats that seek to undermine the European perspective of the region; is concerned about the growing vulnerability of Montenegro owing to the increase of its public debt, in particular to China;  calls in this context on the Commission and the Montenegrin Government to cooperate on finding a solution for the highly controversial Chinese Bar-Boljare highway loan taken out by the previous government, in order to avoid debt dependency and Montenegro having to turn over collateral to the Chinese creditors; [...] calls on the Commission to find, together with international financial institutions, a reasonable solution to support Montenegro's fiscal sustainability and reforms in line with the country's European perspective;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.  No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.  Not mentioned.  The Commission <a href="#">2021 Montenegro Report</a> only mentions that the previous government secured funds from the IMF, the EU, the World Bank and other international financial institutions to tackle the large budget deficit and the contraction of GDP in 2020 that led to a substantial increase in the debt ratio. However, no particular measures are mentioned regarding support to Montenegro's fiscal sustainability and reforms in line with the country's European perspective.	
2)	36. Calls on Montenegro, the EU Member States and the Delegation of the European Union to Montenegro to continue pursuing a more active and effective communication policy on the European perspective, aimed at both local and EU citizens, and to continue their coordinated efforts to increase the visibility of EU-funded projects;	In the past years, the Commission has substantially upgraded its communication in all candidate and potential candidate, countries, including Montenegro. This also includes the visibility of EU-funded projects. The Commission will maintain its strong focus on further promoting EU- Montenegro relations and stands ready to assist Montenegro in fighting disinformation. Commission services and the EEAS will continue to coordinate				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to support the creation of a Balkan-focused centre of excellence on disinformation;	and strategically address issues related to disinformation and hybrid threats, including by supporting initiatives to enhance media literacy. The Commission will continue to monitor developments in these areas, including in its annual reports.		To date, a Balkan-focused centre of excellence on disinformation has not been created.	
3)	65. Calls on the Commission to support Montenegro's efforts to reduce unemployment, which was seriously exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular in the tourism sector, which accounts for more than 20 % of Montenegro's gross domestic product, taking into account the large decline in the number of tourists;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
4)	70. Calls on the Commission and the Council to show their solidarity with Western Balkan countries by helping them to receive COVID-19 vaccines and to include Montenegro in joint EU procurement for vaccinations; welcomes the actions taken by the Commission and the Council to help Montenegro procure vaccines against COVID-19 via COVAX and by other means such as coordinating donations by EU Member States; calls for further assistance to ensure that a sufficient amount of COVID-19 vaccines are available to people in all Western Balkan countries as soon as possible, taking into consideration each country's pandemic situation; strongly believes that vaccine policies in general should be humanitarian and should not serve geopolitical interests of any kind;	The Commission has worked hard on providing vaccines to the region. The COVAX mechanism, to which the EU has contributed €2.2 billion, has delivered the first doses to the Western Balkans. Under the Advance Purchase Agreements, for which the EU has made available grants totalling €70 million to the Western Balkans, the delivery of 651,000 doses of BioNTech/Pfizer COVID-19 vaccines to all the Western Balkans (including 42,077 doses for Montenegro) started in May, with the facilitation of Austria, and regular weekly deliveries are planned to continue until August.		'The EU continued to provide essential and unparalleled support. This includes financial support: a substantial package of EUR 53 Million of non-repayable financial aid and EUR 60 Million of favourable loans as macrofinancial assistance to address the immediate health crisis, in addition to delivering vast quantities of health supplies and equipment, as well as EUR 200,000 allocation under the EU Solidarity Fund. The EU and its Member States have also supported the country's vaccination campaign by providing over 262,000 doses by early September, which is a sign of concrete EU solidarity.' [...] 'Montenegro continued to participate in the EU Health Security Committee as an observer, with also access to the EU Early Warning and Response System. Montenegro continued to make use of the EU Joint Procurement Agreement on medical counter-measures to which it is a signatory and joined the European COVID-19 Surveillance Network, reporting COVID-19 data to the European Surveillance System (TESSy) managed by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). (Commission <a href="#">2021 Montenegro Report</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
				See EPRS briefing ' <a href="#">EU support for vaccination efforts in the Western Balkans</a> ' (May 2021).	
5)	72. Notes the equal importance of all investment targets of IPA III; calls on the Commission, in this respect, to focus an appropriate share of the IPA III funds on the ongoing democratic transition of Montenegro, especially in the light of persistent problems with the investment climate, absorption capacity and environmental standards in the country;	The Commission agrees with the statement. Under the previous financial framework 2014-2020 (IPA II) nearly €50 million was invested in the category Democracy and Governance and this sector will remain a priority under the IPA III programme.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

4.1.2.27. AFET Resolution 27: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on the effects of climate change on human rights and the role of environmental defenders on this matter

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The effects of climate change on human rights and the role of environmental defenders on this matter</b></p>	<p>19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-245/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2134(INI)</a> AFET</p>	<p>On 24 June 2021, the Parliament received '<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – May 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 18 May 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>2. Calls on the Union and its Member States to strengthen the linkage between human rights and the environment throughout their external action as well as to assist and support international, regional and local human rights mechanisms in addressing environmental challenges, notably the impact of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights; calls on the Commission to ensure the integration of the issues of climate change and human rights within all relevant EU policies and to ensure the coherence of these policies; notes the importance of supporting activities that raise awareness of the consequences for human rights impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss; calls on the Union, furthermore, to support and strengthen collaboration with third countries in order to integrate a human rights-based approach in environmental laws and policies;</p>				
2)	<p>3. Highlights the indispensability of human development opportunities for all; stresses the risks of human rights violations in international</p>				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	commodity supply chains for both conventional and 'green tech' renewable energy, such as child labour in cobalt mines catering to the global lithium-ion battery chain; calls on the Commission to take human rights implications into account when assessing the Union's energy and transport technology pathways;				
3)	6. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the concrete commitments on human rights, environment and climate change already established in the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024 are effectively implemented and monitored, and that a gender perspective is included in the plan's implementation;				
4)	8. Urges the Commission to continue to monitor the situation of human rights and climate change and to assess the progress in integrating and mainstreaming human rights into all aspects of climate action at domestic and international level in close cooperation with the UN Human Rights Council / UN High Commissioner on Human Rights;				
5)	11. Encourages the EU and its Member States to take a bold initiative with the active support of the EU Special Representative for Human Rights to fight impunity for the perpetrators of environmental crimes at global level and to pave the way within the International Criminal Court (ICC) towards new negotiations between the parties with a view to recognising 'ecocide' as an international crime under the Rome Statute; calls on the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to establish a programme to build the capacity of national jurisdictions of Member States in these fields;				
6)	12. calls for the establishment of climate focal points within the relevant services of the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS), whose tasks would include climate-proofing all of the EU's external dealings;				
7)	14. Calls on the Commission to increase financial and technical assistance and capacity building activities to support third countries in the integration of human rights in their national climate actions and programmes and in complying with international environmental regulations in order to ensure that climate change objectives do not interfere with the exercise of human rights in those countries;				
8)	17. Acknowledges the impact of the nexus of climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters as a driver of migration and climate-induced displacement and regrets the lack of human rights protection at international level for individuals who are suffering as a result; considers that such displacement should be addressed at international level; calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate on the development of an international framework for addressing climate-induced displacement and migration both at international forums and in the EU's external action; encourages the Commission and the Member States to work together on increasing their support for resilience measures in regions prone to the detrimental effects of climate				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	change and to support people who have been displaced due to climate change and who are no longer able to live in their places of residence;				
9)	21. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen the role and capacity of regional human rights bodies and other mechanisms in addressing the nexus of climate change and human rights, promoting environmental rights and protecting environmental rights defenders; calls on the Commission, in particular, to initiate a programme in support of the Escazu Agreement, with the aim, inter alia, of assisting state parties in ratifying and implementing the Agreement, assisting civil society in engaging with the Agreement and contributing to its implementation, and providing support for the voluntary fund established under the Agreement;				
10)	22. Stresses that the global COVID-19 pandemic perfectly illustrates the impact of environmental degradation in creating the conditions for an increase of zoonosis with severe health, social, economic and political consequences; calls on the Commission and the Member States to commit to including environmental rights, and the defence of those who protect them, in any response to the COVID-19 pandemic; encourages the Member States and other stakeholders to take account of the Commission's Global Monitor of COVID-19's Impact on Democracy and Human Rights;				
11)	24. Urges the VP/HR, the Commission and the Member States to advocate for an effective response to the COVID-19 crisis which fully takes into consideration the importance of respecting,				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	protecting and fulfilling the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, as a bulwark to prevent future environmental and health crises which have the potential to put basic human rights at risk; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to increase their climate and environment ambition in the light of the COVID-19 crisis and to shape an ambitious strategic approach to climate diplomacy;				
12)	27. [...] encourages the Commission to continue to promote dialogue and collaboration between indigenous peoples and the European Union as well as with international forums, notably in relation to climate change;				
13)	28. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission, given the seriousness of the human rights violations in the country and in the absence of any substantial improvement or willingness to cooperate on the part of the Philippines authorities, to initiate the procedure that could lead to the temporary withdrawal of preferences under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+);				
14)	30. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the EU does not support initiatives and projects that would lead to illegal land grabs, illegal logging and deforestation or other such damaging impacts on the environment; condemns any attempts to deregulate environmental and human rights protections in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises;				
15)	33. [...] reiterates its position on the need for the EEAS, the Commission and the Member States to invest in and strengthen specific gender-				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	responsive accessible protection mechanisms and programmes for environmental rights defenders, including local and indigenous defenders, and to involve them in any investigations into violations;				
16)	34. [...] calls on the Commission, in this context, to monitor the transposition and guarantee the full application by the Member States of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 <sup>11</sup> ; regards freedom of information as an important instrument for people who may be affected by the consequences of climate change to be properly informed at an early stage about the harmful effects of climate change and adaptation measures; demands respect for freedom of information;				
17)	36. Calls on the Commission to pay specific attention to the differentiated protection needs of women human rights defenders, acknowledging their role as powerful agents of change, in particular for climate action;				
18)	38. Calls on the Commission and the Council to use all instruments at their disposal, along with the provisions concerning the implementation and enforcement of human rights in the framework of the Union's foreign policy and Association Agreements, to effectively support and protect human and environmental rights defenders in the EU's neighbourhood, as well as to encourage EU candidate countries to effectively converge with European values and standards;				

<sup>11</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law (OJ L 305, 26.11.2019, p. 17).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	40. Calls for the adoption of an EU list of priority countries in which the EEAS, the Commission and the Member States would step up their action in support of environmental rights defenders and engage with local authorities in introducing or improving protection mechanisms and specific legislation that defines environmental defenders, recognises their work and guarantees their protection; insists that this priority list should be prepared by the EEAS, in close consultation with stakeholders and with Parliament, and updated on an annual basis; also calls on the VP/HR to provide an annual public report on actions carried out in the priority countries, as well as on the protection of environmental defenders worldwide;				
20)	42. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote, through policy dialogue, the adoption of national action plans that guarantee a safe and free environment for environmental defenders by integrating a wider perspective of collective protection, including political measures to legitimise communities and groups involved in the protection of the environment; calls on the Commission to address explicitly the human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities under forest law, governance and trade voluntary partnership agreements (FLEGT VPAs);				
21)	49. Calls on the Commission to draft eligibility criteria for EU grants that would enable environmental NGOs, which may otherwise not be eligible for funding due to their size, to gain more inclusive access to funds;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
22)	61. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to be active players in the design, establishment and promotion of safeguards and accountability processes within the internationally recognised bodies to ensure that the structural changes made in order to achieve the drastic cut in emissions by 2030, as provided for by climate policies, are designed, implemented and monitored in a manner that protects the rights of the people and communities affected, including the right to work and to promote fair and equitable working conditions; emphasises that the green transition should be fair and leave no-one behind;				

4.1.2.28. AFET Resolution 28: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on 75th and the 76th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
75th and the 76th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly	09/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0278/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2128(INI)</a> AFET	On 22 July 2021, the Parliament 'Replies of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – June I 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 8 June 2021.			
No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.					



## 4.1.2.29. AFET Resolution 29: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on 2019-2020 Commission reports on Bosnia and Herzegovina

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>2019-2020 Commission reports on Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>		24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0317/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2171(INI)</a> AFET	<a href="#">SP(2021)581</a>	Final reply (SP) received 29 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	13. Calls on the Commission to develop a programme to support sustainable reform of BiH's education system; stresses that quality education gives young people a vision and perspective of a positive future, contributing to tackling the brain drain and youth unemployment [...]		As regards the request to develop a programme to support the sustainable reform of BiH's education system (paragraph 13), the Commission is working with the Council of Europe (Horizontal Facility) to foster inclusive education for all in BiH. The 'policy recommendation with a roadmap on quality education for all in BiH', developed through this programme, was adopted by the Council of Ministers in September 2020. The Commission and the Council of Europe will continue to support its implementation.				The Commission is working with the <a href="#">Council of Europe (Horizontal Facility)</a> to foster inclusive education for all in BiH.  No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	22. Urges the Commission to put more emphasis on constitutional reform in its next annual report;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
3)	23. Calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to step up their facilitation activities in BiH, in order to strengthen political dialogue and reconciliation and to provide a framework for dealing with the legacies from the past and for overcoming the divisions in the society; calls for a coordinated involvement of EU actors and institutions in BiH and a reinforced transatlantic approach;		As regards the request to step up facilitation activities in BiH and the call for a coordinated involvement of EU actors and institutions in BiH and a reinforced transatlantic approach (paragraph 23), the Commission, the European External Action Service and the EU Delegation / EU Special Representative office in Sarajevo are working together via policy dialogue and financial assistance to foster reconciliation. 'Take concrete steps to promote an environment conducive to reconciliation in order to overcome the legacies of the war' is also one of the key priorities for BiH as outlined in the Commission's opinion on its EU membership application.				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	55. Calls on the EEAS and Commission to improve coordination and address disinformation and hybrid threats that seek to undermine the European perspective of the region by more strategically underscoring the EU's relevance to citizens in the region;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
5)	<p>57. Calls on BiH and the EU to further strengthen cooperation on the international protection of those in need, to work on solidarity-based solutions and prevent reported violations of international law and fundamental rights, such as reported pushbacks at BiH borders;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to put in place an independent monitoring and investigation mechanism; supports the work of the European Parliament Frontex Scrutiny Working Group;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, EU agencies and international organisations to engage actively with Bosnian authorities in order to develop a functioning and sustainable migration and asylum system;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, EU agencies and international organisations to provide further operational, technical, logistical and financial assistance to BiH for ensuring appropriate reception capacities and conditions across the country, preferably at migrants' entry points to the country, access to an effective asylum procedure, to boost</p>		<p>Regarding the request to put in place an independent monitoring and investigation mechanism (paragraph 57), the Commission has worked with Croatia to ensure the establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism on the Croatian side of the border, in line with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. On 8 June 2021, the agreement on the establishment of the Independent Monitoring Mechanism between the Croatian authorities and Croatian stakeholders entered into force. The mechanism is expected to be operational soon.</p> <p>As regards the call to the Commission, EU agencies and international organisations to engage actively with Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities and provide further operational, technical, logistical and financial assistance, in order to develop a functioning and sustainable migration and asylum system (paragraph 57), the Commission continues to support BiH with policy dialogue, technical and financial assistance to establish a sustainable migration and asylum system. The Commission has invested over €89 million in supporting BiH in managing migration since 2018. A new multipurpose reception and identification centre will open in Lipa, near Bihac, to provide adequate living conditions, including shelter and</p>		<p>As declared by the Commission, the agreement on the Independent Monitoring Mechanism between the Croatian authorities and Croatian civil society was signed on 8 June 2021.</p> <p>More info: <a href="#">New Pact on Migration and Asylum</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>capacity for processing incoming migrants and asylum claims, and, where applicable, conduct return procedures in line with international and European standards;</p> <p>Calls for an assessment of the relevant funding so as to ensure that transparent, conditional and credible EU assistance for migration needs serves its purpose and reaches the intended beneficiaries;</p>	<p>basic services and access to rights for up to 1,500 migrants and asylum seekers until a final decision on their asylum, other protection status or return is taken.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p><a href="#">Bosnia and Hercegovina Report 2021</a> confirms that a permanent multi-purpose reception centre would be built in Lipa in the course of 2021 (page 6).</p>	
6)	<p>61.[...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate a sufficient number of COVID-19 vaccines to the Western Balkan countries and to support their vaccination preparedness and implementation [...]</p>	<p>Concerning the request to the Commission and the Member States to allocate a sufficient number of COVID-19 vaccines to the Western Balkan countries and to support their vaccination preparedness and implementation (paragraph 61), the Commission delivered 214,110 Pfizer doses to BiH by August 2021 via the EU4health programme, with the support of Austria. COVAX, with EU financial support, also delivered over 232,000 doses so far for BiH. The country also received 500,000 doses from Austria, 170,000 doses from Croatia, 120,000 from Greece, and over 50,000 doses from Slovenia. The Commission will continue to work with more EU Member States to share further doses of vaccines, as soon as they become available. Several more Member States have announced further donations and/ or re-sales of vaccines to the Western Balkans.</p>		<p>As <a href="#">declared by the Commission in April 2021</a> and confirmed in <a href="#">the Bosnia and Hercegovina Report 2021</a>, the EU and its Members States provided 1.3 million vaccine doses by September 2021.</p>	

4.1.2.30. AFET Resolution 30: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on EU-NATO cooperation in the context of transatlantic relations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>EU-NATO cooperation in the context of transatlantic relations</b></p>	<p>7/07/2021  <a href="#">T9-0346/2021</a>  <a href="#">2020/2257(INI)</a>  <b>AFET</b></p>	<p>On 4 August 2021, the Parliament received '<a href="#">Replies</a>' of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – July 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Vice-President Dubravka Šuica on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 July 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>5. [...] urges the Commission to commit itself to submitting a legislative proposal following Parliament's adoption of such an INL;</p>				
2)	<p>15. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure sufficient funding for that purpose through the 'Citizens' engagement and participation' strand of the Citizenship, Equality, Rights and Values programme;</p>				
3)	<p>20. Highlights the necessity of engaging with educational institutions and civic education organisations to ensure that active European citizenship becomes part of the curriculum across the EU; calls on the Commission to provide support in order to complement educational programmes in all Member States, notably by supporting the development of a common curriculum on European and global civic education, fostering a better understanding of the existing EU institutions and of the history and cultures of Member States, and encouraging objective and critical thinking of the benefits of the European Union; suggests the inclusion of modules on EU functioning and history in educational curricula and calls on the</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission to propose guidelines for such modules;				
4)	22. Calls on the Commission to launch an annual European Union Olympiad competition on EU functioning and history for young people in high schools, vocational training and other educational structures, in order to boost interest, participation and debate on EU affairs;				
	25. [...] calls on the Commission to develop a comprehensive European strategy to enhance citizenship competences in the EU and develop supportive measures aimed at providing equal access to citizenship education to all people residing in the EU in order to enable them to exercise their political rights;				
5)	29. [...] invites the Commission to further develop this area under the EDAP;				
6)	30. [...] and therefore calls on the Commission to make much greater efforts to communicate with citizens in all the official EU languages; notes that in order to strengthen inclusiveness, awareness and visibility, there is a need to improve the accessibility of online content [...]				
7)	44. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop accessible, innovative and inclusive tools for citizens' participation and dialogues, making better use of digital technologies to allow all citizens (such as younger and older people, people with disabilities, mobile EU citizens, people living in rural or less populated areas) to play an effective part in EU decision-making, building on the lessons from the way the COVID-19 pandemic				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	has acted as an accelerator for the use of digital tools [...]				
8)	50. [...] calls on the Commission to embrace further digital possibilities for citizens' participation, in all official EU languages, including tutorials, past examples and information on relevant legislation; believes that provisions should be made for persons who are blind, visually impaired or otherwise print-disabled;				
9)	55. Calls on the Commission to present a proposal for an interinstitutional agreement on civil dialogue on the basis of Article 11(2) TEU, stating that institutions must maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society;				

## 4.1.2.31. AFET Resolution 31: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on a new EU-China strategy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>A new EU-China strategy</b>	16/9/2021 <a href="#">2021/2037(INI)</a> <a href="#">T9-0382/2021</a> AFET	On 3 November 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – November I 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen on behalf of the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 September 2021.			
1)	2. Calls on the VP/HR to ensure that the new EU-China strategy involves China in a principled and interest-oriented dialogue on global challenges, such as human rights, by developing an ambitious, holistic and results-oriented EU strategy for human rights in China as part of this new EU-China strategy, the environment and climate change, nuclear disarmament, the promotion of the economic recovery from COVID-19, the fight against global health crises, and the reform of specific multilateral organisations;				
2)	11. Highlights, in this context, its resolution of 20 May 2021 on Chinese countersanctions; calls on the Commission, in line with Parliament's resolution of 20 May 2021 on Chinese countersanctions and with Article 21(1) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), to use all the tools at its disposal and the debate around the CAI as leverage to improve the protection of human rights and support for civil society in China;				
3)	13. [...] reiterates its request for the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	swiftly finalise a supply chain business advisory with guidance for companies on the exposure to risks of using Uyghur forced labour and providing support in urgently identifying alternative sources of supply;				
4)	15. Urges the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to launch independent legal investigations into alleged genocide, alleged crimes against humanity and human rights violations, including forced labour programmes taking place in several regions in China, and calls for the EU and its Member States to provide their political backing and garner international support for such an investigation;				
5)	17. Calls on the Commission to bring forward the proposed Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence Framework as a matter of urgency and to support efforts to achieve the adoption of a similar instrument in the framework of the United Nations;				
6)	18. Calls on the Commission to express its concern over the new Order 15, further constraining religious people and their leaders, to the Chinese authorities;				
7)	19. [...] urges the VP/HR and the Council to assess and update the conclusions on Hong Kong [...]				
8)	23. Calls on the Commission to commission an EU-wide audit, broken down by Member State, of EU dependency on China in certain strategically important and critical sectors, including pharmaceutical supplies, if possible at both national and subnational level, building on its recent comprehensive analysis entitled 'Strategic dependencies and capacities' (SWD(2021)0352),				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>which sets out plans to reduce risks related to undesired dependencies, while maintaining overall relations with China, which should be as reciprocal and balanced as possible and aligned with the EU's values and strategic priorities;</p>				
9)	<p>24. Calls on the Commission and the Council to elaborate mechanisms to address these threats coherently, in particular by:</p> <p>(a) ensuring the EU's unity at Member State level, which is needed to be able to properly implement the new EU-China strategy; calling on all Member States to uphold the EU's core values;</p> <p>(b) building on the EU toolbox for national, regional and local risk-mitigating measures to develop global standards in partnership with like-minded partners for the new generation of technologies in accordance with democratic values, such as 5G and 6G networks, and ensuring that companies that do not fulfil security standards are excluded from 5G and 6G network development;</p> <p>(c) strengthening the EU's capabilities in pursuit of global leadership, including through cooperation with like-minded partners;</p> <p>(d) ensuring institutional coordination between the Commission, the Council and the EEAS before BRI-related events, and cooperating with Member States to ensure that the decisions taken by those involved in the initiative are in line with EU policies and interests and respect fundamental EU values; stresses that consultations must take place at EU level, for example through a joint Trade Policy Committee-Political and Security Committee meeting at Council level, before BRI-related events in order to ensure that Member States speak with</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>one voice; stresses that the BRI must meet international standards; underlines that BRI projects must be closely monitored, including with regard to their negative political effects in the EU;</p> <p>(e) monitoring key infrastructure contracts in Member States and accession countries to ensure their conformity with EU legislation, as well as their alignment with the EU's strategic interests, as defined by the EU-China strategy; protecting critical infrastructure from the influence of third countries, which could be detrimental to the EU and its Member States' economic and security interests;</p>				
10)	<p>28. Calls on the Commission to encourage and coordinate actions aimed at countering China's foreign financing of our democratic processes, including the strategy of elite capture and the technique of co-opting top-level civil servants and former EU politicians;</p>				
11)	<p>30. Calls on the VP/HR to coordinate the Union's actions with like-minded partners on the protection of human rights and support for people in China, Hong Kong and Macau, and for the Chinese diaspora around the world, as well as the defence of liberal democracy in the world, notably in Hong Kong and Taiwan, and with a view to engaging China to respect international law, the right to public demonstrations as an exercise of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, the freedom of navigation, including in the South China and East China Seas, overflight and the peaceful resolution of disputes [...]</p>				
12)	<p>39. [...] reiterates its call on and urges the Commission and the Council to move towards a</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	bilateral investment agreement with Taiwan and to urgently begin the impact assessment, public consultation, and scoping exercise with the Taiwanese authorities;				
13)	40. Urges the Commission to come up with concrete proposals and action to facilitate Taiwan's full participation as an observer in the meetings, mechanism and activities of the WHO, the ICAO and the UNFCCC;				
14)	43. [...] urges the Commission and the Council to maintain frequent dialogue and carry out comprehensive reporting, reflecting developments on the EU-China bilateral trade and investment agenda;				
15)	45. Calls on the Commission to analyse the EU's economic dependencies in strategic sectors, such as critical raw materials, some of which are located exclusively in China, and highlights the urgent need to boost the resilience of European supply chains [...]				
16)	47. [...] calls on the Commission and the Chinese authorities to cooperate closely to reform the WTO rulebook in order to foster a more sustainable development, promote the green transition and digital revolution, and bring stability and legal certainty to the international trade arena;				
17)	49. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their cooperation with like-minded partners at the WTO to develop a joint approach to tackle these unfair Chinese trading practices				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
18)	51. [...] and urges the Commission to step up its efforts to protect the EU's intellectual property, including patents [...]; asks the Commission to engage with the Chinese authorities on this matter;				
19)	54. Calls on the Commission to consult with Parliament before taking any steps towards the conclusion and signature of the CAI [...]				
20)	66. [...] encourages the Commission to develop an EU-wide regulatory system to prevent media companies either funded or controlled by third-country governments from acquiring European media companies, in order to preserve independent and free media reporting in the EU; suggests diversifying Chinese-language media in Europe by encouraging cooperation between European media and international partners, such as Taiwan; stresses further the urgent need to significantly boost expert capacity on China in the EEAS and the Commission in general;				
21)	69. Calls on the Commission to take into account and include in its strategy China's rapidly growing interest and involvement in the Arctic [...]				

## 4.1.2.32. AFET Resolution 32: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on direction of EU-Russia political relations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Direction of EU-Russia political relations</b>	16/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0383/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2042(INI)</a> AFET	On 3 November 2021, the Parliament ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – September 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen on behalf of the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 September 2021.			
	No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.				

4.1.2.33. AFET Resolution 33: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on the future of EU-US relations

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
The future of EU-US relations	6/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0410/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2038(INI)</a> AFET	On 5 November 2021, the Parliament received <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament, October I session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 October 2021.			
1)	3. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to reassert the continued relevance of the strategic transatlantic relationship for the rebuilding and reinvigoration of the multilateral rules-based international order, with the UN system and international law at its centre, the global strengthening of democracy and democratic values and the promotion of human rights, for addressing the malign influence and disinformation of authoritarian regimes, and for shaping the rules of the digital and technological future according to shared values, sustainable economic development and inclusive economic growth and jobs worldwide, a coordinated position vis-à-vis Russia and China and a common offer of investing in global infrastructure initiatives in line with the EU's connectivity strategy [...]				
2)	36. [...] urges the Commission to set up an efficient and inclusive structure on the EU side for the Trade & Technology Council as soon as possible [...]				
3)	53. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to speed up and conclude as soon as				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	possible the negotiations in the framework of the OECD proposal on digital taxation and pursue all possible ways to avoid further economic damage to EU companies, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, especially in the context of the COVID-19 recovery strategies [...]				
4)	56. Calls on the Commission and the Biden administration to actively support the new WTO DG's initiatives concerning, in particular, health [...]				
5)	67. Calls on the Commission, while promoting dialogue and common action, to assertively promote the EU's interests and its open strategic autonomy and respond to unwarranted US duties, the extraterritorial application of sanctions, which is contrary to international law, and market barriers; emphasises the need to strengthen the EU's autonomous trade measures;				
6)	69. Calls on the Commission to draft its proposal on an instrument to deter and counteract coercive actions by third countries and legislation to support European companies targeted by these sanctions and that are operating in compliance with international law;				
7)	76. [...] calls on the Commission to also address these possibilities and challenges in its upcoming Arctic Strategy;				
8)	77. Urges the Commission, as common practice, to be transparent in its cooperation with the United States by, inter alia, publishing all proposals sent to the US and by guaranteeing the involvement of Parliament and civil society in the development of these proposals so as to enhance consumers' and citizens' trust;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	91. [...] calls on the Commission and the Council to support the initiative of the Summit both politically and practically [...]				
10)	92. [...] recalls its suggestion to create a Transatlantic Political Council (TPC) for systematic consultation and coordination on foreign and security policy, which would be led by the VP/HR and the US Secretary of State and underpinned by regular contact with political directors [...]				
11)	106. Calls on the VP/HR and the Council to devise a new strategic approach for the EU's relations with Russia, which must better support civil society, strengthen people-to-people contacts with the citizens of Russia, draw clear red lines for cooperation with Russian state actors, use technological standards and the open internet to support free spaces and restrict oppressive technologies, and demonstrate solidarity with the EU's Eastern Partners, including on security issues and peaceful conflict resolution [...]				



## 4.1.2.34. AFET Resolution 34: EP resolution of 7 October 2021 on implementation report on the EU Trust Funds and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation report on the EU Trust Funds and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey</b>	7/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0411/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2045(INI)</a> AFET	On 5 November 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament, October I session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 October 2021.			
1)	7. [...] and calls on the Commission to provide in good time detailed information on the decisions taken in those Committees [...]				
2)	27. [...] calls in this regard on the Commission and the Member States to review and conduct a specific risk assessment, in consultation with CSOs, of the cooperation activities with the competent authorities in maritime and border surveillance and management, funded under the EUTF for Africa, to ensure an objective assessment of the respect for human rights;				
3)	28. Underlines the importance of cooperation and dialogue with local partners; hails the consultations and studies carried out to identify priority needs; strongly calls on the Commission to properly involve local authorities and CSOs in projects supported by the EUTF for Africa;				
4)	42. [...] calls on the Commission to improve monitoring and obtain the data on beneficiaries of all FRT programmes and projects; stresses that in order to achieve full accountability and to avoid double funding, the Commission should make the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	resources available on the basis of targets achieved by implementing partners on the ground and after the implementation assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulation rules; calls, therefore, on the Commission to ensure that the objectives and the implementation of the FRT are consistent with the EU's general principles, policies and objectives, including democracy, the rule of law and human rights, and expresses its concern over the degradation of these principles in Turkey;				
5)	43. Stresses the importance of transition from humanitarian relief to development cooperation, and calls on the Commission to develop and implement a transition strategy, focused on helping to create livelihood opportunities for refugees so as to improve their self-reliance and social inclusion in their host communities;				
6)	44. [...] urges the Commission to ensure close monitoring of the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, including in relation to the human rights situation of asylum seekers and migrants returned to Turkey as part of the EU-Turkey Statement, and to report back to Parliament thereon; calls on the Turkish authorities to grant the UNHCR full access to the removal centres at the Turkish-Syrian border to be able to monitor the respect for the principle of non-refoulement; stresses that the financial support to Turkey in the management of refugee flows must respect full budgetary transparency, as well as unrestricted involvement of civil society organisations; calls on the Commission to call upon the Turkish authorities to improve the working environment for international NGOs; calls on the Commission to build upon its experience in special				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	third-party verification systems to strengthen the oversight of spending;				
7)	49. [...] urges the Commission to present the final comprehensive review on the implementation of the EUTFs, evaluating its alignment with the EU's development, human rights and humanitarian objectives; insists further that, should the need for any new EUTF or ad hoc instrument arise in the future, the contribution mechanism from the Union budget must be clearly defined and negotiated from the outset with the full involvement of Parliament; believes also that the impact and visibility of EU external assistance should be further increased, highlighting the EU's and its Member States' role as the biggest donors of global development financing;				
8)	50. Calls on the Commission to ensure a transparent impact assessment, carried out by independent EU bodies and experts, on the impact of EU-funded projects on the human rights of migrants and refugees, as well as on the wider population in the country concerned; calls for the establishment of an effective and independent monitoring mechanism to fully monitor and evaluate the final destination of these funds and protocols for action in the event of violations of fundamental rights; deems it necessary to fully involve regional and local authorities and civil society actors in their design and implementation; calls on the Commission and Member States to establish a complete and clear overview of the funds used to finance cooperation with third countries in the field of migration management across all financial instruments, and their implementation; underlines the importance of				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	sharing the audit data with the EU financial scrutiny framework, including the ECA, OLAF and EPPO;				
9)	52. Notes that gender equality and social inclusion are two of the main spending targets of the NDICI-Global Europe programming; reiterates the EU's commitment to empowering women and girls, and calls on the Commission to integrate gender equality, along with resilience building and climate change adaptation, into planning and implementation of the Trust Funds and the FRT [...]				
10)	53. Calls on the Commission to withhold or review the cooperation with third countries that do not fully respect fundamental rights, including suspending specific funding and projects which endanger or undermine human rights;				
11)	62. Calls on the Commission to prioritise the nexus approach in the implementation of the NDICI-Global Europe, and calls for the cooperation between EU humanitarian and development actors, notably in post-crisis settings and in protracted crises, to be increased in order to better adapt to local needs and deliver more efficient results;				
12)	64. Notes that NDICI-Global Europe envisages mid-term and final evaluations and detailed annual reporting by the Commission to Parliament and the Council on the ongoing activities, results delivered, effectiveness, and progress towards the thematic targets and objectives of the Regulation; calls on the Commission to develop and implement a precise methodology for tracking the 10 % expenditure earmarked for migration and forced displacement to effectively ensure proper transparency and accountability regarding this expenditure, as required by the Regulation;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	66. [...] and calls on the Commission to engage with them, notably regarding the delivery of direct support to hard-to-reach communities in developing countries;				
14)	68. Calls on the Commission to adapt the programming methods to the local realities and emerging local challenges and to support local ownership in the implementation of the new EU development instruments; calls further on the Commission to carry out a needs assessment and adapt the EU's response to local needs;				
15)	69. Calls on the Commission to examine the possibilities of involving third country partners in joint initiatives and financing to address common challenges such as migration, forced displacement, climate change, empowerment of women and protection of vulnerable groups;				
16)	70. Calls on the Commission to prioritise investments in education and job creation to provide possibilities for people in partner countries to engage in local income-generating activities;				

4.1.2.35. AFET Resolution 35: EP resolution of 7 October 2021 on state of EU cyber defence capabilities

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>State of EU cyber defence capabilities</b>	7/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0412/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2256(INI)</a> AFET	On 5 November 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament - October I session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen on behalf of High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 October 2021.			
1)	4. Calls on the EEAS and the Commission to further develop, in cooperation with the Member States, a comprehensive set of measures and a coherent IT security policy to strengthen resilience, but also military cyber defence coordination [...]				
2)	17. [...] urges the VP/HR and/or the Member States to increase financial and cyber defence personnel resources, in particular cyber intelligence analysts and experts in cyber forensics, and their training in the areas of decision and policy making, policy implementation, cyber incident response and investigations, including the development of cyber skills to strengthen the EU's ability to characterise and attribute cyberattacks and hence provide an adequate political, civilian and military response within a short time frame [...]				
3)	20. [...] calls on the VP/HR and Commission, therefore, to develop an integrated policy approach and promote synergies and close cooperation between the Military CERT-Network, CERT-EU and the CSIRT Network [...]				
4)	23. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to activate several key levers, such as				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	certification and the supervision of the responsibility of private actors [...]				
5)	41. Underlines the importance of having a strong partnership in the cyber domain with the UK, which is a leading nation in terms of its cyber defence arsenal; calls on the Commission to investigate the possibility of relaunching a process aiming to conclude a formal and structured framework for cooperation in this field in the future;				
6)	43. Recalls its position on a ban on the development, production and use of fully autonomous weapons enabling strikes to be carried out without meaningful human intervention; calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to adopt a common position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of such weapons systems; demands that international negotiations be launched on a legally binding instrument that would prohibit fully autonomous weapons;				

4.1.2.36. AFET Resolution 36: EP resolution of 7 October 2021 on the Arctic: opportunities, concerns and security challenges

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The Arctic: opportunities, concerns and security challenges</b>	7/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0413/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2112(INI)</a> AFET	On 5 November 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament - October I session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Thierry Breton on behalf of High Representative/ Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 5 October 2021.			
1)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take a stronger role in promoting the effective implementation of international conventions such as the Paris Agreement, the Minamata Convention, the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Gothenburg Protocol, the Stockholm Convention, the Polar Code, the Aarhus Convention and the Convention on Biological Diversity;				
2)	28. Underlines that the development of northern transport passages should be sustainable and contribute to a greener transition; notes that, specifically, new northern rail links would stimulate the economies of the northern and Baltic states and improve the North-South dimension of market access; calls on the Commission, therefore, to address northern transport issues and identify opportunities in the context of the Northern Dimension Partnership for Transport and Logistics (NDPTL); underlines that better links are needed within the Northern Dimension region to reduce remoteness and ensure connectivity in response to global development;				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	41. Notes the role of the private sector in developing sustainable solutions for the Arctic; calls on the Commission to support European companies' investments in key sectors such as renewable energy production, logistics and the development of the power grid, while identifying investment opportunities under the EU's investment and funding instruments in order to facilitate European companies' access to the Arctic market [...]				
4)	54. [...] calls on the Commission to provide a comprehensive overview of EU funding dedicated to the region and the Arctic components of horizontal EU programmes and urges the EU to implement an ambitious, forward-looking and environmentally sustainable investment plan for the Arctic [...]				
5)	56. Welcomes the creation of a Special Envoy for Arctic Matters in 2017; supports the continuation of his mandate and commends the work carried out by the current Special Envoy; calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) to improve inter-service cooperation and coherence between different programmes and investments in the Arctic and urges them to allocate adequate resources to reflect the ambition of the EU's Arctic policy; urges the Commission to establish a specific working group covering northern Europe and the Arctic in a comprehensive manner; notes that the EU's internal coordination on Arctic matters should be strengthened both at Commission working group level and between the relevant EU agencies; encourages the Commission to entrust a coordinating role for Arctic policies to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	one of its Vice-Presidents so as to avoid duplication of competences [...]				

## 4.1.2.37. AFET Resolution 37: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on EU-Taiwan political relations and cooperation

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
EU-Taiwan political relations and cooperation	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0431/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2041(INI)</a> AFET	On 23 November 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament - October II session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 18 October 2021.			
	No calls falling under the methodology of this publication.				

4.1.2.38. AFET Resolution 38: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on challenges and prospects for multilateral weapons of mass destruction arms control and disarmament regime

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Challenges and prospects for multilateral weapons of mass destruction arms control and disarmament regime</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0504/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2001(INI)</a> <b>AFET</b>	N.A. <sup>12</sup>					
1)	10. Calls on the EU to strengthen its leadership on victim assistance and environmental remediation in response to the consequences of nuclear testing in affected areas; asks the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to propose actions that the EU and its Member States can carry out in order to strengthen the EU's role in that respect;						
2)	39. [...] points to the need for the EU to foster responsible science, in order to prevent the misuse of scientific research and experimentation; underlines the need to combat CBRN material smuggling and illicit trafficking and to prevent diversion risks; invites the EEAS and the Commission to tackle this issue in their expected joint communication on a strategic approach to support the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of ex-combatants;						

<sup>12</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

## 4.1.2.39. AFET Resolution 39: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on cooperation on the fight against organised crime in the Western Balkans

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Cooperation on the fight against organised crime in the Western Balkans</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0506/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2002(INI)</a> AFET	N.A. <sup>13</sup>					
1)	14. Is concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic has been exploited by criminal organisations, including through the misuse of direct public procurement for essential medical equipment and services to healthcare structures, the selling of falsified COVID-19 certificates and the increasing practice of loansharking; calls on the Western Balkan authorities to take action against counterfeit vaccines and vaccination cards; calls on the Commission to link budget support to clear anti-corruption objectives; stresses the need to set up robust mechanisms to monitor implementation to this end;						
2)	22. Notes with concern the large share of the grey economy (estimated to be worth more than 30 % of the region's GDP) and massive illicit cash payments flowing across the Western Balkans; calls on governments in the region to implement measures to reduce informality, where possible; underlines that insufficient regulation of online banking increases the risk of money laundering and calls on the Western Balkan states and the Commission to						

<sup>13</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	address the issue of international and regional harmonisation within the EU enlargement process;				
3)	50. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission and the European External Action Service to strengthen their cooperation with and support for civil society, NGOs, reform-oriented policymakers, academia and independent media on the ground; encourages the Commission and the local EU delegations to work together with local stakeholders to enhance procedures for the regular trial monitoring of corruption and organised crime cases;				

### 4.1.3. AFET/INTA

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Joint Committees - the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) and the Committee on International Trade (INTA)** were responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL), leading to the adoption of one Parliament's resolution ('AFET/INTA resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 8: Overview on AFET/INTA resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up document(s) provided within 3 month deadline	N/R

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)	N/R
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	19
Replies from the Commission	N/R
Actions taken by the Commission	N/R
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	N/R
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- State and evolution of the Union (1)

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one reply, within the 3-month period, in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

No analysis possible, due to the lack of a written Commission reply.



## 4.1.3.1. AFET/INTA Resolution 1: EP resolution of 18 June 2020 on negotiations for a new partnership with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Negotiations for a new partnership with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	18/06/2020 <a href="#">T9-0152/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2023(INI)</a> AFET INTA	On 4 August 2020, the Parliament received a 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – June 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi on behalf of High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 17 June 2020.			
1)	7. Calls on the Commission to continue conducting negotiations transparently as this benefits the negotiation process and is also beneficial for citizens and businesses as it allows them to better prepare for the post-transition phase; Urges the Commission to ensure, in that respect, public consultation and constant dialogue with social partners and civil society, as well as with national parliaments; welcomes the Commission's practice of providing regular and timely information to the Parliament on the negotiations, and expects that practice to continue, in line with the information that is shared with the Member States;				
2)	13. Calls on the Commission and Member States to enhance their efforts in order to fully inform EU citizens and businesses of the risks that the transition period might end before an agreement is reached, in order to allow for adequate preparedness;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	19. Recalls, in that context, the commitment made by the President of the European Commission to Parliament's plenary on 16 April 2019 as well as the obligations stemming from Council Decision (EU) 2020/135 of 30 January 2020 [...]				
4)	28. Calls on the Commission to carry out regular and efficient checks and controls and regularly report back to Parliament regarding the border control situation;				
5)	36. Encourages in this regard the Commission to seize the momentum caused by these negotiations to enhance competitiveness for European companies and SME;				
6)	37. [...] the Commission should evaluate the need for safeguard clauses to protect the integrity and stability of the EU internal market such as from unexpected import surges, fraud and circumvention of trade defence measures;  Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take all necessary preparations and precautions for the case of an expiration of the Withdrawal Agreement without an agreement on the future relations, and in particular the trade and economic relations, entering into force on the 1st of January 2021, including contingency measures to reduce as much as possible the harm for workers and enterprises effected;  Calls on the Commission to propose measures to reduce the impact on third country trading partners of the Union, in particular developing countries, in case no agreement can be found with Britain, as				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	British imports may have constituted a sizeable share of their exports to the European Union;				
7)	47. Calls on the Commission to guarantee that existing and future principles and tools in the framework of the social, environmental and climate policies of the EU (e.g. anti-dumping measures, European industrial policy, mandatory due-diligence legislation, EU taxonomy for sustainable investment, do-no-significant-harm principle, carbon border adjustment mechanism, sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector) cannot be legally disputed in the framework of the EU-UK FTA and in future trade agreements;				
8)	68. Urges the Commission to include provisions on preventing and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities within EU and UK waters;				
9)	81. Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the UK legal framework when assessing its adequacy under EU law; advocates taking into consideration CJEU case-law in this field, such as the <i>Schrems</i> case, as well as ECHR case-law;				
10)	83. Calls on the Commission to take the above-mentioned elements into consideration when assessing the adequacy of the UK legal framework as regards the level of protection of personal data, and to ensure that the UK has resolved the problems identified in this resolution prior to possibly declaring UK data protection law adequate in line with EU law as interpreted by the CJEU;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Calls on the Commission also to seek the advice of the European Data Protection Board and the European Data Protection Supervisor;				
12)	108. Urges the Commission to represent the interests of each Member State in the final comprehensive agreement;				
13)	119. Calls on the Commission to take into account the specific nature of the cultural sector when negotiating relevant mobility provisions;				
14)	120. Supports unreservedly the clarity in the negotiating directives that audiovisual services should be excluded from the scope of the economic partnership and urges the Commission to remain steadfast in its position;				
15)	159. Calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to regularly inform Parliament concerning the process of political dialogue with the UK and on the main aspects of the information exchanges on CSDP and crisis management;				
16)	169. Reiterates its call on the Commission, taking into account the status of the UK as a non-Schengen third country and as a key partner in the fight against terrorism and organised crime, to consider potential future practical cooperation between the UK authorities and the EU agencies in the field of Justice and Home Affairs;				

#### 4.1.4. AGRI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)** was responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of a one Parliament's resolution ('AGRI resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 9: Overview on AGRI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

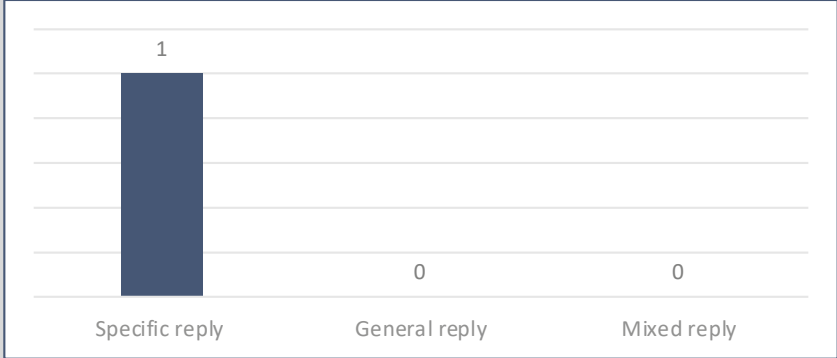
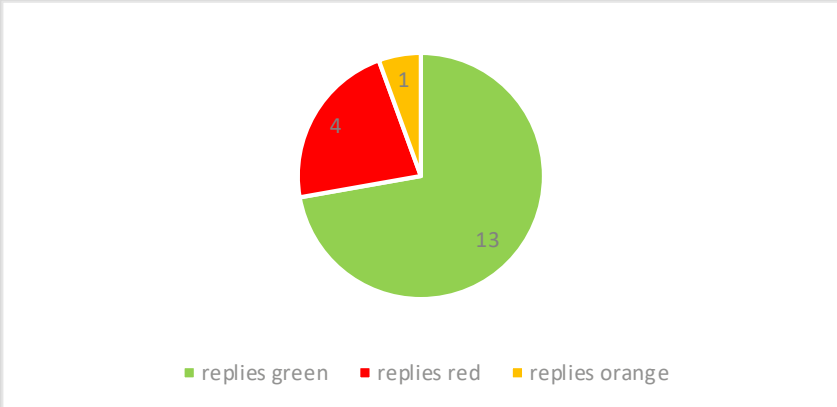
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

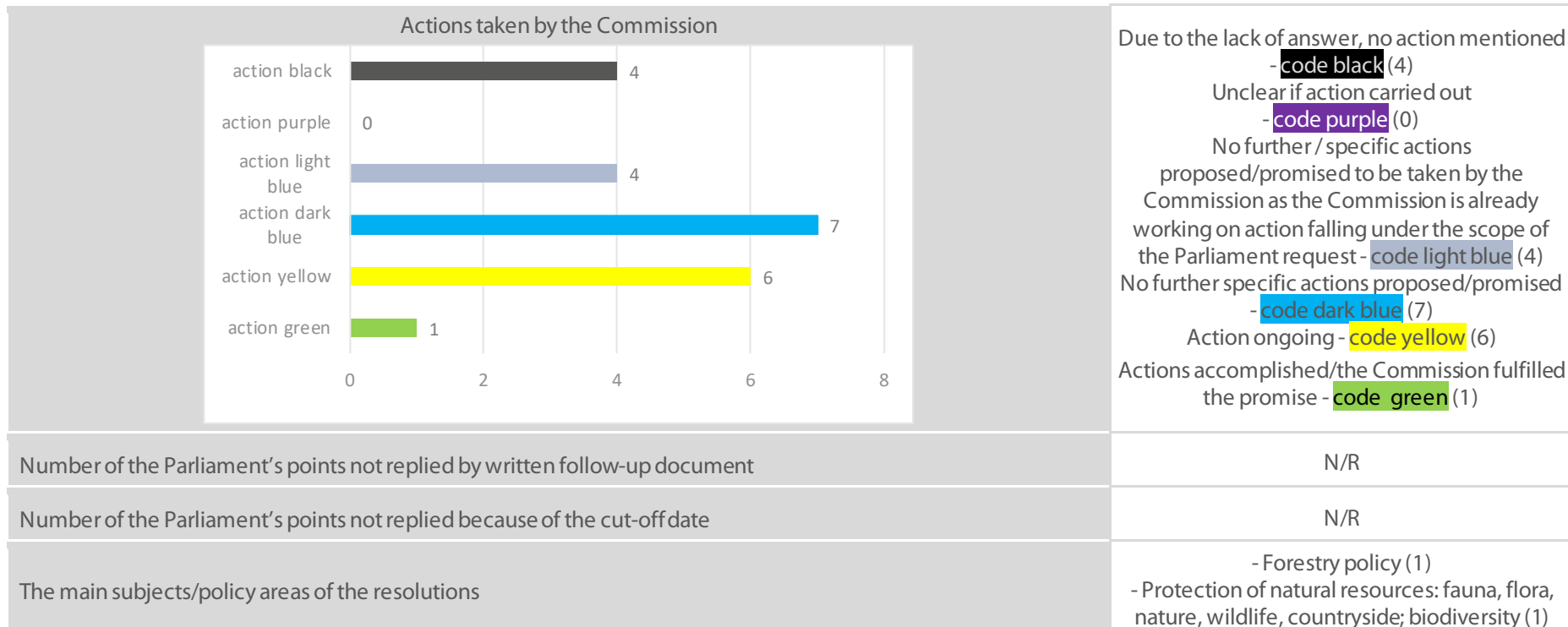
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<p>Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline</p>	<p>0/1<sup>6</sup></p>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's calls (points in all INI procedures)</p>	<p>18</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	13	replies red	4	replies orange	1	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (13) No specific reply provided <b>code red</b> (4) Although no point mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (1)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	13								
replies red	4								
replies orange	1								

<sup>6</sup> Only 1 received written reply taken into account.



### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one written reply to the Parliament's AGRI resolution after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). In total, the Commission submitted five specific and three general replies as well as one mixed reply.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised seven genuine actions. In 11 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission. In four cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the seven actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in one case. In the six remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.4.1. AGRI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 8 October 2020 on the European Forest Strategy - The Way Forward

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The European Forest Strategy - The Way Forward</b>	08/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0257/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2157(INI)</a> AGRI	<a href="#">SP(2020)686</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 March 2021	Specific reply			
1)	<p>5. [...] notes that there is no EU definition of old growth forests and calls on the Commission to introduce a definition, to be prepared in the Standing Forestry Committee, in the process of drafting the future EU Forest Strategy;</p> <p>[...] urges the Commission and the Member States to take urgent action on these issues, through close monitoring and through the enforcement of existing EU laws;</p>	<p>The Commission is currently working, in close cooperation with the Member States under the Co-ordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature (CGBN), to define and map old-growth forests. The Standing Forestry Committee and other relevant expert groups will be consulted in the preparation of these definitions.</p> <p>The Commission welcomes the call to address the cases of unsustainable practices and illegal logging, and to fully implement and, where relevant, strengthen national legislation. Moreover, while Member States' authorities are responsible for the protection of forests and their biodiversity, including by enforcing the EU legislation relevant for forests, the Commission is carefully monitoring the implementation of this legislation within the EU.</p> <p>Moreover, the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 states that 'the full implementation and enforcement of EU environmental legislation is therefore at the heart of this strategy, for which political support and financial and human resources will need to be prioritised. As regards the Birds and Habitats Directives, enforcement will focus on completing the Natura 2000</p>				<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>Ongoing follow-up activities by the Commission.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>and calls on the Commission to swiftly pursue infringement procedures when breaches occur, as well as to follow through on illegal logging cases through all competent bodies;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to finalise, without delay, the fitness check of EU rules against illegal logging;</p>	<p>network, the effective management of all sites, species-protection provisions, and species and habitats that show declining trends. The Commission will also ensure that environment-related legislation with an impact on biodiversity is better implemented, enforced and – where necessary – reviewed and revised.'</p> <p>Commission is carefully monitoring the implementation of this legislation and decides, when appropriate, to open infringement procedures.</p> <p>The Commission has already started preparatory work (impact assessment, open public consultation) on a new legislative proposal, planned in 2021, to curtail the placing of products associated with deforestation and forest degradation on the European market. In parallel, the Commission is also conducting a fitness check of the rules in place to fight illegal logging, namely the EU Timber Regulation and the European Union Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan. The Commission will continue working in partnership with producing countries to reduce the pressure on forests and help them implement sustainable forest-based value chains.</p>		<p><a href="#">Biodiversity strategy for 2030</a> <a href="#">Nature and biodiversity</a></p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>Fitness check finalised and <a href="#">presented</a> on 11 November 2021.</p>	
2)	7. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to combat corruption and to fully implement the existing legislation;	The Commission does not have competence to conduct investigations on corruption cases that might occur when national authorities implement EU environmental legislation protecting forests unless the use of EU funds is involved. Yet, the Commission is carefully monitoring the implementation of this legislation and decides when appropriate, to open infringement procedures.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	9. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to explore options to incentivise and remunerate climate, biodiversity and other ecosystem services appropriately in order to permit an economically viable forest conversion;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament's call to explore options to incentivise and remunerate forest owners and managers for the provision of ecosystem services, in particular carbon sequestration, including market-based mechanisms in order to incentivise substitution of fossil fuels by renewable raw materials, biodiversity conservation and soil fertility improvements [...].		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
4)	10. [...] calls on the Commission to include the need for support to forest owners, including financial support, in the new EU Forest Strategy;	The Commission is committed to supporting sustainable livelihoods and income of forest owners, managers and rural communities, in particular through the development of the circular bioeconomy and rural areas. The Commission will continue to work with the Member States and stakeholders to ensure that the EU Forest Strategy contributes to preserve the well-being of all citizens, including in rural areas and help maintain wealthy rural populations.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	14. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue the implementation of sustainability criteria for biomass under the recast of the Renewable Energy Directive, and to make optimum use of the substitution effect by substituting CO <sub>2</sub> -intensive fossil-based materials and energy;	The Commission considers that sustainably produced bioenergy plays a role in meeting the EU climate and energy targets, requiring enforcement of the legislation and effective implementation of the sustainability criteria in the Renewable Energy Directive. In line with the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission will develop operational guidance, in 2021, on sustainability criteria on forest biomass for energy. In addition, as announced in the EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy, the Commission will publish, by the end of 2020, a study on the sustainability of the use of forest biomass for bioenergy, to better understand and monitor the potential climate and biodiversity risks, and to inform the review and revision, where necessary, of the level of ambition of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Emissions Trading Scheme, and the		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission. The implementing decision on guidance on <a href="#">sustainability criteria for forest biomass used in energy production</a> , expected at the end of 2021 is still pending.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Regulation on land use, land-use change and forestry set for 2021.			
6)	24. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to encourage the return of materials of biological origin, including wood waste, to the value chain, by encouraging eco-design, further boosting recycling and promoting the use of secondary raw materials comprising wood for products before their potential incineration at the end of their life;	Although the follow-up mentions point 24, no specific reply is given concerning this particular question.		Not mentioned.	
7)	26. Calls on the Commission to make every effort to ensure, in the implementation of the Regional Development Fund, that, in particular, initiatives aimed at putting a stop to biodiversity loss in forests, promoting mixed and native species planting and improving forest management are fostered, and that projects are implemented and funding is targeted;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament's calls to ensure the appropriate biodiversity protection and improving the sustainable forest management when EU funds are used, and recognises the potential role of agroforestry and elements diversifying the landscapes, such as shelterbelts, bushes and trees, for sustainable agriculture, for supporting environmental objectives and for the protection of farms against extreme events. The Commission is of the view that the new CAP and its strategic planning approach, and the amended definitions and conditions for eligibility under the new CAP will effectively contribute to the viability and applicability of agroforestry systems and the increase of landscape elements, and invites the Member States to make use of these enhanced opportunities for promoting them.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	31. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to set up an emergency mechanism, and believes it is essential to include support for silvopasture (forest grazing) within the agroforestry measures and to encourage Member States to implement it in the next Rural Development (RD) programme;	Although the follow-up mentions point 31, no specific reply is given concerning this particular question (to set up an emergency mechanism and on encouraging MS to implement next RD programme).		Not mentioned.	
9)	38. [...] calls on the Commission to coordinate the EU Forest Strategy with the Farm to Fork Strategy so as to achieve these goals and to promote EU-wide specialised training programmes, in order to make farmers aware of the benefits and the practice of integrating woody vegetation with agriculture;	Although the follow-up mentions point 38, no specific reply is given concerning this particular question (to coordinate the EU Forest Strategy with the Farm to Fork Strategy to inform farmers).		Not mentioned.	
10)	41. [...] calls on the Commission to promote the uptake of agroforestry support measures by Member States in their Strategic Plans;	The Commission recalls that the proposal for the new CAP Strategic Plan Regulation specifically addresses the national competences and specificities in recital (39), whereby “Forestry measures should contribute to the implementation of the Union Forest Strategy, and be based on Member States' national or sub-national forest programs or equivalent instruments” and stresses that the CAP Strategic Plans should provide a consistent framework within each country for designing and implementing the most appropriate interventions and investments in support of sustainable management of agricultural and forest land.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	43. [...] calls on the Commission to invest in, and where necessary, intensify research on finding a solution to the spread of pests and diseases in forests;	The Commission is of the view that the spread of pests and diseases in forests calls for a wide-ranging set of solutions, including research but also action on the ground, and improved monitoring. As announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission will work with other data providers to further develop the Forest Information System for Europe. This will help produce up-to-date assessments of the condition of European forests and link all EU forest data web-platforms. This will help produce up-to-date assessments of the condition of European forests and link all EU forest data web-platforms.		Ongoing work on the <a href="#">Forest Information System for Europe</a> .	
12)	44. Calls on the Commission to take initiatives, in concert with manufacturers of forestry machinery, to improve the environmental design of that machinery in order to reconcile a high level of protection for workers with minimum impact on the soil and water in forests;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament's call for initiatives in concert with manufacturers of forestry machinery, to improve the environmental design. The Commission supports several initiatives, among others, through the European Innovation Partnership (EIP-AGRI), which can boost the research and innovation in the mentioned areas by supporting operation groups, which can develop and try new methods or machinery in the real working environment.		Ongoing <a href="#">support</a> by the Commission to boost innovation in machinery.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	46. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue to implement measures and to use existing European instruments such as the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European training programmes (ET2020) to support generation renewal and to compensate for the skilled workforce shortage in the sector;	The Commission shares the Parliament's views that education and a skilled, well-trained workforce are essential when it comes to the successful implementation of sustainable forest management in practice. The Commission will support developing innovative tools by supporting relevant research and innovation activities under Horizon Europe. Moreover, the new CAP ensures the continuation of the knowledge transfer and training actions and access to advisory services. The Commission notes the need to prioritise continuing high-quality vocational training in eco-construction and timber-related trade and is committed to working with the Member States through the Skills Agenda and its upcoming Pact for Skills and through Cohesion funds and the Just Transition Fund to finance training and re-training initiatives, in close cooperation with social partners.		The Commission confirms it continues to implement measures in the context of <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> , the <a href="#">new CAP</a> , the <a href="#">Skills Agenda</a> , <a href="#">Cohesion funds</a> and the <a href="#">Just Transition Fund</a> .	
14)	50. [...] calls on the Commission to consider the implementation of an EU-wide digital wood-traceability mechanism for data gathering, consistent transparency, ensuring a level playing field, and reducing uncompetitive behaviour and deliberate wrongful action in the wood trade, within and outside the EU, through a verification system;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament's call to consider the implementation of an EU-wide digital wood-traceability mechanism, supports ongoing efforts to improve implementation and compliance through digitalisation, and reiterates its commitments to zero-tolerance on non-compliance. The new legislative proposal on deforestation-free products is meant to establish sustainability criteria against deforestation and increase transparency and traceability of supply chains.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">Deforestation and forest degradation – reducing the impact of products placed on the EU market.</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	<p>51. [...] calls on the Commission's Standing Forestry Committee (SFC) to support Member States in this task; stresses the importance of the exchange of information and the parallel involvement of relevant stakeholders, such as forest owners and managers, in the Civil Dialogue Group on Forestry and Cork, and of maintaining its regular meetings and increasing coordination and synergies with the SFC; urges the Commission to involve Parliament in the implementation of the EU Forest Strategy at least on an annual basis; calls for the strengthening of the role of the SFC in order to ensure coordination among relevant stakeholders and policies at EU level; in addition, stresses that local and regional authorities have a key role to play in strengthening the sustainable use of forests and, in particular, the rural economy;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission and its Directorates-General with forest-related competences to work strategically to ensure coherence in any forestry-related work and enhance the sustainable management of forests;</p>	<p>The Commission acknowledges the central role of the Member States in the implementation of the post-2020 EU Forest Strategy and recognises the role of the Standing Forestry Committee. Other fora and committee exist, which within their mandates, also discuss, take decisions and provide expertise on policies relevant to forests. The Commission will explore how to further strengthen the governance framework and will involve relevant stakeholders and keep the European Parliament duly informed along different stages of preparation of the EU Forests Strategy.</p> <p>No specific answer to this point although the entire Commission response could be considered as an acknowledgement of this Parliament request.</p>		<p>Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission including meetings of the <a href="#">Co-ordination Group for Biodiversity and Nature</a>.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p>	
16)	<p>53. Recalls the pledge of the Commission concerning zero tolerance of non-compliance; stresses that a number of infringement cases currently open against Member States address irreplaceable values of European forest ecosystems, and urges the Commission to swiftly act in these cases;</p>	<p>The Commission [...] reiterates its commitments to zero-tolerance on non-compliance. The new legislative proposal on deforestation-free products is meant to establish sustainability criteria against deforestation and increase transparency and traceability of supply chains.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	54. Urges the Commission, in coordination with the Member States' labour inspection services, to verify that the machinery placed on the market and used by the timber industry complies with Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery and that it is equipped with a sawdust extraction and collection system;	No specific reply is provided to this point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C
18)	57. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to encourage knowledge and technology transfer and sharing of best practices, on, for example, sustainable and active forest management;	The Commission takes note and shares the view of the importance given to sharing best practice, vocational training, cross-border cooperation, communication and information, as elements to consider in the EU Forest Strategy, within relevant actors' respective competences and capacity, to plan and enhance action at all levels to effectively address the identified needs.	C C	No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	C C



#### 4.1.5. AGRI/ENVI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Joint Committees - the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) and the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Safety (ENVI)** were responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of one Parliament's resolution ('AGRI/ENVI resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 10: Overview on AGRI/ENVI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	N/R
Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)	N/R
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	62
Replies from the Commission	N/R
Actions taken by the Commission	N/R
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	62
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural development, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) (1)</li> <li>- Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity (1)</li> <li>- Sustainable development                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public health (1)</li> <li>- Food safety (1)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one reply, within the 3-month period, in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

No analysis possible, due to the lack of a written Commission reply.

## 4.1.5.1. AGRI/ENVI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on a farm to fork strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>A farm to fork strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system</b>	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0425/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2260(INI)</a> AGRI / ENVI	On 23 November 2021, the Parliament received <a href="#">Replies</a> Of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2021 part-session’ informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Stella Kyriakides. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 18 October 2021.			
1)	1. [...] encourages the Commission to translate the strategy into concrete legislative and non-legislative action as soon as possible, accompanied by the proper financial support mechanisms for the transition;				
2)	3. Welcomes the announcement of an evidence-based proposal for a legislative framework for sustainable food systems based on transparent data and taking into account the latest scientific knowledge; invites the Commission to use this proposal to set out a future-oriented holistic, balanced, integrated and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable common food policy, in which all actors make their contribution, aimed at reducing the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system as well as reducing its negative impacts on biodiversity and human and animal health and welfare in order to make Europe the first climate-neutral and close-to-zero-pollution continent by 2050 at the latest, and strengthening its resilience to ensure medium- and long-term food security in the face of climate change, environmental degradation and				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	biodiversity loss; stresses the need to ensure economic and social sustainability throughout the food chain as good socioeconomic prospects and the competitiveness of the various sectors concerned will help fulfil the goals of the strategy [...]				
3)	4. [...] calls on the Commission to promote a societal dialogue on a common understanding of sustainability and its various components, on the path towards its proposal for a legislative framework for a sustainable food system, which ultimately will have to be based on one coherent approach to all aspects of sustainability;				
4)	5. Welcomes the Commission's proposal to develop a contingency plan for ensuring food supply and food security in order to coordinate a common European response to crises affecting food systems; insists that a prevention approach is needed to avoid panic movements and overreactions by people, firms or Member States; considers that it will be an adequate response to the growing expectations about food security that are to be addressed at European level; urges the Commission to consider strategic food stock issues in the way that it does for strategic petroleum stocks across the Union;				
5)	12. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 are properly applied and thereby to guarantee, inter alia, a minimum standard of notification on emergency authorisations of pesticides, including the requirement for Member States to provide complete and detailed explanations and to make those				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	notifications public; welcomes the role of EFSA in examining these derogations;				
6)	15. [...] invites the Commission to speed up and simplify the adoption of new plant health solutions, including plant protection products with a lower impact, such as low-risk substances or biosolutions, and to introduce a definition and a separate category for natural substances in horizontal legislation, as well as to engage in initiatives aimed at finding alternative assessment paths for these low-risk, basic and naturally occurring substances [...]				
7)	16. Reiterates the crucial importance of protecting bees and other pollinators against the harmful effects of pesticides and diseases; recalls its objection of 23 October 2019 <sup>6</sup> and reiterates its call on the Commission to ensure that the revision of the bee guidance and the future implementing acts do not lead to a level of protection for bees below that laid down in the EFSA bee guidance from 2013, and are based on the latest scientific and technical knowledge, and thus proposes modifying the uniform principles, not only with regard to acute toxicity for honeybees but at least also with regard to chronic toxicity and larval toxicity for honeybees and acute toxicity for bumblebees; notes that EFSA is designing its own modelling system, ApisRAM, which appears to be more in line with the biology of honeybees than BeeHAVE and less open to conflicts of interests; urges				

<sup>6</sup> OJC 202, 28.5.2021, p. 49.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the Commission to urgently reassess those substances that have the same mode of action as neonicotinoids;				
8)	17. Reiterates its call for a pollinator indicator <sup>7</sup> and a restoration target; calls on the Commission and the Member States to secure a new EU-wide pollinator monitoring framework with robust schemes deployed at Member State level, interim milestones, clear time-bound objectives, indicators and targets; stresses that the monitoring activities must be integrated in the new CAP monitoring and evaluation framework;				
9)	19. [...] believes that the proper implementation of the Veterinary Medicines Regulation <sup>8</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2019/4 on medicated feed <sup>9</sup> will further reduce the use of antibiotics and calls on the Commission to scrutinise the implementation and enforcement by Member States [...]				
10)	20. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to focus on additional measures to enable and incentivise sustainable innovative solutions, particularly in prevention tools and alternative treatments [...]				
11)	23. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that its policies and funding programmes support the				

<sup>7</sup> As per the commitment made in the EU pollinators initiative ([COM \(2018\)0395](#)), action 5C.

<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/6 (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 43).

<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/4 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of medicated feed, amending Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 90/167/EEC (OJ L 4, 7.1.2019, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	traditional European cultural landscape, such as sloping and terraced vineyards and extensive permanent grassland-based production supporting biodiversity [...]				
12)	24. Calls for stronger harmonisation of the legal framework for animal husbandry in the EU, using common, science-based animal welfare indicators and welcomes the Commission's commitment to evaluate and revise, where necessary, the existing body of animal welfare legislation; underlines the importance of taking into account the latest advances in animal welfare science and responding to public, political and market demands for higher animal welfare standards; calls on the Commission to put forward a legislative proposal with the objective of phasing out the use of cages in EU animal farming, assessing the possibility of a phase-out by 2027; emphasises the need for this phase-out to be based on a science-based impact assessment and to ensure an appropriate transition period; calls on the Commission to adopt a species-by-species approach that takes into account and assesses the characteristics of each different animal, which should have housing systems suited to their specific needs, while safeguarding animal and human health, ensuring the protection of workers and ensuring sufficient support and a transition period with the aim of maintaining the competitiveness of farmers and breeders;				
13)	27. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate local slaughter solutions, including mobile slaughter, with smaller units and better staff training on avoiding animal suffering; calls on the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission to promote alternatives to live animal transport wherever possible;				
14)	28. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement and enforce relevant EU legislation, in particular Council Directive (EC) No 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations; <sup>10</sup>				
15)	29. [...] calls <sup>11</sup> on the Commission and Member States to accelerate the move away from these agricultural practices and from the unsustainable use of wildlife, including illegal trafficking, and towards better management of veterinary prevention and the promotion of high standards of animal health and animal welfare, including with the EU's trading partners, in order to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases and invasive species and to promote the EU's high biosecurity standards as the best practice at global level [...]				

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 3, 5.1.2005, p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> IPBES Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Pandemics; EPRS, 'The link between biodiversity loss and the increasing spread of zoonotic diseases'; HSI report, 'The connection between animal agriculture, viral zoonoses, and global pandemics'; Dhingra SM, Artois J, Dellicour S, et al. 2018. 'Geographical and historical patterns in the emergences of novel highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 and H7 viruses in poultry', *Frontiers in Veterinary Science* 5:84. [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5996087/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5996087/); Jones BA, Grace D, Kock R, et al. 2013. 'Zoonosis emergence linked to agricultural intensification and environmental change', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 110(21):8399-404. [www.pnas.org/content/110/21/8399](http://www.pnas.org/content/110/21/8399).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	31. [...] calls on the Commission to explore a framework for robust carbon quantification and certification that should avoid the possibility of misrepresentation known as greenwashing; calls on the Commission to present several options for carbon farming and underlines that carbon markets are part of a much broader set of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to reduce GHG emissions, and stresses that carbon farming schemes should be part of an incentivising toolbox to deliver on climate objectives; calls for the proposals to be in line with animal welfare and environmental objectives and the 'do no harm' principle of the Green Deal [...]				
17)	33. Raises awareness of the potential negative effects of concentration and monopolisation in the seed sector and calls on the Commission to take measures to counter them if necessary; emphasises, in this context, the importance of open innovation through plant breeders' rights and notes with concern the detrimental effect of wide-scoped patents in the seed sector [...]				
18)	37. Reiterates its call on the Commission to present a new legislative proposal on the issue of cloning and 'clone food' as a matter of urgency [...]				
19)	41. Calls on the Commission to only approve CAP national strategic plans which clearly demonstrate a commitment to sustainability from the economic, environmental and social perspectives and are in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the relevant EU-wide targets and the Paris Agreement;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	<p>43. Underlines that healthy soils are a precondition for ensuring security of food, feed and fibre production; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to prevent its further degradation at the EU level; underlines that agricultural soil is a basic natural resource, the good condition of which is key to fulfilling the farm to fork strategy; stresses, in this context, the importance of the new soil strategy and calls on the Commission to take appropriate action based on it to bring about the necessary solutions; acknowledges the essentiality of soil organic matter and biodiversity and the services and goods which it provides [...]</p>				
21)	<p>46. Points out that 'protected cultivation' of fruit and vegetables in modern greenhouses is a highly sustainable food production system that is increasingly being used and offers a number of advantages; calls on the Commission to recognise the ongoing transformation in the European horticultural sector, which enables more sustainable food production and contributes to food security, food safety, increased resource efficiency and reduced food waste throughout the food production chain; highlights that besides a low land-use footprint, modern horticulture contributes to different goals of the strategy such as a low need for input, efficient use of resources and production of fruits and vegetables close to the point of consumption, thereby promoting shorter supply chains and security of supply; calls on the Commission to consider allocating research and innovation investment funds for protected growing systems in modern greenhouses that use fewer resources to grow the same yields;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
22)	47. Calls on the Commission to encourage Member State governments to expand or create systems which allow members of the public to rent and utilise derelict and unused government-owned land for food production;				
23)	48. Stresses the importance of using agro-forestry and forest curtains to reduce pressure on natural forests, help tackle climate change and increase productivity, as well as alternatives to the use of fertilisers in agricultural production; encourages the Commission and the Member States to develop tools in their future national strategic plans to encourage reforestation and afforestation and to promote sustainable agroforestry, including silvo-pasture where possible; calls on the Commission to promote EU-wide specialised training programmes in order to make farmers aware of the benefits of integrating woody vegetation in agriculture;				
24)	49. Stresses the importance of robust and strict criteria for biomass-based renewable energy production and calls on the Commission to bring forward science-based criteria as part of the review of the Renewable Energy Directive;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
25)	51. Urges the Commission to integrate food aid issues in the farm to fork strategy since many Europeans suffer from lack of food, especially single parent families and students, and the social and economic consequences of the pandemic will increase that figure; recognises the unique role of the food aid associations across the European Union that need to be better supported because of the growing number of people who need help [...]				
26)	53. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to consider agricultural land, agricultural know-how, the food supply chain and its workers as strategic assets for the safety and well-being of all Europeans and to ensure that working and social protection conditions throughout the agri-food supply chain, including proper control of unfair practices in this chain, meet national and EU standards for all workers;				
27)	59. Expresses disappointment at the lack of prominence and ambition for the contribution and potential of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in the farm to fork strategy; urges the Commission to pay due attention to the specific nature of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in any future legislative proposals, strategies or guidelines [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
28)	63. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to build on existing sustainable practices and to facilitate, encourage and provide adequate support for the transition to low-impact fisheries and aquaculture and the sustainable development of the sectors, including small-scale coastal fisheries, such as through the application of selective fishing gear, environmentally friendly aquaculture, including organic aquaculture, and energy efficiency solutions and by increasing the percentage of the national quotas allocated to small-scale coastal fisheries;				
29)	66. Urges the Commission and Member States to deliver on the legally binding measures it committed to in the framework of the marine Natura 2000 sites and to adopt a holistic approach to the marine environment and tackle the root causes of water pollution, including marine litter and urban and industrial waste water, putting an end to practices that are harmful to the marine environment and human health and incentivising fishers to sustainably collect maritime waste while avoiding additional fuel consumption and emissions as well as bycatch of marine animals and fish and negative ecosystem impact, and to implement measures to improve water quality and disease control and limit stocking density in aquaculture production in the interests of human health and animal welfare;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
30)	68. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support and encourage the development of more sustainable fishing techniques and gear and higher welfare methods of capture, landing, transport and slaughter of fish and marine invertebrates, on the basis of the best available science, as well as improvements to animal welfare standards for farmed fish in order to reduce stress and improve fish quality;				
31)	69. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider pond fishing in relevant measures and programmes;				
32)	74. [...] encourages the Commission and the Member States to actively promote the development of local food strategies, together with short supply chain initiatives;				
33)	77. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to reduce the administrative burden on small and medium-sized participants in the food chain through measures such as streamlining registration processes and making permit and licence and approvals more efficient and also by ensuring that relevant regulatory bodies are appropriately staffed, in order for small food producers to get their products to market as quickly and easily as possible;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
34)	79. Urges the Commission to thoroughly enforce Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices, and to carefully monitor its transposition into national law; calls on the Commission to reinforce efforts to strengthen the position of farmers in the food supply chain and bring forward concrete proposals in line with the strategy;				
35)	80. Reiterates that dual quality in food products is unacceptable and needs to be fully counteracted in order to avoid discriminating against and misleading European consumers; considers, therefore, that the farm to fork strategy must include provisions to prevent double standards in food quality, and to this end calls on the Commission to monitor the situation on the market closely and propose targeted legislation where necessary;				
36)	88. [...] calls on the Commission to develop such recommendations and specific actions to effectively promote healthy, sustainable and more balanced diets;				
37)	89. Welcomes the fact that the strategy rightly recognises the role and influence of the food environment in shaping consumption patterns and the need to make it easier for consumers to choose healthy and sustainable diets; encourages the Commission and the Member States to take a more systematic and evidence-based approach in order to facilitate creating healthy, sustainable and fair food environments instead of only relying on a code of conduct [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
38)	90. [...] and urges the Commission to closely monitor the progress in reformulation [...]				
39)	91. [...] calls on the Commission to build upon its report on the development of plant proteins in the European Union (COM (2018)0757) and to present an EU protein transition strategy covering the demand and the supply side to support and boost the sustainable production of protein crops, including local supplies of feedstuffs and food production, enhancing EU self-sufficiency and lowering global environmental and climate impacts [...]				
40)	94. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that a mandatory and harmonised EU front-of-pack nutritional label is developed based on robust, independent scientific evidence and demonstrated consumer understanding, with open access for all market operators including small and medium-sized operators, taking into account the additional burden to food operators and unions; stresses furthermore that to facilitate comparison across products, it should include an interpretive element to provide transparent, comparable and harmonised product information and be based on uniform reference amounts; calls on the Commission to duly take into account the specific characteristics of single ingredient products and products under European quality schemes (PDO, PGI, GI etc.), particularly the invariability of their composition, while stressing that any considerations regarding potential exemptions should be based on scientific reasoning [...]				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
41)	96. Calls on the Commission to make an assessment of changes in consumer behaviour, such as in the online purchasing of food products;				
42)	97. Welcomes the Commission's initiative aimed at improving origin labelling and its consideration of extending it to a wider range of products; reiterates its call for mandatory origin labelling; stresses that this should be comprehensive and harmonised and cover all food products and should cover catering facilities, restaurants and retail and be fully verifiable and traceable and not undermine the proper functioning of the internal market; emphasises that the food information regulation <sup>12</sup> needs to be revised with a focus on milk and meat as ingredients; calls on the Commission to rectify the current practice whereby products whose primary ingredients are not locally or regionally sourced can be marketed as such if the origin of these non-local primary ingredients is indicated in the small print, and to make the origin of the primary ingredients more visible to the consumer; calls on the Commission to propose legislative changes for honey labelling rules that will result in better consumer information and to support the EU beekeeping sector by reinforcing import inspections in order to prevent imports of adulterated honey while stressing that all country-of-origin labelling needs to be effectively enforced to combat food fraud;				

<sup>12</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on the provision of food information to consumers (OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 18).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
43)	98. Welcomes the Commission's intention to create a sustainable food labelling framework and calls on the Commission to define the methodology and specify which dimensions of sustainability would be covered while ensuring that the new scheme does not conflict with existing environmental frameworks such as the EU ecolabel or the organic logo; highlights that many unsubstantiated and even misleading environmental claims and advertising methods are currently being used and calls on the Commission to introduce a regulatory framework establishing a clear, swift and efficient pre-approval procedure for all sustainability claims and labels;				
44)	101. [...] invites the Commission to launch a study to quantify in economic terms the environmental and societal costs, including health-related costs, associated with the production and consumption of the most consumed food products on the EU market;				
45)	102. [...] calls on the Commission further to develop monitoring and reporting tools on sustainable food procurement;				
46)	104. [...] calls on the Commission to identify any potential barriers that hinder a faster pace of reducing waste and calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure adequate financing for research, innovation, engagement of stakeholders and information and education campaigns through the creation of national food waste funds with the objective of eliminating waste;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
47)	106. [...] calls on the Commission to work on a European force against food fraud to enhance coordination between the different relevant national agencies in order to ensure the enforcement of EU food standards both within the EU single market and regarding our imports;				
48)	107. Urges the Commission to monitor and enforce the continuous allocation of adequate resources for official food controls in order to ensure that a sufficient number of controls is performed to verify the compliance with food and feed requirements and urges the Commission and the Member States to strengthen customs checks to ensure compliance with EU production standards, inter alia on food safety, antimicrobial resistance, animal welfare and plant protection products, as well as to avoid the entry of plant and animal pests into the EU [...]				
49)	112. [...] calls on the Commission to take action to ensure that more equal progress is made in all Member States;				
50)	116. [...] encourages the Commission and the Member States to actively support bottom-up initiatives bringing farmers and citizens closer by working at local level and incorporating local knowledge, to better adapt to the specific realities on the ground; [...]				
51)	120. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States, as well as regional and local administrations, to put an end to such practices in order to support young farmers and to facilitate their entry into farming;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
52)	122. Recalls the global responsibility of European food systems and their key role in setting global standards for food safety, environmental protection, social protection and animal welfare; reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of Policy Coherence for Development principles; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that all food and feed products imported into the EU fully comply with relevant EU legislation and the Union's high standards and to provide development assistance to support primary producers from developing countries in meeting those standards [...]				
53)	123. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maintain a holistic approach as the implementation of certain farm to fork strategy targets in the EU must not lead to the relocation of parts of agricultural production to other regions with lower standards than the EU;				
54)	125. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to promoting the global phasing out of pesticides no longer approved in the EU and to ensuring that hazardous pesticides banned for use in the EU in accordance with the relevant legislation are not exported outside the Union, and urges the Commission to present its proposals to that end as soon as possible [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
55)	126. Points to the need for safe and affordable food for a global population of around 10 billion by 2050 in the context of rapid population growth, climate change, the scarcity of natural resources and changing consumption patterns; calls on the Commission to strengthen the global dimension of the strategy to ensure the right to adequate food and implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas and emphasises that EU policies on fair, sustainable and resilient food systems should explicitly address gender inequality; urges the Commission to provide support for developing countries to protect their infant industries, promote food security, support climate change mitigation for agriculture, and meet EU and international sustainability standards for exporting their agricultural products;				
56)	129. Notes with concern that several audits carried out by DG Sante as well as detailed NGO investigations state that full traceability of live horses from Argentina destined to the European Union market is not ensured, involving food safety risks, and that animal welfare is compromised; calls on the Commission to suspend the import of horse meat from countries where applicable EU requirements relating to traceability and animal welfare are not complied with;				
57)	130. Recalls that structural animal experiments that are not indispensable should have no place in the food chain as Directive 2010/63/EU prescribes the replacement and reduction of the use of animals in procedures; calls on the Commission and Member States to stop the import and domestic production of Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin (PMSG), which is				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	extracted from the blood of pregnant horses that are systematically impregnated and exposed to blood collections, involving health and welfare issues;				
58)	131. Calls on the Commission to urgently present a proposal for an EU legal framework based on mandatory horizontal due diligence throughout the supply chain for EU and foreign companies operating in the single market that ensures sustainable supply chains and investments that are free from adverse environmental impacts including deforestation, forest degradation, ecosystem conversion and degradation and adverse impacts on human rights and governance, to promote good governance and to increase traceability and accountability in global supply chains;				
59)	133. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the trade aspects of the farm to fork strategy in order to ensure consistency between the common commercial policy, the customs union action plan, the common agricultural and fisheries policies and the objectives of the farm to fork strategy, the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 and other related EU policies, and to pursue these objectives in a gradual way through the development of efficient green alliances in all relevant bilateral, regional and multilateral forums, including the UN Food Systems Summit 2021, as well as through an ambitious revision of its trade policy, by establishing a dedicated framework on sustainable agri-food systems and products for future trade agreements, notably by means of non-regression clauses, improving the functioning of safeguard clauses and putting an end to imports of products that exceed the maximum EU residue limits for plant				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	protection products, in accordance with WTO rules; calls on the Commission to promote better coordination between all public and private stakeholders in order to achieve these objectives; considers that the EU should reconfirm the mandate of the Committee on World Food Security as the international policy platform for food security and nutrition;				
60)	134. [...] urges the Commission to provide support to developing countries in a bid to promote food security and provide assistance on aligning with European standards for sustainable agri-food systems [...]				
61)	141. Welcomes the proposed new initiative on climate and trade at the WTO; underlines the importance of using this framework to develop a comprehensive and sustainable agri-food system based on common and ambitious production standards; urges the Commission to engage proactively at the WTO to enable an ecological transition, ensure that trade policy is consistent with the SDGs, continue negotiations on transparent food security stocks and, in particular, prevent situations where agri-food products become the adjustment variable or a collateral victim of trade conflicts, while continuing to develop an ambitious, WTO-compatible sustainable trade policy;				
62)	142. Welcomes references to relevant UN processes in the farm to fork strategy; highlights the need for the EU to support the Committee on World Food Security and its civil society mechanism as the foremost multilateral policy platform on food systems; calls on the Commission to promote the global transition				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	towards sustainable food systems and food security in all the relevant international forums, including the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit;				



#### 4.1.6. BUDG

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Budgets (BUDG)** was responsible for one ‘ordinary’ own-initiative report (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of two Parliament's resolution ('BUDG resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 11: Overview on BUDG resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	2
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

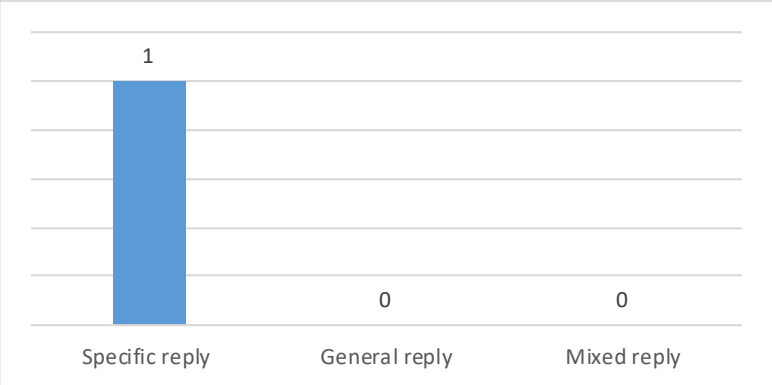
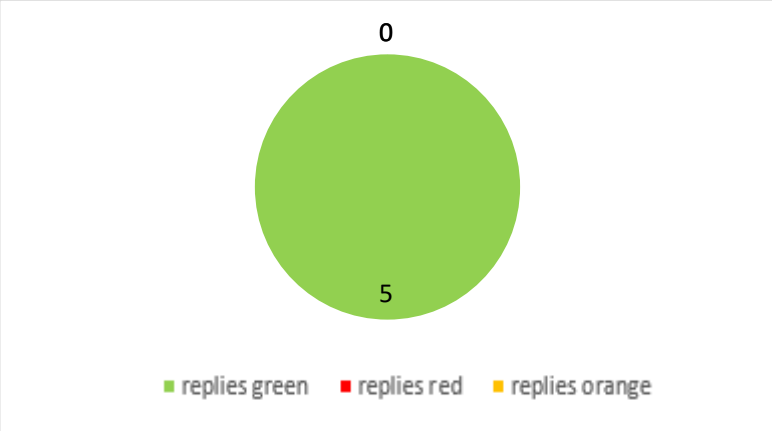
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022

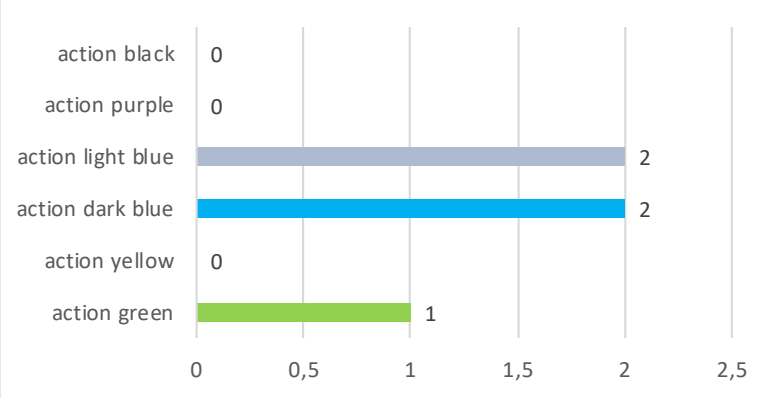
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	5								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	5	replies red	0	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (5) No specific reply provided <b>code red</b> (0) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	5								
replies red	0								
replies orange	0								

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="477 320 1249 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	0	action purple	0	action light blue	2	action dark blue	2	action yellow	0	action green	1	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (0)                      Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (0)                      No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (2)                      No further specific actions proposed/promised - <b>code dark blue</b> (2)                      Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (0)                      Actions accomplished/the Commission fulfilled the promise - <b>code green</b> (1)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	0														
action purple	0														
action light blue	2														
action dark blue	2														
action yellow	0														
action green	1														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	0														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- European Investment Bank (EIB) (1)														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one written, specific reply to the Parliament's BUDG resolution, after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). To the five Parliament requests, the Commission provided five replies.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised one genuine action, which has already been carried out. In four cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.

4.1.6.1. BUDG Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 July 2020 on financial activities of the European Investment Bank – annual report 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Financial activities of the European Investment Bank – annual report 2019</b>	10/07/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0190</a> <a href="#">2019/2126(INI)</a> BUDG	<a href="#">SP(2020)452</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 December 2021	Specific reply			
1)	10. Asks the EIB and the Commission to work together to draw up proposals for more systematic involvement of the EIB's teams in project implementation in countries which request this, particularly in areas requiring advanced expertise or which are of strategic importance to the Union, such as the fight against climate change;	<p>The EIAH and in the future the InvestEU Advisory Hub are active all across the project lifecycles including the implementation phase of the projects. The Commission alongside the EIB are currently discussing a strategy to mainstream "climate action" projects also by providing capacity building at the level of the financial intermediaries.</p> <p>The Commission in the next programming period of 2021-2027 plans to work together with the EIB especially under the umbrella of the InvestEU Advisory Hub to support Member States during the full cycle of investment projects.</p> <p>The Advisory Agreement signed between the Commission and the EIB on the InvestEU Advisory Hub foresees that the EIB shall provide advisory support for the identification, preparation, development, structuring, procuring and implementation of investment projects, and/ or enhance the capacity of promoters and financial</p>				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">InvestEU advisory hub</a> is up and running).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>intermediaries to implement financing and investment operations and/ or develop the existing market for financial products. Its support may cover any stage of the life cycle of a project or financing of a supported entity, as appropriate.</p> <p>The Advisory Hub shall be available to public and private project promoters, including SMEs and start-ups, to public authorities and to NPBI, financial and non-financial intermediaries. The Advisory Hub shall have local presence.</p> <p>For the programming period 2021-27, the Commission and the EIB plan to continue the joint initiative JASPERS to assist in preparing project pipeline and support project preparation and implementation throughout the whole project cycle, including in its implementation. JASPERS assistance will be discussed and programmed in Country Work Programmes that will set out strategic directions of technical assistance support together with identification of main areas of support and/or assignments. Supporting projects contributing to European Green Deal will be one of main areas of JASPERS intervention.</p> <p>JASPERS will be embedded in the InvestEU Advisory Hub through its horizontal cross-component with expert interventions under three windows (sustainable infrastructure; research-innovation-</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		digitisation and social investment) and with a separate budget and governance structure.			
2)	16. Calls on the Commission to pay special attention to ensuring that EU fiscal rules support future efforts to increase the level of public investment in the EU, which will allow the EIB to leverage that investment;	<p>The Stability and Growth Pact aims to ensure the credibility and sustainability of public finances, thus ensuring financial stability and smooth access to financial markets at low interest rates. These are necessary factors to ensure sustainable public investment over the medium term.</p> <p>In principle, the Pact is neutral about the composition of government revenue and expenditure, focusing on deficit and debt. Member States are thus free to re-prioritise their expenditure in favour of investment. It is however, observed that during consolidation periods it is often politically easier to cut investment rather than to increase taxes or cut other expenditure.</p> <p>The current context is also marked by the COVID-19 outbreak and the need for a green and digital transition, calling for more investment. The EIB may help address the scale of such structural investment needs, by using its financial and advisory product offer to mobilise private investment that complements Member States' public investment. The Multiannual Financial framework (MFF) for 2021-2027 and the NextGenerationEU, in particular the Recovery and Resilience Facility, will also help to cater for those investment needs.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>The Economic Governance Review published in February<sup>6</sup> includes a retrospective assessment of the effectiveness of the EU fiscal rules and launches a debate on their future. The issues for public debate established by the review include the extent to which the fiscal framework can support the reforms and investments. As announced in the Communication on the European Green Deal<sup>7</sup>, the outcome of this debate will “inform the basis for any possible future steps, including how to treat green investment within the EU fiscal rules, while preserving safeguards against risks to debt sustainability”.</p> <p>The public debate on the future of the economic surveillance framework has been impacted by the need to focus on the immediate challenges of the coronavirus crisis. The Commission will actively return to the review exercise when the immediate challenges have been addressed.</p>			

<sup>6</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Central Bank, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Economic governance review COM(2020) 55 final.

<sup>7</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>21. Calls on the Commission to ensure that InvestEU's sustainability-proofing methodologies are fully consistent with the EU's sustainability objectives, and that evaluation criteria for social projects take into account the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights;</p>	<p>In order to ensure that financing and investment operations receiving InvestEU support are in line with or contribute to the EU broader sustainability commitments, the InvestEU Regulation foresees sustainability proofing for identifying and addressing potential significant impacts they might have on the three sustainability dimensions: climate, environment and social. The transactions under all windows of the InvestEU Fund should be in line with relevant national and international conventions/instruments, including the European Pillar of Social Rights. The guidance aims going beyond the minimum obligations of the relevant EU legislation. Sustainability proofing should minimise detrimental impacts and, to the extent possible, maximise the benefits to the climate, environment and social dimensions. Whenever possible, some externalities will be monetised and included in the economic appraisal of the project.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (sustainability proofing).</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	93. Calls on the Commission, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the EIB to enhance the role of the ECA in the upcoming renewal of the tripartite agreement governing the rules of engagement;	<p>The Commission is working together with the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Investment Bank on a renewed tripartite agreement. The purpose of the revision is to renew the agreement concluded on 26 September 2016 on cooperation between the Commission, the ECA and the EIB and on the rules under which the Court is to carry out its audits on Union expenditure and revenue managed by the Bank. This revision will also revisit the clauses for the ECA's access to documentation in relation to operations supported by the EU budget within the provisions of the Treaty.</p> <p>Such revision shall however be done within the boundaries set by the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). In accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 287(3) TFEU, the tripartite agreement covers both the financing operations under the mandates conferred by the European Union on the EIB and the operations managed by the Bank and guaranteed by the general budget of the European Union. It does not modify or supersede any Union law, in particular the provisions of Articles 285 and 287(3) TFEU, which is the legal basis of the tripartite agreement and confers on the ECA the mandate to audit the Union expenditure and revenue managed by the EIB.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission and the EIB work to improve targeted communication aiming to increase the visibility of the Union contribution for citizens.</p>		A new <a href="#">tripartite agreement</a> between the European Court of Auditors, the European Investment Bank and the European Commission was signed on 11 November 2021.	
5)	95. Demands that the Commission increase its transparency towards Parliament on the positions it takes in the EIB Board of Directors;	The Board member nominated by the Commission and approved by the EIB Board of Governors is subject to the EIB's Statute and the Code of Conduct for the members of the EIB Board of Directors and acts in the interest of the EIB. His/ her position is always guided by the objective to		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>ensure compliance with EU law and policies and safeguard the integrity of EU principles and objectives in all EIB activities.</p> <p>The procedure laid down in Article 19 of the EIB Statute, whereby the EIB consults the Commission on projects it plans to finance, is also guided by the objective to ensure compliance with the EU law as well as the achievement of EU policy goals.</p>			

#### 4.1.7. BUDG/CONT

Between July 2019 and December 2021, **the Joint Committees - Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT)** were responsible for two 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of a two Parliament's resolution ('BUDG/CONT resolutions'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, as well as the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website<sup>2</sup>. Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 12: Overview on BUDG/CONT resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	2
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	2
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	N/A
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1

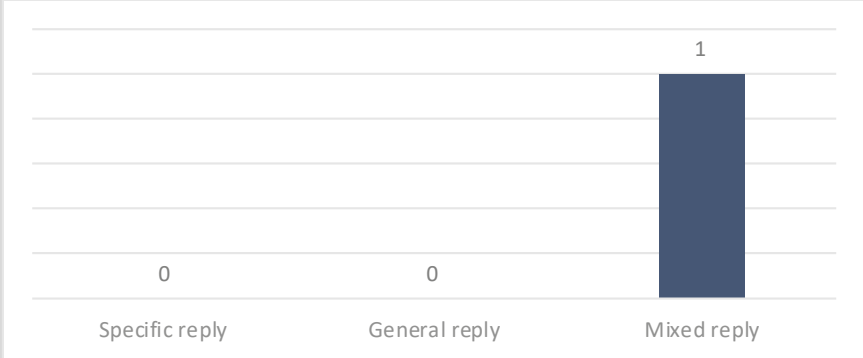
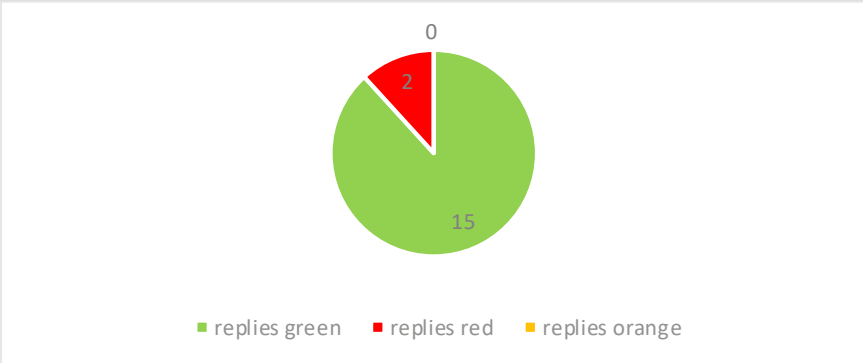
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

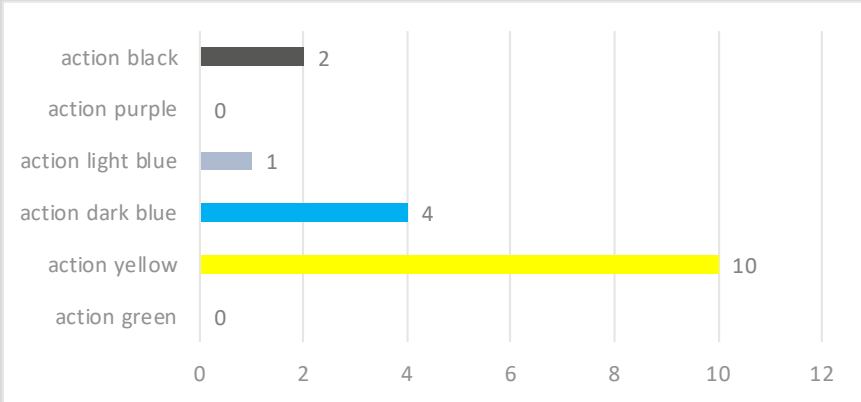
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/1 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Number of documents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Number of documents	Specific reply	0	General reply	0	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (0) General reply (0) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Type of reply	Number of documents								
Specific reply	0								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	1								
Total numbers of the Parliament's calls (points in all INI procedures)	37								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	15	replies red	2	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (15) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (2) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	15								
replies red	2								
replies orange	0								

<sup>6</sup> Only 1 received written reply taken into account.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="461 316 1319 719"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action	Count	action black	2	action purple	0	action light blue	1	action dark blue	4	action yellow	10	action green	0	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (2)                      Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (0)                      No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (1)                      No further specific actions proposed - <b>code navy blue</b> (4)                      Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (10)                      Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (0)</p>
Action	Count														
action black	2														
action purple	0														
action light blue	1														
action dark blue	4														
action yellow	10														
action green	0														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>N/A</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>20</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Principles common to the Member States, EU values (1)</li> <li>- Budget of the Union (1)</li> <li>- Protecting financial interests of the EU against fraud (1)</li> <li>- Financial regulations (2)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one written reply to the Parliament's two BUDG/CONT resolutions, after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one BUDG/CONT resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted one mixed reply. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 20 of Parliament's 37 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 10 genuine actions. In five cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in two cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

For all 10 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

#### 4.1.7.1. BUDG/CONT Resolution 1: EP resolution of 7 September 2020 on the creation of guidelines for the application of the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The creation of guidelines for the application of the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget</b>	7/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0348/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2071(INI)</a> BUDG/CONT	<a href="#">SP(2021)598</a>	Final reply (SP) received 26 November 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	5. Believes that the Commission has not used the time since the entry into force of the Regulation efficiently; urges the Commission to avoid any further delay in the application of the Regulation and to investigate swiftly and thoroughly any potential breaches of the principles of the rule of law in the Member States that affect or seriously risk affecting the sound financial management of the Union budget or the protection of the financial interests of the Union in a sufficiently direct way; reiterates that the situation in some Member States already warrants immediate action under Article 6(1) of the Regulation by means of a written notification to those Member States and informing Parliament thereof;	The Commission has been duly applying Union law and complying with the requirements of the Regulation since 1 January 2021, the date on which the Regulation became applicable (paragraph 5 <sup>7</sup> ). The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the application of the Regulation is not subject to the adoption of guidelines. Therefore, the Commission is already applying the Regulation, as it is assessing breaches of principles of the rule of law that may be relevant under the Regulation. The Commission will initiate the procedure under the Regulation where it finds that it has reasonable grounds to consider that the conditions of Articles 4 and 6 of the Regulation are fulfilled.				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (application of <a href="#">Regulation 2020/2092</a> on a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget).	
2)	6. Recalls that the Commission's political guidelines for 2019-2024 stated that 'there can be no compromise when it comes to defending our core values' and that the full Union toolbox would be guaranteed to be used at EU level; recalls that the Commission 'shall be completely independent' and its members 'shall neither seek nor take instructions from any Government' in accordance with Article	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	

<sup>7</sup> All references to paragraphs refer to the Resolution and not the draft guidelines, unless otherwise stated

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	17(3) TEU and Article 245 TFEU; recalls, furthermore, that in accordance with Article 17(8) TEU, the Commission 'shall be responsible to the European Parliament';				
3)	7. Requests that the Commission report to Parliament regularly and proactively at least twice a year on new and ongoing cases under investigation, starting with the first cases as soon as possible;	<p>Consolidated reply points 7-8</p> <p>The Commission fully recognises the importance of the Parliament as a partner throughout the implementation of the Regulation (paragraphs 7 and 8). The Commission consulted the Parliament on the draft guidelines and welcomes the Parliament's contribution to the development of the final version of the guidelines. In the context of potential cases under the Regulation, the Commission will ensure that the European Parliament is kept duly informed. First, the Commission will inform the European Parliament each time it sends a written notification to a Member State, as well as of any appropriate measures the Commission proposes. It will also inform the Parliament of measures adopted or lifted by the Council. Second, the Parliament has the possibility to invite the Commission to a formal structured dialogue once the Commission has sent a written notification to a Member State. The Commission is committed to participate actively in such dialogues. The Commission will also report to the European Parliament on the application and effectiveness of the Regulation as a whole by January 2024.</p>		<p>Ongoing action, as the Commission promises to 'ensure that the European Parliament is kept duly informed'.</p> <p>A report on the application and effectiveness of the Regulation is due in January 2024.</p>	
4)		<p>Consolidated reply points 7-8</p> <p>The Commission fully recognises the importance of the Parliament as a partner throughout the implementation of the Regulation (paragraphs 7 and 8). The Commission consulted the Parliament on the draft guidelines and welcomes the Parliament's contribution to the development of the final version of the guidelines. In the</p>		<p>Ongoing action, as the Commission promises to 'ensure that the European Parliament is kept duly informed'.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	8. [...] calls on the Commission to respond to the scrutiny of the lead committees in a timely manner by providing thorough information;	context of potential cases under the Regulation, the Commission will ensure that the European Parliament is kept duly informed. First, the Commission will inform the European Parliament each time it sends a written notification to a Member State, as well as of any appropriate measures the Commission proposes. It will also inform the Parliament of measures adopted or lifted by the Council. Second, the Parliament has the possibility to invite the Commission to a formal structured dialogue once the Commission has sent a written notification to a Member State. The Commission is committed to participate actively in such dialogues. The Commission will also report to the European Parliament on the application and effectiveness of the Regulation as a whole by January 2024.			
5)	10. Calls on the Commission to clarify in the guidelines that breaches of the rule of law in a Member State which result from decisions or events that took place prior to 1 January 2021 still fall within the scope of the Regulation as long as their effect is still ongoing;	The draft guidelines underline that the Regulation covers both individual and systemic breaches (paragraphs 9 and 10). As the Regulation applies since 1 January 2021, the Commission considers that its application will normally focus on budgetary commitments under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF), and later on future MFFs. Measures may also address earlier commitments, in particular with regard to breaches that are recurring and ongoing. The Commission takes note of the request from the Parliament on this point and will reflect on whether there is any need for clarification on this point in the final version of the guidelines.		According to the Commission <a href="#">website</a> , guidelines will be finalised following the judgements of the European Court of Justice in cases <a href="#">C-156/21</a> and <a href="#">C-157/21</a> .	
6)	11. Draws particular attention to the list of indicative breaches of the principles of the rule of law laid down in Article 3 of the Regulation; urges the Commission to investigate potential occurrences of the breaches included in that list in the Member States, while pointing out that other practices or omissions by public authorities may also be relevant [...]	Furthermore, the draft guidelines clarify that other practices or omissions of public authorities or other legal situations covered by Article 4(1) of the Regulation may be relevant under the Regulation, as well as the list of situations that may be indicative of rule of law breaches in Article 3 of the Regulation (paragraph 11). Consequently, when assessing breaches of the principles		Commission made a commitment, but too little time to assess the action(s) at this stage.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		of the rule of law, the Commission will take into account the list in Article 3 of the Regulation as well as other practices or omissions by public authorities.			
7)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to provide information on how it will collect, analyse and evaluate this information when building cases;	As regards the assessment process (paragraphs 14 and 17), the Commission agrees with the Parliament about the need for a qualitative assessment of potential cases under the Regulation.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
8)	15. Considers, in particular, that the Commission's annual rule of law report, as an objective, impartial, fair and qualitative assessment of breaches of the principles of rule of law, is a crucial source of information for the Commission's assessment under the Regulation; calls on the Commission to include in its annual rule of law report a section dedicated to cases where breaches of the rule of law in a Member State could affect or seriously risk affecting the sound financial management of the Union budget or the protection of the financial interests of the Union in a sufficiently direct way and to clarify in the guidelines how the annual report will be used systematically for the Commission's assessment under the Regulation;	Section 5 of the draft guidelines explains how the Commission will carry out its assessment, which needs to be objective, impartial and fair. In this respect, the Commission's annual Rule of Law Report is one of the sources the Commission will use to identify and assess relevant breaches of the principles of the rule of law, in line with recital 16 of the Regulation. This has already been clarified in section 5.2.1 of the draft guidelines (paragraph 15). While the Conditionality Regulation and the Commission's annual Rule of Law Report have different objectives and should remain separate, the findings of the report feed the Commission's assessment under the Regulation, and references to adopted measures under the Regulation may be included in the relevant Country Chapters of the annual Rule of Law Report.		Commission made a promise, but too little time until the cut-off date of this document to assess the action as the publication of the Rule of Law Report 2022 is expected later in 2022.	
9)	16. Calls on the Commission to set out a clear, precise and user-friendly system for the submission of complaints and to set deadlines for the Commission's responses to complaints [...]	The Commission has also prepared a complaint form through which complainants can notify it of alleged breaches of the principles of the rule of law under the Regulation, which is annexed to the draft guidelines (paragraph 16). The form will contribute to making accessible important information that will add to the sources that the Commission has already been screening since 1 January 2021. To facilitate the submission of complaints, the Commission has set up a dedicated mailbox ( <a href="#">Budg-Conditionality-regime-</a>		According to the Commission, guidelines will be finalised following the judgements of the European Court of Justice in cases <a href="#">C-156/21</a> and <a href="#">C-157/21</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p><a href="mailto:complaints@ec.europa.eu">complaints@ec.europa.eu</a>) through which alleged rule of law breaches relevant to the Regulation may be brought to the Commission's attention. The Commission will clarify in the final version of the guidelines that it will ensure that the rules set out in Directive (EU) 2019/1937<sup>8</sup> will be complied with.</p>			
10)	<p>20. Recalls that the Regulation provides a clear definition of the rule of law, which must be understood having regard to other Union values and principles, including fundamental rights and non-discrimination; is of the opinion that persistent violations of democracy and fundamental rights, including state-sponsored discrimination against minorities and attacks against media freedom and freedom of association and assembly, have an impact on the projects Member States decide to fund with Union funds, and may therefore have a sufficiently direct effect on the protection of the financial interests of the Union; calls on the Commission to take this into account in its guidelines;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply for point 20 and 23</p> <p>Systemic breaches or persistent violations of democracy and fundamental rights, provided they qualify as breaches of the principles of the rule of law for the purposes of the Regulation may indeed trigger the application of the Regulation (paragraphs 20 and 23). However, the Regulation requires the Commission to establish that a breach affects or seriously risks affecting the sound financial management of the Union budget or the protection of the financial interests of the Union in a sufficiently direct way. If a sufficiently direct link with the budget cannot be established, the Regulation will not apply. This is the reason why the Commission needs to carefully assess and build up an evidence-based and robust analysis of potential cases, including as regards the link between the identified breach and the effect it may have on the Union budget. Thus, each case will be assessed on its own merits and on the basis of concrete evidence available to the Commission, as a one size fits all approach would not be appropriate. This approach is reflected in the draft guidelines.</p> <p>Moreover, the draft guidelines describe the elements that the Commission will examine when assessing the proportionality of the measures. In that regard, the guidelines state that where breaches are systemic or</p>		<p>According to the Commission, guidelines will be finalised following the judgements of the European Court of Justice in cases <a href="#">C-156/21</a> and <a href="#">C-157/21</a>.</p>	

<sup>8</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law, OJ L 305, 26.11.2019, p. 17.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		widespread, these factors should be taken into account as regards the proportionality of the measures to be proposed.			
11)	21. [...] calls on the Commission to lay down the modus operandi and the procedural and technical standards it will use to choose the instruments to apply;	The Commission does not consider the Regulation as a "last resort" instrument (paragraphs 21-22) and it will apply it in accordance with the intention of the co-legislators, i.e. where procedures already established under other Union legislation would not allow it to protect the Union budget more effectively. The Commission's objective is to protect the Union budget and the Union's financial interests in the most effective manner and the Regulation is a tool complementing all the other tools the Commission has at its disposal for such protection. In that regard, the Commission has laid down in the draft guidelines indicative criteria that may be used to determine the effectiveness of the protection provided under the Regulation as compared to other existing instruments to protect the financial interests of the Union.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	23. [...] calls on the Commission to clarify the criteria for determining measures in the case of systemic breaches;	Consolidated reply for point 20 and 23 Systemic breaches or persistent violations of democracy and fundamental rights, provided they qualify as breaches of the principles of the rule of law for the purposes of the Regulation may indeed trigger the application of the Regulation (paragraphs 20 and 23). However, the Regulation requires the Commission to establish that a breach affects or seriously risks affecting the sound financial management of the Union budget or the protection of the financial interests of the Union in a sufficiently direct way. If a sufficiently direct link with the budget cannot be established, the Regulation will not apply. This is the reason why the Commission needs to carefully assess and build up an evidence-based and robust analysis of potential cases, including as regards		According to the Commission, guidelines will be finalised following the judgements of the European Court of Justice in cases <a href="#">C-156/21</a> and <a href="#">C-157/21</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the link between the identified breach and the effect it may have on the Union budget. Thus, each case will be assessed on its own merits and on the basis of concrete evidence available to the Commission, as a one size fits all approach would not be appropriate. This approach is reflected in the draft guidelines.			
13)	26. Recalls that the Council is bound to act upon any proposal of the Commission to adopt appropriate measures under the Regulation within a period of one month, which may be extended by a maximum of two additional months in exceptional circumstances; considers that the Commission should ensure that these time limits are fully respected for a timely decision; calls on the Commission to provide information on how it will ensure a harmonised approach and consistent application of the budget conditionality across all its Directorates-General;	In the same vein, in accordance with recital 23 of the Regulation, the Commission is committed to make the most appropriate use of its rights under Article 237 TFEU and the Council's Rules of Procedure with a view to ensuring that the Council takes a timely decision on the proposal for measures (paragraph 26). This commitment is reflected as well in the draft guidelines.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
14)	27. Believes that transparency is essential to foster the confidence of Member States and citizens in the conditionality mechanism; highlights that the assessment of individual and systemic breaches of the principles of the rule of law requires an impartial, fair and objective treatment of Member States, including non-partisan and evidence-based investigations; points out that each step of the procedure set out in the Regulation should therefore be taken in a fully transparent way; calls on the Commission to draw up the transparency rules and principles that it will apply when triggering the conditionality mechanism;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the need to ensure a consistent and transparent approach for the application of the Regulation (paragraphs 26 and 27). The purpose of the guidelines is precisely to bring clarity and predictability in the way the Commission will apply the Regulation.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
15)	32. Calls on the Commission to implement Article 5(4) of the Regulation and swiftly set up a website or internet portal with information and guidance for the	The guidelines already include a specific section providing guidance on the rights of beneficiaries and final recipients in case of imposition of measures by the		The Commission has launched a <a href="#">website</a> with a complaint form. However, the website does not yet contain a FAQ document.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	benefit of final recipients or beneficiaries and with adequate tools for them to inform the Commission about any breach of the legal obligation to continue making payments after measures pursuant to this Regulation are adopted, such as a simple, easy-to-use and structured complaint form; calls on the Commission to explain how it will implement an efficient and effective compliant mechanism for applicants, recipients and beneficiaries;	Council (paragraph 32). The Commission refers in that section to a specific portal/ website where citizens, including beneficiaries or final recipients, may seek informal guidance. This portal/ website will also include a complaint form and may be accompanied in due course with a Frequently Asked Questions document. At the same time, recipients and beneficiaries of Union funds may also use the mailbox ( <a href="mailto:Budg-Conditionality-regime-complaints@ec.europa.eu">Budg-Conditionality-regime-complaints@ec.europa.eu</a> ) set up by the Commission to ask questions in relation to their rights.			
16)	34. Calls on the Commission to analyse all information at its disposal, including via digital tracking tools, and to do its utmost to ensure that any amount legitimately due from government entities or Member States is in fact paid to final recipients or beneficiaries, which may entail making financial corrections by reducing Union support to programmes in line with applicable sector-specific and financial rules;	The guidelines also present the way in which the Commission will verify whether payment obligations towards final recipients or beneficiaries set under the Regulation and other applicable Union law have been complied with (paragraph 34). This will be done on the basis of the reporting by the Member States in the context of shared management, but also on any other information at the disposal of the Commission, including through complaints received. Where necessary, it will do its utmost to ensure that any amount due from government entities or Member States is effectively paid to final recipients or beneficiaries in accordance with the relevant sector-specific rules. This may entail, for instance, the application of financial corrections in line with applicable Union law. The Commission may also decide to open infringement proceedings against the Member State concerned to ensure compliance with the Member State's obligation enshrined in Article 5(2) of the Regulation.		According to the Commission, guidelines will be finalised following the judgements of the European Court of Justice in cases <a href="#">C-156/21</a> and <a href="#">C-157/21</a> .	
17)	35. Requests that the Commission include Parliament's suggestions in the final version of the guidelines;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

#### 4.1.7.2. BUDG/CONT Resolution 1: EP resolution of 24 November 2021 on revision of the Financial Regulation in view of the entry into force of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Revision of the Financial Regulation in view of the entry into force of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework</b>	24/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0469/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2162(INI)</a> <b>BUDG CONT</b>	N.A. <sup>9</sup>					
1)	14. Calls on the Commission to simplify further annual accounts and other financial reporting obligations applicable to the general budget of the Union in the context of the Financial Regulation in order to encourage the participation of SMEs in relevant programmes included in the MFF 2021-2027 package, including NGEU;						
2)	16. [...] recalls that, upon the adoption of the Conditionality Regulation, Parliament, the Council and the Commission agreed to consider including the content of the Conditionality Regulation in the Financial Regulation upon its next revision; calls on the Commission therefore to make that proposal; calls on the Commission to examine opportunities to further improve the alignment of all EU instruments that aim to ensure sound financial management and the protection of the Union's financial interests, including the Commission's annual rule of law report; believes that the Commission should pay particular attention to preventive ex-ante measures to ensure that						

<sup>9</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Member States apply Article 63(2) of the Financial Regulation;				
3)	17. Believes that the Commission should ensure that the Union budget is spent on projects or organisations that respect the Union values laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union in order to protect the Union's financial interests; calls on the Commission, to that end, to develop concise indicators to be included in the Financial Regulation, which should be applied through a risk-based approach and used for targeted ex ante and ex post controls to detect potential non-compliance with Union values in the use of EU funds;				
4)	18. Welcomes the Commission's guidance on the avoidance and management of conflicts of interest under the Financial Regulation, which aims to raise awareness and promote a uniform interpretation and application of conflict of interest rules; regrets, however, that conflict-of-interest issues continue to persist at the highest level in some Member States; calls on the Commission to evaluate whether the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulation are sufficiently effective in preventing and addressing conflicts of interest in the implementation and control of the EU budget;				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	20. Emphasises that the Financial Regulation should include provisions that require the responsible actors to gather and keep uniform records on economic operators and beneficial owners in order to allow their identification across EU programmes, regardless of who implements these programmes and of management mode (direct, indirect or shared); calls on the Commission to take measures to ensure that this is done through digital, interoperable, standardised collection of information on the recipients of Union funding, including those ultimately benefitting, directly or indirectly, from Union funding, and their beneficial owners; considers that these requirements should reflect all relevant information items to enhance the Commission's ability and capacity to detect fraud; emphasises the need to remove any technical and legal barriers to the collection of data on company structures and beneficial ownership;				
6)	22. [...] urges the Member States and the Commission to guarantee increased interoperability between existing EU and national databases and data-mining tools to facilitate risk analysis and fraud detection;				
7)	24. Recalls that a high-level panel was established in 2018 to assess cases in the database that are submitted for early detection or exclusion; calls for the opinion of the EDES panel, in the light of its experiences with the system, to be considered in the revision of the Financial Regulation and shared with Parliament at the same time as it is with the Commission; notes that EDES is currently only used under direct and indirect management; considers that economic operators that are considered a risk				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>to EU financial interests under direct and indirect management should also be considered a risk under shared management and vice versa; calls, therefore, for the use of EDES to be made compulsory under shared management; further notes that EDES does not distinguish between subsidiaries of larger corporations; calls on the Commission to make this distinction and to specify in the rules for early detection and for exclusion which entity of a multinational or multi-company corporation is registered for early detection or exclusion; calls for an obligation to update EDES once fraud or other relevant facts have been established by actors involved in the implementation; believes that excluded legal entities or natural persons (beneficial owners) should, for the duration of their exclusion, no longer have the ability to be a final recipient or beneficiary to whom any payments from the EU budget can be made;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to encourage the Member States to ensure that these entities or natural persons are also excluded from any contributions from national budgets for the period of exclusion; regrets that the database lists relatively few economic operators; views this as a sign that EDES has not been properly implemented; highlights that the EDES panel handled 20 cases in 2020, with 28 cases in the pipeline; stresses the importance of allocating sufficient resources to the panel in line with any extension of responsibility;</p> <p>calls on the Commission, moreover, to review the criteria to decrease the complexity and increase the applicability of EDES in practice;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	<p>25. Stresses that, while it is of the utmost importance to know who the final beneficiaries of EU funds are in order to ensure their proper use, the accessibility and simplicity of digital tendering platforms for EU funds also plays an important role; recalls that the Commission has adopted the concept of 'digital by design' and the 'Think Small First' principle in order to ensure sufficient SME participation;</p> <p>encourages the Commission, in this sense, to also take these principles into account when revising the Financial Regulation in the context of implementing the MFF 2021-2027 package;</p>				
9)	<p>26. Regrets the fact that only 21,7 % of EU programmes had gender-related indicators under the previous MFF; insists that gender mainstreaming be better reflected in the drafting and implementation of the budget, including through targeted incentives; calls for the systematic and comprehensive collection of gender-disaggregated data in the context of all EU policies and programmes in order to measure the impact on gender equality;</p> <p>expects the Commission to develop a methodology to measure the relevant expenditure at programme level in the 2021-2027 MFF, in line with the IIA;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to integrate gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting in the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulation;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	<p>27. Reiterates the Union’s commitment to spending at least 30 % of resources available under the 2021-2027 MFF and NGEU on addressing the climate challenge, as set out in the IIA; expects the Commission to develop a robust and clear methodology for tracking climate spending and its performance, and to consistently apply it across all policy areas; emphasises that the rules on budget implementation must reflect this methodology to allow for the effective and efficient tracking of funds used in tackling climate change on both the climate mitigation and adaptation fronts;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to integrate appropriate references to climate mainstreaming and tracking in the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulation in line with the IIA to ensure that the Union budget is climate-proof;</p>				
11)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission to ensure that Union trust funds deliver clear visibility for the Union and appeals to it to raise awareness of trust fund results and achievements by reinforcing provisions on effective communication with citizens and stronger relationships between communication activities, as is the case with the European Structural and Investment funds;</p>				
12)	<p>35. Notes that the current definition of ‘professional conflict of interest’ is limited to a conflicting interest that affects the capacity of an economic operator to perform a contract; calls on the Commission to provide for a more explicit definition and to ensure that its implementation rules on public procurement do not permit the awarding of policy-related service contracts to undertakings that are</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	under the economic control of a parent company or a group that owns shares related to activities that are not in line with the EU's environmental, social and Green Deal objectives;				
13)	<p>36. Asks the Commission to amend Article 167(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation to include a definition of 'professional conflicting interest' so as to ensure that EU institutions can take mitigating measures in case of bidders with a financial interest in a policy-related service contract, taking into account the European Ombudsman's decision in joint inquiry 853/2020/KR on the Commission's decision to award a contract to BlackRock Investment Management to carry out a study on integrating environmental, social and governance objectives into EU banking rules; reiterates that the general conditions of the Commission's public procurement contracts for services contain standard provisions on professional conflicting interests with requirements for contractors to proactively disclose any situations that could constitute a conflict of interest;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to update and strengthen the Financial Regulation in order to address professional conflicting interests and to further increase the accuracy and completeness of the voluntary notification thereof by applicants submitting tenders, such as developing adequate sanctions if voluntarily notifications are not complied with, including a temporary ban from public tendering in case of severe breaches;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	<p>37. Considers that all EU institutions engaging in public procurement should publish clear rules on their websites regarding acquisition, expenditure and monitoring, and should publish all contracts awarded with the fullest possible transparency; notes the guidance provided by the Commission on using the public procurement framework in the emergency situation related to the COVID-19 crisis; encourages the Commission to gather and evaluate the experience of contracting authorities with the public procurement framework in this regard, especially its effect on SMEs, and to reflect the lessons learned in the Financial Regulation, by identifying criteria for defining exceptional/unusual circumstances in which temporary/framed/necessary flexibility in the implementation of public procurement rules can be applied;</p>				
15)	<p>38. Notes that the upcoming revision of the Financial Regulation should take into account the autonomous strategic interests of the EU, including fair competition, and the need to stimulate EU job creation in a range of industries that are key to achieving the Union's future policy objectives, while ensuring a level playing field for fair competition; calls on the Commission to ensure that ambitious awarding criteria are set, particularly taking into account the Union added value of projects and the principle of the 'most economically advantageous tender'; calls for including safeguards in public procurement rules to evaluate the activities of companies that contradict the social and environmental objectives of the Union in the award decision;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	42. Criticises the length of the audit and control procedures in shared management, including the length of the ensuing contradictory procedures, as provided for by sectoral legislation; underlines that lengthy procedures increase the risk of leaks of confidential documents; considers it intolerable that the Commission insists that Parliament be subject to confidentiality requirements with regard to the audit and contradictory procedure even in cases of legitimate public interest involving public figures; expects the Commission to strengthen and shorten the length of audit and control procedures in shared management in line with the timeline applicable under the Conditionality Regulation;				
17)	44. Considers it regrettable that audit and contradictory procedures and procedures on the application of financial correction currently last several years; urges the Commission to revise the rules on audit and financial correction procedures to allow for more timely conclusions and a faster recovery of EU funds paid out unduly;				
18)	47. Notes that Article 262 of the Financial Regulation requires that the Union institutions and bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation report on the measures taken in response to the decision on discharge; considers that this requirement would benefit from the setting of a reasonable deadline for reporting on the measures taken; calls on the Commission to include 30 September of the year following the year under review in the discharge procedure as the deadline in Article 262 of the Financial Regulation;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	50. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to exploit the opportunities for simplified cost options to their full potential [...]				
20)	52. Considers that derogations should remain possible from the rule that expenditures from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund must be entered into the accounts for a financial year on the basis of the repayments made by the Commission to Member States by 31 December of that year; calls on the Commission to consider adapting the Financial Regulation to ensure that the financial rules applicable to the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development continue to apply once the necessary changes have been made even if the fund is no longer fully under the Common Provisions Regulation 10;				

<sup>10</sup> OJL 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159.



#### 4.1.8. BUDG/ECON

Between July 2019 and December 2021, **the Joint Committees - the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)** were responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of a one Parliament's resolution ('BUDG/ECON resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution as well as the Commission written follow-up document. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 13: Overview on BUDG/ECON resolution and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

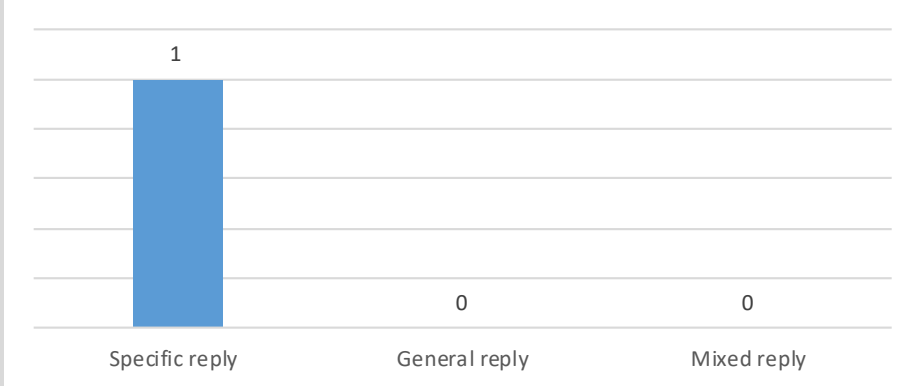
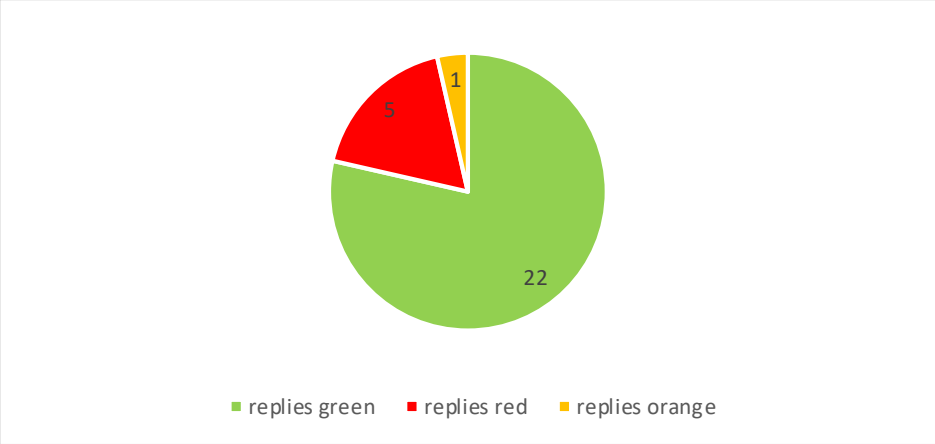
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites

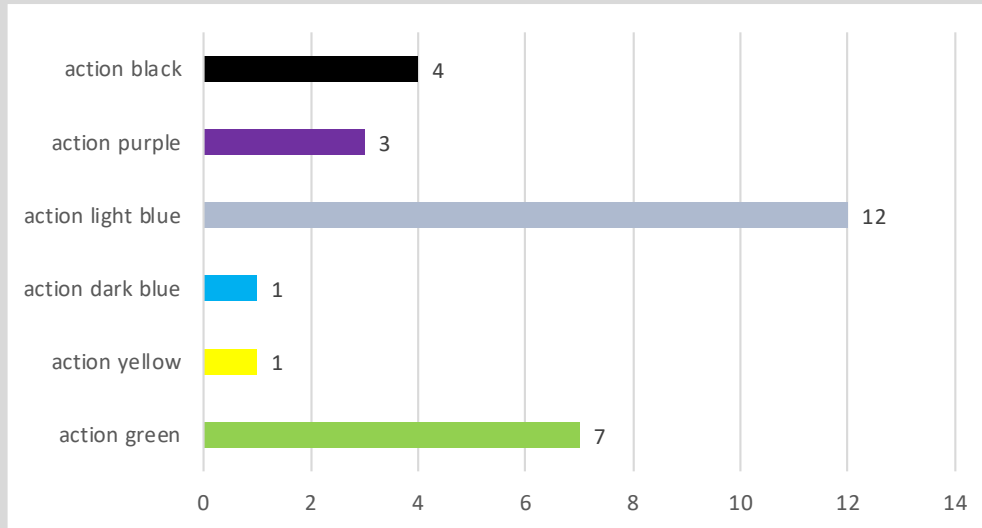
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<p>Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline</p>	<p>0</p>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>28</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	22	replies red	5	replies orange	1	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (22) No specific reply provided - code red (5) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (1)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	22								
replies red	5								
replies orange	1								

Actions taken by the Commission



Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - **code black** (4)

Unclear if action carried out - **code purple** (3)

No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - **code light blue** (12)

No further specific actions proposed - **code dark blue** (1)

Action ongoing - **code yellow** (1)

Actions accomplished - **code green** (7)

Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document

0

Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date

0

The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions

- Securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments (1)
- Alternative and renewable energies
  - Energy efficiency (1)
  - Environmental policy (1)
- Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer (1)
- Sustainable development (1)

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one written, specific reply to the Parliament's BUDG/ECON resolution, after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16).

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised eight genuine actions. In 13 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in three cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In four cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the eight actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in seven cases. In the remaining case, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.8.1. BUDG/ECON Resolution 1: EP resolution of 13 November 2020 on sustainable Europe Investment Plan - How to finance the Green Deal

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Sustainable Europe Investment Plan - How to finance the Green Deal</b>	13/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0305/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2058(INI)</a> BUDG ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)32</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 March 2021	Specific reply			
1)	5. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to encourage public and private investments when developing the SEIP;	<p>The Commission will mobilise public and private investments through funding during the next MFF period improving existing and providing new frameworks, as well as providing technical support in executing sustainable projects on the ground. The InvestEU programme will attract public and private investments through the use of a budgetary guarantee. The Commission will enhance its sustainable financing regulatory framework with a renewed sustainable finance strategy and will develop work on greening national budgeting at the EU level. Finally, the Technical Support Instrument and the InvestEU Advisory Hub will help project promoters, financial institutions and administrations to fully integrate the sustainable dimension in their assessment and reporting systems.</p> <p>Communication and awareness are key for the mobilisation of investments. The Commission will hold an annual Sustainable Investment Summit, involving relevant stakeholders in the public private sectors, within the EU and with international partners. The Summit will play a key role in exchanging best practice, identifying new avenues of finance and obtaining buy-in from stakeholders. It will also provide a forum for raising awareness of the opportunities and transformation of practices, happening in Europe. The first Summit is planned for 2021.</p> <p>The Commission is working on improving the quality of the performance frameworks of the spending programmes of the</p>				<p>A <a href="#">regulation</a> establishing the <a href="#">InvestEU programme</a> was adopted on 24 March 2021.</p> <p>On 6 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">renewed sustainable finance strategy</a>.</p> <p>A <a href="#">technical support instrument</a> entered into force on 19 February 2021.</p> <p>A first <a href="#">sustainable investment summit</a> took place on 7 October 2021.</p>	
No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (Quality of							

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	[...] underlines the fact that, even with ambitious funding, available funds will not be unlimited; considers it essential for the SEIP to provide for and enable additional investment with real added value and that does not crowd out market financing; calls on the Commission to establish a robust framework for reporting and monitoring to ensure that spending has a real impact; insists that the link between expenditure and revenue, particularly through the creation of new own resources, will be key to the implementation of the Green Deal;	MFF 2021-2027 and harmonising a coherent and consistent performance framework of the Union budget.  The performance framework of MFF programmes builds on existing reports, indicators and evaluations. For the MFF 2021-2027, the new definition of “core performance indicators” is an important step for the performance framework of the spending programmes. Core performance indicators are the indicators listed in the relevant annexes of all basic acts. They will be used for annual reporting on progress of implementation. However, these indicators constitute only a small part of the performance information needed. The possibility of enriching the performance framework through delegated acts for additional indicators will provide the opportunity under the MFF 2021-2027 to enrich annual reporting and to ensure a global overview of the performance of the programmes with respect to the targets of the interventions, to the objectives of the programmes and to EU policy objectives and priorities.		performance frameworks of spending programmes in the MFF 2021-2027).	
2)	8. Calls on the Commission and Member States to make sure that the SEIP is adequately financed to ensure that future programmes, such as the Renovation Wave Strategy, will have a sufficient impact on every building in the EU, are made acceptable to all Union citizens, and are welcomed by them;	No specific reply is provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
3)	9. Questions whether the SEIP, in its current form, will enable the mobilisation of EUR 1 trillion by 2030, given the negative economic outlook following the COVID-19 pandemic; requests the Commission ensures full transparency on financing issues, such as the optimistic leverage effect, potential double-counting of certain investments, or the lack of clarity over the extrapolations of certain	The figures put forward in the SEIP communication built on conservative assumptions and overlaps were carefully identified and eliminated.  However, as the European Parliament’s resolution rightly points out, between January 2020 and today, the economic outlook of the European economy has changed. The COVID-19 pandemic and necessary lockdown measures have resulted in the worst economic shock since the Great Depression, with devastating consequences for millions of European citizens and businesses.		No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (a <a href="#">taxonomy regulation</a> was adopted on 18 June 2020; the Commission adopted a <a href="#">renewed sustainable finance strategy</a> on 6 July 2021).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>amounts; (...) calls on the Commission and Member States to come forward with plans that explain how they will bridge the considerable investment gap by means of both private and public investments, including an assessment of the new economic outlook resulting from the current crisis and the expected increased ambition of the climate, energy and environmental goals for 2030;</p>	<p>The recently published European Economic Forecast (5 November) shows that EU GDP is likely to contract by about 7.5% this year, before growing 4.1% in 2021 and by 3% in 2022.</p> <p>To repair and recover swiftly from the crisis, the Commission proposed an unprecedented recovery package with the twin green and digital transitions at its heart.</p> <p>As set out in point A21 of the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 21 of July 2020, and as results from the outcome of MFF trilateral negotiations between the co-legislators of 10 November 2020, the stepped-up target for climate expenditures under the MFF and NewGenerationEurope (NGEU) is 30% of the agreed total of EUR1.8 trillion. This translates in more than EUR 600 billion of direct expenditures from the next EU multiannual framework for climate relevant projects, including NGEU. The new estimates for climate financing stemming from the approved MFF and the recovery package NGEU will be updated and published.</p> <p>Public investments are vital to recover from this crisis. In parallel, efforts should focus on restoring confidence in financial market and encouraging private investments. Private sector investments are essential to reach the EU's climate and broader environmental policy goals. In this respect, InvestEU will be an important instrument to increase private investments and help raise additional finance. The strong green focus of this programme will ensure that investments into green projects are at the core of the recovery. As a separate initiative, the EU Taxonomy will help channel private capital into sustainable investments (i.e. environmentally sustainable economic activities) through the financial sector. The EU Taxonomy is science-based and indicates those investments that are aligned with, and help achieve, the EU climate and environmental objectives. The renewed sustainable finance strategy will also</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		help channel further investments into green economic activities through the financial sector.			
4)	10. [...] calls on the Commission to reflect these new figures in a revised SEIP architecture;	The estimate referred to of EUR 662 billion in investment needs covers multiple objectives, not just the 2030 climate objectives. The Communication on the 2030 Climate Target Plan provides updates related to investment needs for achieving the increased climate and energy ambition of a reduction of 55% instead of 40% CO2 emissions compared to their 1990 level. It estimates that the EU will need to invest annually EUR 350 billion more in the period 2021-2030 than in the period 2011-2020, of which around EUR 90 billion are results from increased ambition on the current 2030 climate and energy targets.		No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (communication - <a href="#">2030 Climate Target Plan</a> dated 17 September 2020).	
5)	11. Calls on the Commission to disclose the exposure of all MFF and Next Generation EU funds to the different EU taxonomy objectives and categories;	No specific reply is provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
6)	15. [...] the Commission must adopt by the end of 2020 a delegated act containing technical screening criteria for activities which substantially contribute to climate change;	No specific reply is provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	16. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the new MFF does not support or invest in activities which would lead to a lock-in of assets that are harmful to the climate and environmental objectives of the Union, considering the lifetime of the assets;	Private sector investments are essential to reach the EU's climate and broader environmental policy goals. In this respect, InvestEU will be an important instrument to increase private investments and help raise additional finance. The strong green focus of this programme will ensure that investments into green projects are at the core of the recovery. As a separate initiative, the EU Taxonomy will help channel private capital into sustainable investments (i.e. environmentally sustainable economic activities) through the financial sector. The EU Taxonomy is science-based and indicates those investments that are aligned with, and help achieve, the EU climate and environmental objectives. The renewed sustainable finance strategy will also help channel further investments into green economic activities through the financial sector		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (<a href="#">InvestEU programme</a>).</p> <p>On 6 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">renewed sustainable finance strategy</a>. A <a href="#">technical support instrument</a> entered into force on 19 February 2021.</p>	
8)	17. Calls on the Commission to assess options to extend the use of the EU taxonomy for tracking climate and environment spending in all EU public funding, including the new MFF, InvestEU, the Next Generation EU instrument, the Solvency Support Instrument, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and European Investment Bank (EIB) funds;	<p>As mentioned in the Communication on the SEIP, the Commission will enhance the tracking system for monitoring progress towards the envisaged targets. The Commission, in particular, will ensure that appropriate and updated methodologies are in place to track climate and environment spending in all EU public funding in line with the use of the EU Taxonomy as appropriate.</p> <p>For instance, in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation pending adoption by the co-legislators, a methodology was designed for calculating the contribution of both reforms and investments to the 37% climate mainstreaming target. This methodology, set out in Annex IIA of the RRF Regulation, on the calculation of the coefficient for support to the climate change and environmental objectives, was developed by the Commission based on the Common Provision Regulation (CPR). It also introduced targeted amendments to the CPR methodology to better align the Rio markers system with some of the elements of the EU Taxonomy, while taking into account the specificities of the RRF as a public</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (<a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation</a>, <a href="#">Common Provision Regulation</a>). The <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Facility</a> entered into force on 19 February 2021. The <a href="#">Common Provisions Regulation</a> was adopted on 24 June 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		expenditure programme. The additions are therefore strictly limited to the level of information realistically available to the Member States and the Commission when the Recovery and Resilience plans are submitted. Since the CPR regulation has not yet been adopted, the Commission is committed to ensure full consistency between the climate tracking methodologies used in the RRF and the CPR.			
9)	19. Calls on the Commission to assess and identify activities that significantly harm environmental sustainability, in line with Article 26(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and as recommended by the European Central Bank and the central banks' and regulators' Network for Greening the Financial System (NFGS);	No specific reply is provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
10)	20. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to prepare strategies to phase out all environmentally harmful subsidies in order to improve the consistency and credibility of the EU in preserving biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and to boost the transition towards clean energy systems and a climate neutral and circular economy;	<p>As laid down in the Communication on the European Green Deal, all EU actions and policies should pull together to help the EU achieve a successful and just transition towards a sustainable future and live up to a green oath to 'do no harm'. National budgets also play a key role in the transition. A greater use of green budgeting tools will help redirect public investment, consumption and taxation to green priorities and away from harmful subsidies.</p> <p>The MFF and its allocation for climate action, together with the recovery instrument NextGenerationEU, will remain the bedrock of our green transition and our economic recovery. The agreement reached on the MFF on 10 November 2020 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission stresses that EU expenditure should be consistent with the Paris Agreement objectives and the 'do no harm' principle of the European Green Deal. The Commission is working to improve how its better regulation guidelines and supporting tools address sustainability and innovation issues. Specific</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (<a href="#">European Green Deal</a>, proposal on a <a href="#">revision of TEN-E</a> dated 15 December 2020).</p> <p><a href="#">Trans-European energy infrastructure – revision of guidelines</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>instruments like TEN-E and CEF are key to speed up investment in energy infrastructure to make our energy system carbon neutral. The Commission proposal of 15 December for the revision of TEN-E will pave the way to secure sustainable and future proof investments in energy infrastructures.</p> <p>In addition, well-designed tax reforms can boost economic growth and resilience to climate shocks and help contribute to a fairer society and to a just transition. They play a direct role by sending the right price signals and providing the right incentives for sustainable behaviour by producers, users and consumers. At national level, the European Green Deal will create the context for broad-based tax reforms, removing subsidies for fossil fuels, shifting the tax burden from labour to pollution, and taking into account social considerations.</p>			
11)	23. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to deliver on their political commitments, and equip the Union with a future-oriented MFF that is capable of responding to citizens' expectations;	[...] The package of a total of EUR 1.8 trillion will help rebuild a post-COVID-19 Europe, which will be greener, more digital, more resilient and better fit for current and future challenges.		No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives ( <a href="#">recovery plan for Europe</a> ).	
12)	26. [...] urges the Commission to establish a meaningful and transparent tracking and monitoring framework for climate-related expenditure in the EU budget;	<p>As mentioned in the Communication on the SEIP, the Commission will enhance the tracking system for monitoring progress towards the envisaged targets. The Commission, in particular, will ensure that appropriate and updated methodologies are in place to track climate and environment spending in all EU public funding in line with the use of the EU Taxonomy as appropriate.</p> <p>For instance, in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation pending adoption by the co-legislators, a methodology was designed for calculating the contribution of both reforms and investments to the 37% climate mainstreaming target. This methodology, set out in Annex IIA of</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (<a href="#">communication on SEIP</a>).</p> <p>The <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation</a> entered into force on 19 February 2021.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Common Provisions Regulation</a> was adopted on 24 June 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the RRF Regulation, on the calculation of the coefficient for support to the climate change and environmental objectives, was developed by the Commission based on the Common Provision Regulation (CPR). It also introduced targeted amendments to the CPR methodology to better align the Rio markers system with some of the elements of the EU Taxonomy, while taking into account the specificities of the RRF as a public expenditure programme. The additions are therefore strictly limited to the level of information realistically available to the Member States and the Commission when the Recovery and Resilience plans are submitted. Since the CPR regulation has not yet been adopted, the Commission is committed to ensure full consistency between the climate tracking methodologies used in the RRF and the CPR.</p>			
13)	<p>36. [...] urges the Commission to keep the budgetary authority properly informed of the Funds' implementation;</p>	<p>The Innovation Fund revenues are treated as external assigned revenue. Implementation of the Innovation Fund will thus follow the rules of the implementation of the Union's budget. The budgetary authority will be involved in accordance with the respective rules applicable for external assigned revenue in the annual budget.</p> <p>The Modernisation Fund revenues are outside the EU Budget and beneficiary Member States are responsible for its implementation. However, the Commission will regularly publish the Modernisation Fund disbursement decisions, and will make public the annual Member States reports as regards the implementation of the Modernisation Fund.</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (<a href="#">innovation fund</a>, <a href="#">modernisation fund</a>).</p> <p>The Commission <a href="#">publishes</a> disbursement decisions on the modernisation fund and on Member States' reports on the implementation of the fund.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	42. [...] calls on the Commission to provide details about the own resources presented in its Communication of 27 May 2020 on the Recovery Plan as soon as possible, including on the levy based on the operations of large enterprises and the possible extension of the ETS to the maritime and aviation sectors;	<p>The Commission will put forward proposals on a carbon border adjustment mechanism and a digital levy as well as an accompanying proposal to introduce new own resources by June 2021 with a view to their introduction at the latest by 1 January 2023.</p> <p>The Commission will review the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) in spring 2021, including the possible extension of auctioning to aviation as well as the possible extension of the EU ETS to maritime transport. It will propose an own resource based on the Emissions Trading System by June 2021.</p> <p>The Commission will propose additional new own resources, which could include a Financial Transaction Tax and a financial contribution linked to the corporate sector or a new common corporate tax base by June 2024.</p>		On <a href="#">22 December 2021</a> , the Commission adopted proposals to create three new own resources for the EU budget. These are based on revenues from the EU ETS, on resources generated by the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and on the share of residual profits of multinationals that will be reallocated to EU Member States under the OECD/G20 agreement on the reallocation of taxing rights.	
15)	58. [...] calls on the Commission to cooperate with the Member States in developing sustainable urban mobility plans and policies, including support for efficient public transport systems and active mobility solutions, such as walking and cycling, and the promotion of accessibility and multimodality among different modes of transport;	<p>The urban dimension is key for the European Green Deal objective of a carbon-neutral continent by 2050 as well as the affordability and accessibility of transport for all groups in our society. The Commission intends to promote the greening of all modes, multi-modality and a shift to more active modes and public transport through a series of “flagship initiatives included in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy adopted by the Commission on 9 December (COM(2020)789 final).</p> <p>The results of the evaluation of the 2013 Urban Mobility Package will be published early 2021. Despite some progress achieved, congestion, poor air quality, CO2 emissions and road accidents still persist. There are also new challenges to consider, in particular accelerating climate and environmental crises, poor connectivity of peri-urban and rural areas, new mobility services enabled by digitalisation, and the impact of COVID-19. More efforts will be needed to better involve Member States in e.g. collecting urban mobility data and supporting cities in making local mobility more sustainable much quicker than is currently</p>		No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives ( <a href="#">mobility strategy</a> ). An <a href="#">evaluation of the urban mobility package</a> was published on 24 February 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the case, as well as to strengthen the sustainable urban mobility planning framework (SUMP). The results of the evaluation are, overall, in line with the recommendations of the special report from Court of Auditors on EU urban mobility policy and funding.			
16)	60. [...] calls on the Commission to submit a legislative proposal for a European single access point for financial and non-financial information on listed and unlisted EU companies, while also respecting the proportionality principle where appropriate; calls on the Commission to streamline the transparency requirements under the NFRD and bring them into line with those under the Taxonomy Regulation and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; calls for transparent methodologies in the gathering and publishing of data; calls on the Commission to put in place effective data monitoring and reporting of the SEIP's implementation, making it available to the public so as to guarantee full transparency for EU green transition spending;	<p>In the Action Plan on the Capital Markets Union, the Commission committed to put forward a proposal for a European Single Access Point, covering both financial and non-financial information. In its forthcoming proposal to revise the Non-Financial Reporting Directive, the Commission will aim to achieve as much alignment as possible with the Taxonomy Regulation and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. One option is to develop European non-financial reporting standards. Executive Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis issued a request for technical advice mandating the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) to undertake preparatory work for possible EU Non-Financial Reporting Standards in a revised Non-Financial Reporting Directive.</p> <p>As regards communication on progress made towards the SEIP's commitments, the Commission in its communication on the SEIP, committed to holding an Annual Sustainable Investment Summit involving all relevant stakeholders. This Sustainable Investment Summit will provide a forum to take stock of progress made on the SEIP's implementation, report on results and discuss relevant issues with stakeholders.</p> <p>In the framework of the Annual Budget procedure, the Commission will publish the amounts of the EU budget dedicated to Climate and Biodiversity in the previous years and the updated estimates for the upcoming years of the MFF.</p>		<p>On 25 November 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a <a href="#">European single access point</a>.</p> <p>On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a <a href="#">corporate sustainability reporting directive</a>, which would amend the existing reporting requirements of the NFRD, including a requirement to report according to mandatory EU sustainability reporting standards.</p> <p>A first <a href="#">sustainable investment summit</a> took place on 7 October 2021.</p>	
17)	62. [...] calls on the Commission to propose the measures needed to incentivise sustainable retail investment;	The Commission agrees and will propose new measures incentivising sustainable retail investment in the upcoming renewed sustainable finance strategy due in 2021. In parallel, relevant actions in line with the 2018 Sustainable Finance Action Plan are being finalised. In particular, the development of EU		On 6 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">renewed sustainable finance strategy</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Ecolabel criteria for financial services linked to certain retail financial products is currently ongoing and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) is in the process of reviewing feedbacks received by stakeholders via the public consultation, on the Third Technical Report and the draft EU Ecolabel criteria. The Commission plans to have the EU Ecolabel criteria for financial services linked to certain retail financial products adopted by end-2021. A future extension to further retail financial products is envisaged.		Information on ongoing work on EU ecolabel criteria for financial services is available on the website of the <a href="#">Commission's Joint Research Centre</a> .	
18)	64. Endorses the call by the High Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance for new measures to foster long-termism, which benefits people and the planet; invites the Commission to analyse and propose how a long-term perspective can be better incorporated in the corporate governance regime and rules; welcomes the preparation of a sustainable corporate governance initiative;	The Commission agrees on the importance of promoting long-termism and will propose new actions to promote long termism in the renewed sustainable finance strategy.  The Commission is also preparing a sustainable corporate governance initiative proposal by Q2 2021, which aims to promote long-termism in the corporate sector as well as ensure that sustainability risks and impacts are identified and mitigated in companies operations and supply chains.		On 6 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">renewed sustainable finance strategy</a> .  On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a corporate sustainability reporting directive.	
19)	65. Calls on the Commission to consider a revision of the NFRD, which could incorporate the disclosure of the impact of corporate activities on environmental, social and governance sustainability;	The Commission intends to put forward a proposal to revise the Non-Financial Reporting Directive in the first quarter of 2021. The proposal will address both the risks that sustainability issues can create for companies, as well as the impacts of companies on society and the environment.		On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a corporate sustainability reporting directive which would amend the existing reporting requirements of the NFRD.	
20)	67. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to examine ways of improving the inclusion of sustainability risks and the prudential treatment of long-term investments and lending, including in the EU Banking Rule Book, which will additionally promote overall financial systemic stability, and to further seek to promote reliability, comparability and transparency of sustainability factors in credit ratings;	The Commission agrees on the importance of improving the inclusion of sustainability risks in the prudential framework and the need for further measures to promote reliability, comparability and transparency of sustainability factors in credit ratings. The Commission is assessing potential additional measures in these areas in the renewed sustainable finance strategy.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent it has been/will be carried out.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
21)	70. [...] encourages the Commission to map best practices on green budgeting;		A greater use of green budgeting tools will help redirect public investment, consumption and taxation to green priorities and away from harmful subsidies.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent it has been/will be carried out.	
22)	73. [...] calls on the Commission to provide technical assistance to public authorities in drafting transition plans so as to avoid stranded assets; calls on the Commission to monitor the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans, and to ensure that serious breaches lead to the recovery of allocations paid;		<p>Over the last three years, the Commission has substantially expanded its support to green and sustainable projects, both in terms of the number of projects and the amount of financing. The Commission has supported over 160 projects linked to reforms to achieve the European Green Deal priorities, amounting to over EUR 50 million. During the last cycle of the Structural Reform Support Programme (SRSP) about one in four projects contributes to the Green Deal goals. The Commission will continue helping Member States design and implement growth-enhancing reforms while through the new Technical Support Instrument (TSI), including by supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan.</p> <p>The Commission is playing a key role in helping Member States unlock the funds under the Just Transition Mechanism. In February 2020, the Commission launched a dedicated call to support Member States with the preparation of territorial just transition plans. Eighteen Member States requested such support and the Commission approved all requests, which amounted to a budget of EUR 5.7 million. The technical support is currently ongoing. All relevant Commission services are closely involved in the process to ensure consistency in the approach to the technical support provided.</p> <p>About the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the agreement reached by co-legislators foresees that Member-States' recovery and resilience plans may include contributions to the Technical Support Instrument as a means to foster synergies and facilitate implementation.</p> <p>The main task of the Commission will be to assess Member States' National Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs) in light of</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives.</p> <p>A <a href="#">technical support instrument</a> entered into force 19 February 2021.</p> <p>An <a href="#">assessment of national recovery and resilience plans</a> and their implementation is ongoing.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the requirements of the RRF Regulation and to closely monitor and assess the implementation of the plans. This involves, in particular, the fulfilment of agreed milestones and targets establishing progress in the implementation of reforms and investments.</p> <p>Since the Facility is based on performance funding, the fulfilment of the agreed milestones and targets will be the condition for the disbursement of RRF funds. The political agreement on the RRF Regulation, pending its adoption by co-legislators, foresees the possibility for the Commission of recovering the allocations paid in case of serious irregularities.</p>			
23)	<p>77. Calls on the Commission to revise the rules on State aid, including the Temporary Framework introduced as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as needed in order to obtain greater public support for the European Green Deal and ensure that State aid support is conditional on meeting the Union's climate and environmental objectives; notes that any revision of State aid rules should be carefully designed to prevent distortions of competition in the internal market, and ensure its integrity and a level playing field in any future revision;</p>	<p>The temporary framework is an exceptional framework based mostly on Article 107(3)(b), with the main aim to provide liquidity and solvency support. It is thus not an appropriate instrument to pursue those objectives. The revision of the main State aid instruments<sup>6</sup> is ongoing and will duly consider the twin transition objectives.</p>		<p>A review of rules on State aid has been postponed to 2022, as announced in the <a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2022</a>.</p> <p>A <a href="#">revision of the communication on important projects of common European interest</a> was adopted on 25 November 2021.</p>	

<sup>6</sup> The regional aid guidelines, framework for State aid for research, development and innovation, Environmental and Energy State Aid guidelines, Communication on Important Projects of Common European Interest, Risk Finance guidelines and the targeted amendment of the General Block Exemption Regulation

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	78. Calls on the Commission, when approving a State aid request by a Member State in accordance with Article 108 TFEU, to include in its decision provisions requiring beneficiaries in carbon-intensive sectors to adopt climate targets and green transition roadmaps, and demonstrate the alignment of their business model and activities with the objectives set out in Chapter 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;		Imposing such requirement goes beyond the scope of the State aid rules. From a procedural point of view, conditions can only be imposed after having opened a formal investigation procedure. From a substantive point of view, in the recent <i>Hinkley</i> judgment (Grand Chamber), the Court of Justice ruled that, although the Commission should not declare compatible State aid that breaches EU environmental law, the Commission may not impose on Member States mere environmental policies (not reflected in binding rules or principles of EU law) that it would consider in the common interest when assessing the compatibility of aid under Article 107(3)(c) TFEU. <sup>7</sup>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
25)	79. Welcomes the planned revision of the Energy Taxation Directive for 2021, and calls on the Commission to present legislative proposals to bring VAT rates in line with environmental considerations, introduce a single-use plastic levy, and increase relevant minimum excise duties that have lost their effect due to inflation;		<p>The plastic own resource proposed by the Commission as part of the reform of the own resource system was endorsed by the European Council of 21 July 2020. The Own Resources Decision needs to be adopted by the Member States unanimously and approved in line with their constitutional requirements (in most cases, ratification by national parliaments). The plastics-based own resource will apply from January 2021.</p> <p>It is however not a tax, but a statistics-based own resource (contribution on the basis of the quantity of non-recycled plastic packaging waste). It provides an incentive to the Member States to reduce plastic packaging waste and therefore contributes to EU recycling objective for plastics. Member States are free to adopt the most suitable measure to reduce the quantity of plastic packaging waste not recycled in line with the principle of subsidiarity.</p> <p>The Commission's 2018 VAT proposal aims at providing more flexibility to the Member States to set their VAT rates subject to general principles and conditions, including fiscal conditions (a minimum weighted average rate) through replacing the current</p>		<p>No further specific actions promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point but actions were taken under existing programmes/events/initiatives (a proposal for a plastic own resource was <a href="#">endorsed</a> by the European Council on 21 July 2020).</p> <p>A <a href="#">revision of the energy taxation directive</a> was adopted on 14 July 2021.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Case C-594/18 P *Austria v Commission* EU:C:2020:742, paras 20 and 24

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>VAT Annex III (list of supplies for which Member States may apply a reduced rate) by a very short negative list of supplies for which a zero-rate or reduced rate would not be possible (e.g. tobacco). The Council is also discussing as an alternative an update of the existing list of goods and services for which a favourable treatment may be offered. The Commission calls for health and environmental considerations to be taken into account in this context.</p> <p>The European Green Deal recalls that well-designed tax reforms can boost economic growth and resilience to climate shocks and help contribute to a fairer society and to a just transition. They play a direct role by sending the right price signals and providing the right incentives for sustainable behaviour by producers, users and consumers. At national level, the European Green Deal will create the context for broad-based tax reforms, removing subsidies for fossil fuels, shifting the tax burden from labour to pollution, and taking into account social considerations. This is also reflected and further enforced in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 (COM/2020/575 final), the Council recommendations on the Economic policy of the euro area (COM(2020) 746 final) and in the Guidance to Member States – Recovery and Resilience Plans (SWD(2020) 205 final), which call on the Member States to consider sustainable fiscal reforms.</p> <p>Concerning minima for excise duties, the Commission agrees that some excise directives have lost traction with the minimum rates as evidenced in recent evaluations on the Energy Tax Directive and on Tobacco Taxation. The Commission is working currently on a review of these proposals. The Commission work in the review of the Energy Taxation Directive will also be seeking the alignment of the provisions of the Directive with the EU energy and climate policies, to contribute to the EU 2030 energy targets and climate neutrality by 2050.</p>			

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
26)	80. [...] encourages the Commission to establish criteria to assess Member States' tax practices; reminds the Commission of Article 116 TFEU in the context of tax-related dossiers, and encourages the Commission to make use of that provision in order to avoid distortions of competition within the single market;		<p>Since the very start of this Commission's mandate, President von der Leyen has been clear that the Commission will make full use of all means at its disposal to address key tax policy issues facing the European Union.</p> <p>An initiative under Article 116 TFEU could be used to address a distortion of competition in the EU caused by differences in tax rules of concerned Member States.</p> <p>In the context of the current economic outlook, the Commission services are analysing all scenarios to ensure that the EU's tax policy is well suited to address the needs of the future, including scenarios in which use of Article 116 TFEU could be appropriate.</p>		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent it will be carried out.	
27)	81. [...] encourages Member States and the Commission to look into new resources to fund the economic recovery that take this into account;		Although the follow-up does not mention par.14, the Commission however states that [the Commission] "will propose an own resource based on the Emissions Trading System by June 2021" and "will put forward proposals on a carbon border adjustment mechanism and a digital levy as well as an accompanying proposal to introduce new own resources by June 2021 with a view to their introduction at the latest by 1 January 2023."		On <a href="#">22 December 2021</a> , the Commission adopted proposals to create three new own resources for the EU budget. These are based on revenues from the EU ETS, on resources generated by the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and on the share of residual profits of multinationals that will be reallocated to EU Member States under the OECD/G20 agreement on the reallocation of taxing rights.	

#### 4.1.9. CONT

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT)** was responsible for seven 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of a eight Parliament's resolutions (CONT resolutions'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 14: Overview on CONT resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	8
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	4
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	3

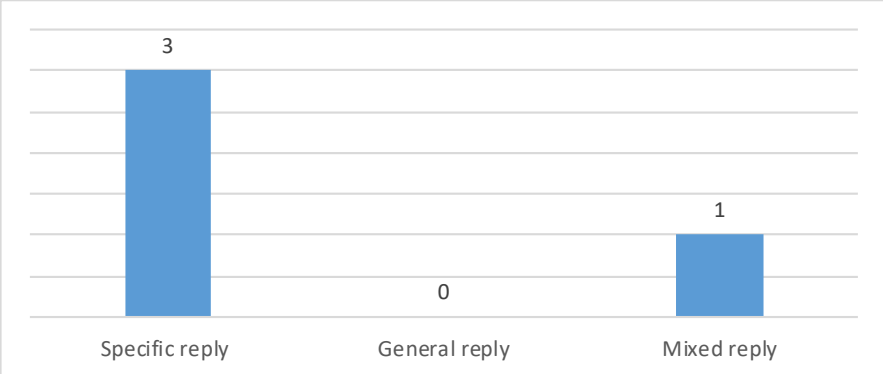
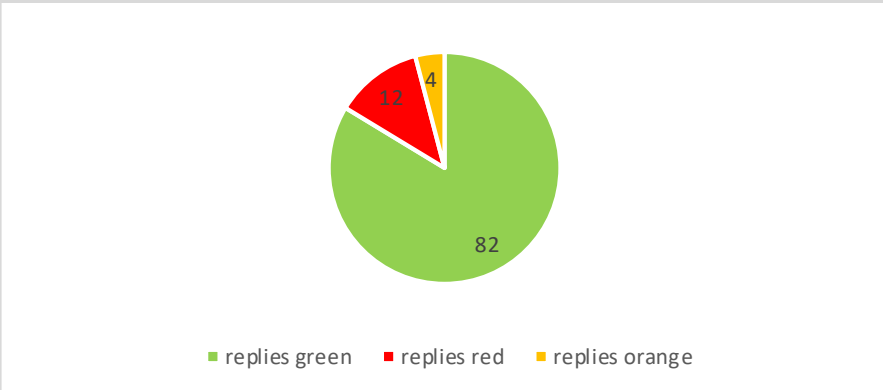
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

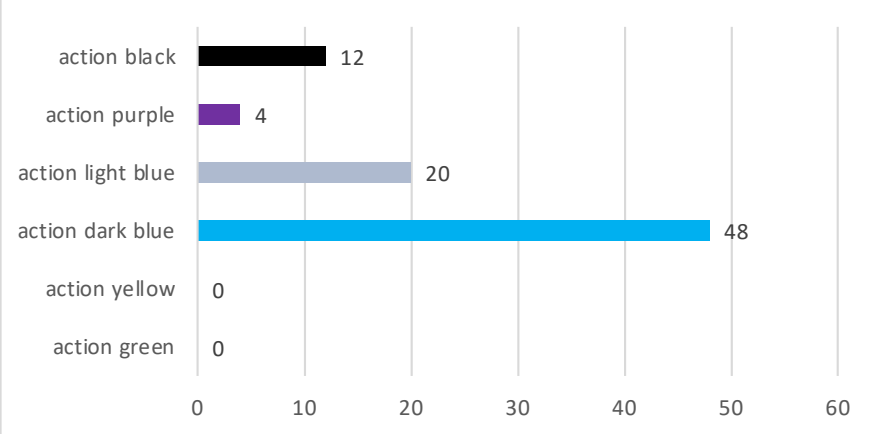
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/4 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Number of documents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Number of documents	Specific reply	3	General reply	0	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (3)                      General reply (0)                      Mixed reply (1)</p>
Type of reply	Number of documents								
Specific reply	3								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	1								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	135								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Number of Replies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Number of Replies	replies green	82	replies red	12	replies orange	4	<p>Specific reply provided                      - code green (82)                      No specific reply provided                      - code red (12)                      Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified                      - code orange (4)</p>
Reply Type	Number of Replies								
replies green	82								
replies red	12								
replies orange	4								

<sup>6</sup> Only 4 received written replies taken into account.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="427 300 1301 735"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	12	action purple	4	action light blue	20	action dark blue	48	action yellow	0	action green	0	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (12)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (4)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (20)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (48)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (0)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (0)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	12														
action purple	4														
action light blue	20														
action dark blue	48														
action yellow	0														
action green	0														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">44</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Investment Bank (EIB) (1) (3)</li> <li>- Protecting financial interests of the EU against fraud (2) (4) (6) (7)</li> <li>- Natural disasters, Solidarity Fund (5)</li> <li>- Action to combat economic fraud and corruption (6) (7)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent four written replies to the Parliament's seven CONT resolutions. In all four cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to three CONT resolutions. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to these two resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted three specific replies and one mixed reply. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 44 of Parliament's 135 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised no genuine actions. In 68 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in four cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 12 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.



#### 4.1.9.1. CONT Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 July 2020 on control of the financial activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2018

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Control of the financial activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2018</b>		10/07/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0191</a> <a href="#">2019/2127(INI)</a> CONT	<a href="#">SP(2020)452</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 December 2020	Specific reply			
1)	27. Calls on the Commission to supplement the framework on sustainable investment with criteria for economic activities with a significant negative environmental impact which could be applied by the EIB;		Article 26(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation requires the Commission to publish a report describing provisions that cover economic activities that do not have a significant impact on environmental sustainability and economic activities that significantly harm environmental sustainability, as well as a review of the appropriateness of specific disclosure requirements related to transitional and enabling activities.				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	60. Notes that the Commission issues an opinion on all financing operations within the framework of the procedure in accordance with Article 19 of the Statute of the EIB; calls on the Commission to make these opinions available upon delivery;		EIB project proposals are submitted for Commission opinion before the projects are examined by the EIB's Board of Directors. Article 15 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) gives citizens and residents of EU Member States a right of access to documents of the Union institutions subject to certain principles and conditions. The opinions on the EIB's project proposals issued by the Commission are thus made available in accordance with the rules of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 on public access to documents.				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	71. Calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal to ensure that the EIB complies with due diligence obligations at least equivalent to the EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive;		As an EU body created by Article 308 TFEU, the EIB is directly bound by primary law, and must carry out its tasks in compliance with the EU legal and policy framework. This includes alignment of EIB policies and procedures with the latest regulations on anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT). The Commission understands that the EIB is already taking actions in				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>updating its Best Banking Practice (BBP) Guidelines in order to adhere to relevant AML/CFT requirements. The EIB is already expected to comply with all AML/CFT obligations deriving from Directive (EU) 2015/849 (AMLD), including for example, (1) the obligation to “refrain from carrying out transactions which they know or suspect to be related to proceeds of criminal activity or to terrorist financing” laid down in Article 35 AMLD; and (2) the obligation to “ensure that individuals, including employees and representatives of the obliged entity, who report suspicions of money laundering or terrorist financing internally or to the FIU (<b>financial intelligence unit</b>), are protected from being exposed to threats or hostile action, and in particular from adverse or discriminatory employment actions” as laid down in Article 38 AMLD. The Commission also recalls the importance of effective implementation of the requirements.</p>			

## 4.1.9.2. CONT Resolution 2: EP resolution of 10 July 2020 on protection of the European Union's financial interests - combatting fraud - annual report 2018

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Protection of the European Union's financial interests - combatting fraud - annual report 2018</b>		10/07/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0192</a> <a href="#">2019/2128(INI)</a> CONT	<a href="#">SP(2020)452</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 December 2020	Mixed reply			
1)	5. Calls on the Commission therefore to develop a methodology to improve the reliability and provide for more accurate estimations of the scale of fraud in the EU;		Concerning the Parliament's request to estimate the scale of fraud in the EU, the Commission relies on data reported by the Member States for statistics on suspected and detected fraud and irregularities. In close cooperation with the Member States, it has considerably improved its irregularity reporting system over the past years, allowing for a better and more refined analysis. The Commission is committed to further improving the reporting of irregularities and fraud as well as the analysis of the nature of fraud based on tailored data collection and a better understanding of the overall anti-fraud framework in the different Member States. However, it is not possible to establish an estimate of the scale of the undetected level of fraud, which is reliable and defensible enough for evidence-based policy, also taking into account the constraint of the efficient use of the limited resources available to the Commission.				No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	6. Reiterates its call on the Commission to establish a uniform system for the collection of comparable data on irregularities and cases of fraud from the Member States in order to standardise the reporting process		As regards the Parliament's call to establish a system able to identify undetected irregularities, the Commission has already put in place a number of actions to ensure that Member States duly fulfil their reporting obligations <sup>7</sup> .				Due to a general character of the promise, it is unclear which precise actions have been taken by the Commission.	

<sup>7</sup> See for example action No 3 of the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (CAFS).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and ensure the quality and comparability of the data provided;				
3)	7. [...] furthermore on the Commission to carry comprehensive checks to ensure the full transparency and quality of data reported by the Member States in the Irregularity Management System (IMS);	The Commission carries out ad hoc checks on quality of data reported via the Irregularity Management System (IMS). These checks are continuously refined and improved (for instance monitoring the reporting of irregularities detected during Commission's audits or monitoring information published by the media on cases of suspected fraud). However, available resources do not allow the comprehensive and extensive level of data quality monitoring called by the Parliament.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (quality checks).	
4)	11. Recalls the role of the Commission in coordinating the cooperation between Member States; calls on the Commission to help in the coordination of establishing a uniform system for the collection of data on irregularities and cases of frauds from the Member States;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the important role played by exchange of information and coordinated action to fight fraud in the EU and is committed to increase quality and interoperability of data about beneficiaries in shared management for audit and control purposes.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	15. Therefore calls on the Commission to closely monitor the re-use of EU Funds and to consider developing a system where corrections are also accompanied by restrictions on the further use;	The Commission carries out ad hoc checks on quality of data reported via the Irregularity Management System (IMS). These checks are continuously refined and improved (for instance monitoring the reporting of irregularities detected during Commission's audits or monitoring information published by the media on cases of suspected fraud). However, available resources do not allow the comprehensive and extensive level of data quality monitoring called by the Parliament.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (quality checks).	
6)	16. Calls on the Commission to collect and aggregate the data and publish lists of the largest beneficiaries from each fund in each Member State;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the important role played by exchange of information and coordinated action to fight fraud in the EU and is committed to increase quality and interoperability of data about beneficiaries in shared management for audit and control purposes. A technical solution is currently being explored, possibly including the use of a single data-		The Commission is working on a technical solution. However, according to the Commission, the current legal framework would not allow the publication of data collected by such a tool.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		mining tool to enhance control mechanisms at Member States' and Commission level. Nevertheless, the current legal basis does not allow the Commission to publish such aggregated information. The legal framework in force allows the Commission to use data received from the Member States only for the purpose of clearance of accounts, and (in aggregated form) for monitoring and making forecasts in the agricultural sector.			
7)	17. Insists that the Commission proposes a specific complaint mechanism at Union level to support farmers or beneficiaries confronted with e.g. land-grabbing malpractices, misconduct of national authorities, pressure from criminal structures or organised crime, or persons being subject to forced or slave labour, giving them the opportunity to swiftly lodge a complaint with the Commission which the latter should check as a matter of urgency;	Reply regarding land-grabbing - Commission disagrees with Parliament, particularly, stating that "it does not agree with the Parliament that it does not take sufficient action to tackle land grabbing fraud and similar practices. The Commission takes all possible actions to tackle this type of fraud and whenever it detects suspicions of fraud and serious irregularities, it reports them to the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)."		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
8)	18. Urges the Commission to conduct effective controls in combination with binding measures;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament [...]. A technical solution is currently being explored, possibly including the use of a single data-mining tool to enhance control mechanisms at Member States' and Commission level. Nevertheless, the current legal basis does not allow the Commission to publish such aggregated information. The legal framework in force allows the Commission to use data received from the Member States only for the purpose of clearance of accounts, and (in aggregated form) for monitoring and making forecasts in the agricultural sector.		The Commission is working on a technical solution. However, according to the Commission, the current legal framework would not allow the publication of data collected by such a tool.	
9)	35. Urges the Commission to conduct effective controls in combination with binding measures;	The Commission reassures the Parliament that together with the Member States all necessary measures are taken to fully comply with the applicable data protection requirements when personal data of economic operators		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		under investigation are processed with use of the new Transaction Network Analysis software (TNA).			
10)	36.Reiterates its call on the Commission to develop a strategy for improving the recovery rate in these cases;	The Commission is already setting-up a robust reporting system to monitor and report in a structured way the follow-up to financial recommendations issued by OLAF. This will enable it to identify gaps between the amounts recommended, the amounts established for recovery, and those recovered.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its commitment to set up a reporting system.	
11)	38.Repeats its call on the Commission to report annually the amount of EU own resources recovered, following the recommendations made by OLAF, and to communicate the amounts still to be recovered;	Concerning the Parliament's call on the Commission to investigate why some Member States do not report fraud cases, the Commission supervises the own resources' system and performs risk-based inspection programmes to ensure that the Member States properly collect traditional own-resources and in a timely manner transfer them to the EU budget.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	42.Calls on the Commission to continue supporting Member States with a view to ensuring that both the quality and number of controls are improved, and to share best practice in the fight against fraud;	The Commission confirms that it will continue supporting Member States in their irregularity reporting.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
13)	44.Calls on the Commission, the OLAF, EPPO and Member States, with regard to the common agricultural policy where 249 fraudulent irregularities were registered in 2018(-6 %) involving a total of EUR 63,3 million (+10 %) and to cohesion policy where 363 fraudulent irregularities were registered in 2018 (+5 %), the total amount involved being EUR 959,6 million (+199 %); to apply the strongest measures to fight against fraud involving the public money paid by the EU Budget;	Regarding the Parliament's concern that financial amounts involved by fraudulent irregularities in 2018 increased by 198%, the considerable increase was due to the reporting of two multi-million Euro cases concerning Cohesion policy. Notably, in the two cases in question, the fraud was detected before payments and therefore there were no losses to the EU budget.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	53. Calls on the Commission to publish, as soon as possible, a list of all Member States which have failed to transpose the directive by the deadline; calls on all remaining Member States to take all necessary measures and ensure the full and correct transposition of the Directive within the shortest time possible;  [...] calls on the Commission to closely monitor the transposition process in all Member States, as well as to make use of its prerogatives for launching infringement procedures, where Member States fail to comply with the transposition process;		The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance that all Member States fully transpose the PIF Directive as soon as possible.  [...] The Commission reports that at that stage, 23 Member States have notified the Commission of the complete transposition of the PIF Directive, while three Member States (BE, IE, RO) have notified a partial transposition. The directive does not bind one Member State (Denmark).  The Commission is closely monitoring the process and supporting Member States to ensure complete and timely transposition. Infringement procedures have been launched where necessary. <sup>8</sup>		A list on national transposition of the PIF directive is provided in the Commission reply.          No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (monitoring of transposition and opening of infringement procedures).	
15)	56. Calls on the Commission to push the remaining Member States to advance their adoption of NAFS;  [...] calls on the Commission to consider adopting national anti-fraud strategies as a condition for access to EU funds;		Regarding the fact that not all Member States have adopted National Anti-Fraud Strategies (NAFS) and despite the fact that Member States have no legal obligation to do so, the Commission encourages them to develop such anti-fraud strategies and supports them in the drafting process. As the adoption of NAFS is not mandatory, their adoption cannot become a pre-condition to obtain EU funds as requested by the Parliament.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
16)	62. Calls on the Commission to actively promote and incentivise EPPO membership among so-far reluctant Member States, in order to ensure effective and efficient cross-border functioning across the EU;		The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of the EPPO in the fight against fraud and will continue to encourage non-participating Member States to join it. It also recalls that all Member States, including those who do not participate in the EPPO, are under the		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>8</sup> At this stage, 23 Member States have notified the Commission of the complete transposition of the PIF Directive, while three Member States (BE, IE, RO) have notified a partial transposition. The directive does not bind one Member State (Denmark).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		obligation to protect the financial interests of the Union in an effective and dissuasive manner.			
17)	64. Deeply regrets that the resources needed were largely underestimated by the Commission [...] strongly encourages that the Commission presents a draft amending budget;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament that OLAF should have adequate resources for fulfilling its mandate.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
18)	69. Regrets that the Commission no longer deems it necessary to publish the anti-corruption report; calls on the Commission, moreover, to consider establishing a network of corruption prevention authorities within the European Union;  Urges the Commission, therefore, to continue publishing its anti-corruption reports; reiterates its call on the Commission to engage in a more comprehensive and coherent EU anti-corruption policy, including an in-depth evaluation of the anti-corruption policies in each Member State;	As regards the Parliament's call to consider the establishment of a network for preventing corruption in the EU, the Commission considers that relevant networks on corruption prevention authorities already exist at the European level <sup>9</sup> . Notably, the Commission already works with Member States' relevant authorities via a Network of Corruption Contact Points and a newly established Network of Rule of Law Contact Points.  As regards the fight against corruption, the Commission does not deem it necessary to resume the publication of annual anti-corruption reports and to develop an anti-corruption index to rank Member States.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ( <a href="#">network of corruption contact points</a> and the <a href="#">network of rule of law contact points</a> ).  No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
19)	71. Reiterates its call to the Commission to set up an internal evaluation mechanism of corruption for the EU institution;	As regards the Parliament's call to consider the establishment of a network for preventing corruption in the EU, the Commission considers that relevant networks on corruption prevention authorities already exist at the		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ( <a href="#">network of corruption contact points</a> and the <a href="#">network of rule of law contact points</a> ).	

<sup>9</sup> Examples of these networks are the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), and the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies established in October 2018.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		European level <sup>10</sup> : Notably, the Commission already works with Member States' relevant authorities via a Network of Corruption Contact Points and a newly established Network of Rule of Law Contact Points.			
20)	72. Calls on the Commission to devise a Europe-wide strategy for the proactive avoidance of conflict of interests for all financial actors implementing the EU budget, as one of its overarching priorities;	Moreover, the Commission has been providing Member States with guidance on the management of conflict of interests and will continue to do so. In various fora, notably the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention, the Commission and the Member States have worked together to identify and promote good practices in this respect. Moreover, the 2018 revised Financial Regulation, including its Article 61, is directly applicable in the Member States. Consequently, their obligation to prevent and address conflict of interest, as set out in this Article, does not depend on the adoption of national implementing measures. The Commission has drafted a new guidance note based on Article 61 of the revised Financial Regulation on which the Member States were consulted. The Commission transmitted the new guidance note to the European Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control on 4 August 2020.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (provision of guidance on the management of conflict of interests).	
21)	76. Reiterates its request to the Commission to submit a legislative proposal on mutual administrative assistance in those areas of expenditure of EU funds where no provision is made for this;	As regards the fact that the Commission did not include a proposal for mutual administrative assistance on the expenditure side in its work programme, its proposal to amend Regulation 883/2013 on OLAF's investigations includes provisions to this effect. These aim to strengthen OLAF's ability to coordinate action by the Member States in the fight against fraud and to reinforce the role of the Member States' AFCOS. These provisions are reflected in		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposal to amend Regulation 883/2013</a> on OLAF investigations).	

<sup>10</sup> Examples of these networks are the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), and the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies established in October 2018.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the agreement in principle reached on 26 June 2020 and, if confirmed by the co-legislators, would apply in the expenditure and revenue side.		On 23 December 2020, a new <a href="#">regulation was adopted</a> as regards cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the effectiveness of the European Anti-Fraud Office investigations.	
22)	79. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to monitor e-commerce transactions involving sellers based outside the EU who declare no VAT (for example by undue use of the 'sample' statute), or deliberately underestimate the goods' value in order to avoid VAT altogether or reduce the amount due;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's call on the Member States and the Council to provide the Commission with access to Eurofisc and to exchange information among them. The Commission wishes to reassure the Parliament that it is working closely with Member States to enhance the collection of the VAT (value added tax) across all domains and make sure that it benefits national and EU budgets. In particular, the Commission would like to draw the attention of the Parliament to the recently published communication <sup>11</sup> outlining an Action Plan for a fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy and presenting a number of upcoming initiatives in the field of direct and indirect taxation.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	81. Urges the Commission and Member States to utilise and improve, where possible, common reporting methods in order to provide comprehensive and comparable information on the detected fraud level in EU spending;	No specific reply is provided for this particular question.		Not mentioned.	
24)	82. Calls on the Commission to ensure the effectiveness of the IT system known as 'Irregularity Management System' (IMS) managed by OLAF, so that information on criminal investigations related to fraud affecting the EU's financial interests is reported in a timely manner by all competent authorities;	The Commission carries out ad hoc checks on quality of data reported via the Irregularity Management System (IMS). These checks are continuously refined and improved (for instance monitoring the reporting of irregularities detected during Commission's audits or monitoring information published by the media on cases of suspected fraud). However, available resources do not		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (quality checks).	

<sup>11</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/sites/taxation/files/2020\\_tax\\_package\\_tax\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/2020_tax_package_tax_action_plan_en.pdf)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		allow the comprehensive and extensive level of data quality monitoring called by the Parliament.			
25)	83. Calls on the Commission to provide for EU citizens to have full access to information on co-financed projects;	As regards the Parliament's call on the Commission to provide EU citizens with full access to information on co-financed projects, such information is already available at Member States' managing authority level. The current legal basis does not allow the Commission to publish aggregated data on EU-financed projects in an EU wide platform. Data received from the Member States can be used by the Commission only for the purpose of clearance of accounts, and (in aggregated form) for monitoring and making forecasts in the agricultural sector.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
26)	86. Calls on the Commission to consider making the use of ARACHNE mandatory;	Although the follow-up mentions point 86, no specific reply is provided for this particular question.		Not mentioned.	
27)	88. Calls on the Commission to provide for proper legal protection for investigative journalists along the lines of that provided for whistleblowers;	The Commission agrees on the need to design a legal framework to provide ad hoc protection to investigative journalists across the EU.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
28)	91. Welcomes the Commission's timetable for the rollout of e-procurement in the EU and calls on the Commission to follow up on it;	Although the follow-up mentions point 91, no specific reply provided for this particular question (e-procurement).		Not mentioned.	
29)	92. Calls on the Commission to elaborate a framework for the digitalisation of all processes of implementation of EU policies (calls for proposals, application, evaluation, implementation, payment) to be applied by all Member States;	In reply to the Parliament's call to elaborate a framework for the digitalisation of all processes of implementation of EU policies and develop incentives to create an electronic profile of contracting authorities for those Member States where such profiles are not available, the Commission recalls that it has already established such framework, both for direct and indirect management.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (framework for the digitalisation of all processes of implementation of EU policies).	
30)	93. Calls on the Commission to develop incentives to create an electronic profile of contracting authorities for those Member States where such profiles are not available;	In reply to the Parliament's call to elaborate a framework for the digitalisation of all processes of implementation of EU policies and develop incentives to create an electronic profile of contracting authorities for those Member States		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		where such profiles are not available, the Commission recalls that it has already established such framework, both for direct and indirect management.		request (framework for the digitalisation of all processes of implementation of EU policies).	
31)	94. Calls on the Commission to restart negotiations with GRECO as soon as possible to assess in a timely manner its compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and to set up an internal evaluation mechanism for the EU institutions;	The Commission agrees that the EU participation in GRECO (Group of States against Corruption) will bring added value to the cooperation between the European Union and the Council of Europe. It will facilitate our joint work on capacity-building and implementing standards intended to strengthen the rule of law and the fight against corruption. Discussions have started with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on how the review of the EU implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) could be organised. As regards the EU institutions, given that the Convention is binding on all of them, the review will concern them all. Preparatory works between the Commission, the Parliament and the Council have already started.		The Commission has started <a href="#">preliminary work</a> on the review of the EU implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption.	
32)	97. Strongly encourages the Commission, OLAF (...) to actively engage and collaborate with partner authorities in candidate, potential candidate and EaP countries, promoting measures to effectively address possible fraud cases; calls on the Commission to develop specific and regular mechanisms to effectively prevent and combat fraud with EU funds in these states;	Together with OLAF, it (Commission) will continue engaging with Eastern Partnership countries, notably with authorities entrusted with the fight against fraud. Specific and regular mechanisms to prevent and combat fraud with EU funds in those states are already in place. These measures include the adoption of anti-fraud strategies, the launch of fraud and prevention awareness campaigns and capacity building of anti-fraud related structures in partner countries.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (collaboration with national authorities entrusted with the fight against fraud in Eastern Partnership countries).	
33)	101. Calls on the Commission to closely monitor and assist the Member States, ensuring the complete, correct and timely transposition of the Directive;	As regards the Parliament's call to closely monitor the transposition and implementation of the Directive on whistle-blower protection in the Member States, the Commission is already doing so. To this aim, it has set-up an informal expert group on Directive 2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law,		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (setting up of an expert group on Directive	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			composed of Member States' representatives, to ensuring the correct, timely and consistent transposition of the directive and to collect information on its transposition and implementation. The group will also be a platform for sharing experiences and good practices with a view to maximising the effectiveness of the directive on the ground. The Commission will submit a report on the application and implementation of the Directive to the Parliament and the Council by 17 December 2023.		2019/1937 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law).	
34)	102. Calls on the Commission to develop comprehensive measures for the protection of investigative journalism, including a rapid response mechanism for journalists in distress and effective anti-SLAPP legislation;		The Commission agrees on the importance of investigative journalism and on developing legal instruments to ensure its protection in the EU.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
35)	107. Calls on the Commission, as Guardian of the Treaties, to fight all forms of conflict of interests and to evaluate on a regular basis the preventive measures taken by the Member States to avoid them;  Calls on the Commission to propose common guidelines for the avoidance of conflicts of interest of high-profile politicians;		Concerning the Parliament's call to propose guidelines to avoid conflict of interests of high-level profile politicians, the Commission wishes to highlight that it takes the issue of conflict of interests and the "revolving doors" phenomenon very seriously. Article 61 of the Financial Regulation applies to all persons involved in budget implementation at any level. The guidance note on avoidance of conflict of interests cited above provides guidance and practical examples in that respect. The Staff Regulations contain a comprehensive ethical framework, which was reinforced in the area of post-employment restrictions by the 2014 Staff Regulations Reform and the new Decision on outside activities, assignments and occupational activities after leaving the service adopted in 2018.		No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.  No further specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	

4.1.9.3. CONT Resolution 3: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on control of the financial activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2019

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Control of the financial activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2019</b>		7/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0332/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2245(INI)</a> CONT	<a href="#">SP(2021)558</a> -	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021		Specific reply	
1)	53. [...] calls on the Commission, the ECA and the EIB to enhance the role of the ECA and further strengthen its auditing powers regarding activities of the EIB in the renewal of the tripartite agreement governing the rules of engagement;		<p>The European Commission has been working together with the ECA and the EIB on a renewed tripartite agreement. The purpose of the ongoing revision of the tripartite agreement was to renew the agreement concluded on 26 September 2016, which governs cooperation between the Commission, the ECA and the EIB with respect to the audits carried out by the ECA on the EIB's activity in managing Union expenditure and revenue. The revised agreement is expected to be adopted shortly.</p> <p>The Commission notes that it is not the purpose of the Tripartite Agreement to define the mandate of the ECA as concerns the EIB, which is laid down in Article 287 (3) TFEU. The Tripartite Agreement governs the rights of access to information held by the EIB in respect of its activity in managing Union expenditure and revenue.</p>			On 11 November 2021, a <a href="#">new tripartite agreement</a> was signed by EC, ECA and EIB.	
2)	54. Invites the EIB Group and the Commission to launch the revision process of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) provisions dating back to May 2014, setting out the rules governing the centrally managed EU instruments entrusted to the EIB Group;		<p>The Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement with the EIB was – since its signature in 2014 – already updated in 2019 to take into account the revision of the Financial Regulation in 2018. It is the intention of the Commission to enter into discussions with the EIB on whether a further update would be needed.</p>			It is unclear whether the Commission kept its promise to 'enter into discussions with the EIB'.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>61. [...] calls for better information sharing from the Commission in order to increase its transparency towards Parliament on the positions it takes in the EIB Board of Directors; reiterates its call for the disclosure of the opinions issued by the Commission within the framework of the procedure in accordance with Article 19 of the EIB Statute on the EIB financing operations for the purpose of assessing their compliance with the relevant EU legislation and EU policies;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission and the EIB to reach an agreement to ensure full transparency on such opinions and their underlying rationale as far as is legally possible;</p>	<p>Regarding the positions taken by the EU Board member, the Commission has the right to nominate one member (and one alternate) who is appointed "ad personam" by the EIB Board of Governors. According to the EIB Statute and the Code of Conduct, the members of the Board of Directors have to act only in the interest of the EIB and they are responsible only to the Bank. The Commission stands ready to look into ways to enhance the explanations given to the European Parliament in matters concerning the EIB.</p> <p>Regarding the disclosure of Commission opinions issued in accordance with Article 19 of the EIB Statute, the current practice involves granting disclosure of individual Article 19 opinions upon request, which in the Commission's view provides a good balance between the different interests, i.e. on the one hand, the need of transparency, and on the other, confidentiality and protection of commercially sensitive information. Such disclosure requests are treated according to the access to document rules governed by Regulation 1049/2001 regarding public access to documents from the Commission in particular, providing for exceptions when disclosure would undermine public or private interests, such as commercial interests of private project promoters.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

4.1.9.4. CONT Resolution 4: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on protection of the EU’s financial interests – combatting fraud – annual report 2019

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Protection of the EU’s financial interests – combatting fraud – annual report 2019</b>		7/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0337/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2246(INI)</a> CONT	<a href="#">SP(2021)558</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission to closely monitor the transposition process in all Member States and to make use of its prerogatives for launching infringement procedures where Member States fail to comply with the transposition process;		The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance that all Member States fully transpose the Protection of financial interests (PIF) Directive. The Commission is closely monitoring the process and supporting the Member States to ensure complete and timely transposition. All 26 Member States bound by the directive have notified full transposition of the PIF Directive into national law. Denmark is not bound by the directive.			No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission point as according to the Commission, it is already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (monitoring of transposition).	
2)	6. Notes that the number of detected irregularities reported as fraudulent is an indication of the extent of detection and of the capacity of the Member States and EU bodies to intercept potential fraud, but not a direct indicator of the level of fraud affecting the EU budget or a specific Member State; notes that it is unclear how many fraudulent irregularities go unreported every year, making it very difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of anti-fraud activities; recalls that in 2019, the European Court of Auditors published two special reports in which it highlighted the Commission’s shortcomings with regard to its insights into the scale, nature and causes of fraud and identified weaknesses in the Commission’s strategic approach towards managing fraud risks, calling on it to take more proactive measures to address these issues; calls on the Commission, therefore, to develop a methodology to improve reliability and		Consolidated reply points 5-14 The Parliament states that it is difficult to draw conclusions on the effectiveness of the anti-fraud activities by the Commission, as it is unclear how many fraudulent irregularities remain unreported every year. The Commission relies on data reported by the Member States for statistics on suspected and detected fraud and irregularities. In close cooperation with the Member States, it has considerably improved its irregularity reporting system over the past years, allowing for a better and more refined analysis. The Commission is committed to further improving the reporting of irregularities and fraud as well as the analysis of the nature of fraud on the basis of tailored data collection and a better understanding of the overall anti-fraud framework in the different Member States. However, it is			No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	provide for more accurate estimations of the scale of fraud in the EU [...]	not possible to establish an estimate of the scale of the undetected level of fraud, which is reliable and defensible enough for evidence-based policy, also taking into account the constraint of the efficient use of the limited resources available to the Commission [...]			
3)	10. Highlights that in the particular case of fraudulent irregularities, detections were concentrated within a few Member States, which suggests different approaches to the use of criminal law to protect the EU budget; underlines and regrets the fact that many Member States do not have specific laws to combat mafia-type organised crime, whose involvement in cross-border activities and sectors affecting the EU's financial interests is constantly growing; calls on the Commission to address these differences between the Member States and to consider new harmonising measures;	Consolidated reply points 5-14 [...] <p>Regarding the fact that many Member States do not have specific laws against organised crime, the Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA on the fight against organised crime aims at approximating definitions and sanctions for offences relating to the participation in a criminal organisation in all Member States.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point on harmonising measures, but the Commission states that 'the Directorates-General managing the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) has aligned its irregularity typology used by audit authorities with the one used by OLAF for the irregularity reporting. This will allow for a joint analysis of irregularities reported, and to identify and assess risks and tendencies to take preventive action'.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
4)	12. Underlines the increased risks that the COVID-19 crisis has brought to the implementation of the EU budget; notes with concern that more than half of the fraudulent irregularities were reported by two Member States and that some Member States regularly do not report a single case of fraud; calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to these cases by carrying out monitoring and taking action to ensure the full protection of the EU budget, and to run random, on-the-spot checks, especially in exceptional circumstances of crises [...]	Consolidated reply points 5-14 [...] The Commission relies on data reported by the Member States for statistics on suspected and detected fraud and irregularities. In close cooperation with the Member States, it has considerably improved its irregularity reporting system over the past years, allowing for a better and more refined analysis. The Commission is committed to further improving the reporting of irregularities and fraud as well as the analysis of the nature of fraud on the basis of tailored data collection and a better understanding of the		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		<p>overall anti-fraud framework in the different Member States [...].</p> <p>The Commission regularly monitors irregularities and fraudulent irregularities reported by Member States. It cooperates closely with the Member States authorities and OLAF in view of a proper follow up to these cases. The Commission may interrupt payments, suspend all or part of payments and commitments or apply financial corrections as needed. The Directorates-General managing the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) has aligned its irregularity typology used by audit authorities with the one used by OLAF for the irregularity reporting. This will allow for a joint analysis of irregularities reported, and to identify and assess risks and tendencies to take preventive action. The Commission runs audits in addition to Member States authorities' operational compliance audit work to ensure that the management and control systems function properly. They take into account the specific payment risks identified, which may in particular emerge because of the exceptional but necessary measures adopted to counter the crisis.</p>			
5)	<p>13. Urges the Member States and the Commission to cooperate more closely with regard to exchanging information, improving data collection and enhancing the effectiveness of controls; calls on Member States, in this regard, to publish data on the final beneficiaries in a uniform, machine-readable format and to ensure interoperability with the Commission's monitoring tools;</p> <p>[...] strongly urges the Commission to conduct a thorough analysis of the underlying reasons and potential structural problems causing the persisting</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 5-14</p> <p>[...] The Commission relies on data reported by the Member States for statistics on suspected and detected fraud and irregularities. In close cooperation with the Member States, it has considerably improved its irregularity reporting system over the past years, allowing for a better and more refined analysis. The Commission is committed to further improving the reporting of irregularities and fraud as well as the analysis of the nature of fraud on the basis of tailored data collection and a better understanding of the</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>systemic weaknesses in the reliability of the work of some national authorities and to pay particular attention to any potential differences between countries' systems;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to address clear country-specific recommendations to the national authorities;</p>	<p>overall anti-fraud framework in the different Member States [...].</p> <p>As regards the deficiencies in the validity and comparability of data and reporting technologies in the Member States, it should be noted that several improvements have been made since 2017. For the Traditional Own Resources database OWNRES, the degree of digitalisation does not vary any longer between the Member States as the system is developed and managed by the Commission.</p> <p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of exchange of information and coordinated action to fight fraud in the EU. The Commission has made efforts to ensure unified and consistent reporting of irregularities at legislative and operational level.</p> <p>The Commission regularly monitors irregularities and fraudulent irregularities reported by Member States. It cooperates closely with the Member States authorities and OLAF in view of a proper follow up to these cases. The Commission may interrupt payments, suspend all or part of payments and commitments or apply financial corrections as needed. The Directorates-General managing the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) has aligned its irregularity typology used by audit authorities with the one used by OLAF for the irregularity reporting. This will allow for a joint analysis of irregularities reported, and to identify and assess risks and tendencies to take preventive action. The Commission runs audits in addition to Member States authorities' operational compliance audit work to ensure that the management and control systems function properly. They take into account the specific payment risks identified, which may in particular</p>			

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	<p>Asks the Commission to establish a structured dialogue with the national authorities [...], and to keep Parliament informed about the progress made;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to offer further support to improve cooperation under the Eurofisc network;</p>	<p>emerge because of the exceptional but necessary measures adopted to counter the crisis.</p> <p>No specific reply on the recommendations to the national authorities.</p> <p>No specific reply on a structured dialogue.</p> <p>No specific reply on Eurofisc network.</p>	<p>Green</p> <p>Red</p> <p>Red</p> <p>Red</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Blue</p> <p>Grey</p> <p>Grey</p> <p>Grey</p>
6)	<p>14. Reiterates, in this regard, its call on the Commission to establish a uniform system for the collection of comparable data on irregularities and cases of fraud from the Member States in order to standardise the reporting process and ensure the quality and comparability of the data provided;</p>	<p>[...] The Commission relies on data reported by the Member States for statistics on suspected and detected fraud and irregularities. In close cooperation with the Member States, it has considerably improved its irregularity reporting system over the past years, allowing for a better and more refined analysis. The Commission is committed to further improving the reporting of irregularities and fraud as well as the analysis of the nature of fraud on the basis of tailored data collection and a better understanding of the overall anti-fraud framework in the different Member States. However, it is not possible to establish an estimate of the scale of the undetected level of fraud, which is reliable and defensible enough for evidence-based policy, also taking into account the constraint of the efficient use of the limited resources available to the Commission [...].</p> <p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of exchange of information and coordinated action to fight fraud in the EU. The Commission has made efforts to ensure unified and</p>	<p>Green</p>	<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	<p>Blue</p>

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		consistent reporting of irregularities at legislative and operational level [...].			
7)	18. Notes from the 2020 Final Report on the VAT Gap that the EU VAT gap dropped to EUR 140 billion in 2018 and could fall below EUR 130 billion in 2019; is concerned, however, that the VAT gap may reach EUR 164 billion in 2020 and asks the Commission for a thorough explanation as to whether this increase was in any way related to the COVID-19 pandemic;	Consolidated reply to points 15-26 Regarding the Parliament's request to provide a thorough explanation on whether the possible increase in the EU Value Added Tax (VAT) gap in 2020 was related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission recalls that this increase cannot be taken as a given. Based on previous experiences with past economic downturns, the 2018 VAT Gap Study projects a preliminary estimation of the potential impact of the COVID-induced economic crisis on the 2020 VAT gap. In view of the considerable financial support provided by the Member States to ease the impact of the COVID-induced economic crisis, it is probable that the final 2020 VAT gap figure may be considerably different [...].		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
8)	19. Is deeply concerned by the extensive impact of VAT fraud on the EU budget as well as national budgets; deems it very important to step up the fight against the biggest kind of VAT fraud – missing trader intra-community (MTIC) fraud, which comes at an estimated annual cost of EUR 40-60 billion; calls on the Commission to assess the strengths and weaknesses of different potential solutions to tackle MTIC fraud, notably the introduction of a real-time, digital transaction-based reporting system developed by researchers (TX++), or a combination of the definitive VAT system with digital and real-time, transaction-based reporting;	Consolidated reply to points 15-26 [...] The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance to step up the fight against missing trader intra-community (MTIC) fraud. However, it disagrees with the suggestion of applying a specific IT solution developed by a particular service provider in order not to limit the scope of potential solutions and particularly block chain-based systems. Furthermore, the Commission does not want to provide a preferential treatment to specific proposals [...].		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
9)	21. Notes that between 2017 and 2019, the Commission carried out on-the-spot inspections on the control strategy in the field of customs value in all Member States and found that the Union's financial interests	Consolidated reply to points 15-26 [...] As regards undervaluation fraud, the Commission wishes to point out that the EU financial interests were not properly protected in the past due to the Member			

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	<p>were not effectively protected, leading to significant losses to the EU budget of TOR; notes that OLAF has issued investigative reports with recommendations for six Member States which have not fully implemented the necessary measures to consistently tackle undervaluation fraud; calls on the Commission to report back to Parliament on the Member States that could provide a good example of best practices to follow and those where significant challenges remain;</p>	<p>States' inadequate control strategies on customs value. However, the Commission follow-up inspections and all further actions taken in 2020 to address the undervaluation risks at EU level clearly paid off, as there is a significant decline at EU level in potential TOR losses due to undervaluation for 2020.</p> <p>[...] As regards the Parliament's call on the Commission to report annually the amount of EU own resources recovered, the Commission confirms that reporting on the follow-up of OLAF's financial recommendations in the TOR area is the subject of a stocktaking exercise carried out in 2020/2021, in cooperation between the Directorate-General for Budget and OLAF and is being developed for regular publication. Further consultation and verification processes in this respect are currently ongoing.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
10)	<p>22. Notes that just as in 2017 and 2018, solar panels were the goods most affected by fraud and irregularities in monetary terms in 2019; calls on the Commission to recognise the systemic nature of such fraud [...]</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to points 15-26</p> <p>[...] The Commission confirms that it carried out desk audits on solar panels originating in China, Malaysia and Taiwan. A significant part of the traditional own resource (TOR) losses identified by the Commission was related to the evasion of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on solar panels. Further quantification of TOR losses are completed and the Member States concerned were recently informed on the TOR losses occurred on their territory and requested to compensate the EU budget thereto. There are no longer anti-dumping and countervailing duties on solar panels since September 2018 and thus the incentive for fraud disappeared [...].</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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11)	23. [...] welcomes the Commission's referral to the Court of Justice in March 2019 of an infringement case against the UK concerning the TOR losses due to undervalued imports, asks the Commission to report on any developments in this regard;	Consolidated reply to points 15-26 [...] Furthermore, the Commission has taken further steps for quantifying previous TOR losses in all Member States and recently informed them of their respective preliminary amounts of estimated TOR losses. Pending the Court of Justice of the European Union ruling in case C-213/19, the Member States are free to use this information in their assessment of their financial responsibility, in particular in view of the accumulating interest. However, the preliminary quantification can be finalised only after the Court's ruling. The discharge authority will be informed as requested [...].		On 9 September 2021, the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered a non-binding opinion in the case mentioned by the Commission. The state-of-play of this court case is available on its <a href="#">website</a> .	
12)	24. [...] notes that the Commission will follow up with and hold Member States financially responsible for any potential losses incurred; is concerned that according to provisional calculations, TOR losses in 2019 accounted for 1 % of total TOR for the year; asks the Commission to promptly inform Parliament about the findings and consequences of its inspections and quantification calculations, once these have been finalised;	Consolidated reply to points 15-26 [...] the Commission follow-up inspections and all further actions taken in 2020 to address the undervaluation risks at EU level clearly paid off, as there is a significant decline at EU level in potential TOR losses due to undervaluation for 2020. Furthermore, the Commission has taken further steps for quantifying previous TOR losses in all Member States and recently informed them of their respective preliminary amounts of estimated TOR losses [...]. As regards the Parliament's call on the Commission to report annually the amount of EU own resources recovered, the Commission confirms that reporting on the follow-up of OLAF's financial recommendations in the TOR area is the subject of a stocktaking exercise carried out in 2020/2021, in cooperation between the Directorate-General for Budget and OLAF and is being developed for regular publication. Further consultation and verification processes in this respect are currently ongoing.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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13)	25. Reiterates that a combination of different detection methods (release controls, post-release controls and inspections by anti-fraud services and others) is the most efficient way of detecting fraud and that the efficiency of each method depends on the Member State concerned, the efficiency of its administrative coordination, and the ability of the relevant Member State services to communicate with one another; calls on the Commission to inform the Council on the Member States that could provide a good example of best practices to follow and those where significant challenges for improvement remain;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (informing the Council on the Member States that could provide a good example of best practices to follow and those where significant challenges for improvement remain).		Not mentioned.	
14)	26. Notes that over the past five years, the annual TOR recovery rate has varied between 52 % and 66 %, and that the recovery rate for cases reported in 2019 currently stands at approximately 57 %; notes that differences in the Member States' recovery results may arise from factors such as the type of fraud or irregularity or the type of debtor involved; notes that as of March 2020, the overall recovery rate for all years between 1989 and 2019 was 61 %; reiterates its call on the Commission to report every year on the amount of EU own resources recovered, following the recommendations made by OLAF, and to inform the discharge authority of the amounts still to be recovered;		Consolidated reply to points 15-26 [...] As regards the Parliament's call on the Commission to report annually the amount of EU own resources recovered, the Commission confirms that reporting on the follow-up of OLAF's financial recommendations in the TOR area is the subject of a stocktaking exercise carried out in 2020/2021, in cooperation between the Directorate-General for Budget and OLAF and is being developed for regular publication. Further consultation and verification processes in this respect are currently ongoing.		According to the Commission reply, the process of making available a regular publication on the recovery of EU own resources is still ongoing.	
15)	31. Repeats its concern that CAP subsidies continue to incentivise land-grabbing by criminal and oligarchic structures; reiterates its urgent call on the Commission to establish a complaints mechanism for farmers and SMEs faced with land-grabbing, severe misconduct by national authorities, irregular or biased treatment in tenders or distribution of subsidies, pressure or intimidation from criminal structures, organised crime or oligarchic structures, or another severe infringement		Consolidated reply points 27-41 The Commission agrees with the Parliament's call for the introduction of maximum amounts for the payments that one natural person can receive from the first and second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and for cohesion funds. Under the political agreement on the CAP post 2020, the Member States may implement instruments to reduce payments as well		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	



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	<p>of their fundamental rights to lodge a complaint directly with the Commission; welcomes the fact that such a complaints mechanism has been proposed for the new CAP regulation;</p>	<p>as to cap amounts of direct payments (of all types) above EUR 60 000. In addition, there is a clear obligation for the Member States to achieve the objective of fairer distribution and targeting of support. Dedicating at least 10% of the Direct Payments envelope to the complementary redistributive payments to smaller and medium size farms is obligatory with a possibility to derogate from this obligation if the Member State is able to prove the redistribution needs are adequately addressed through other instruments. For example through reduction of payment and capping, the possibility to differentiate the basic income support by groups of territories faced with similar socio-economic or agronomic conditions, the payment for small farmers. The complementary income support for young farmers and the coupled income support will also contribute to a better-targeted and fairer distribution of direct payments.</p> <p>Regarding the Parliament's call to establish a complaints mechanism, the Commission recalls that the measures put in place in the framework of the CAP aim at preventing land-grabbing by criminal and oligarchic structures. The Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) and the Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) prevent falsification of documents or fake statements or duplication of applications. Moreover, the CAP is implemented in shared management and it is for the Member States authorities to deal with complaints from individual beneficiaries. The three institutions reached an agreement on the CAP complaint mechanism where, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, the Member States should, upon request of the Commission, examine complaints submitted to the Commission falling within the scope of their CAP Strategic Plan and should inform the Commission of the</p>	<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">political agreement on the CAP post 2020</a>).</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">CAP strategic plans</a>, <a href="#">Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)</a> and <a href="#">Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS)</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		results of these examinations. In addition, the Commission should ensure that complaints directly lodged with it are adequately followed up, in accordance with the discretionary power the Commission has in deciding which cases to pursue [...].			
16)	33. Is very concerned by media reports about EU-co-financed infrastructure investments which were repurposed after the minimum required period of three or five years; regrets the allegations of fraud and personal enrichment from this repurposing; regrets the fact that the Commission has not been able to provide additional information to dispel the remaining doubts; welcomes the Commission's intention to follow up properly on these allegations and calls on the Commission to report its findings to Parliament; further calls on the Commission to analyse which Member States have severe problems with the repurposing of EU-co-financed infrastructure projects;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] The Commission notes that the legal periods on durability of operations in cohesion have been broadly confirmed by the legislator in the recently-adopted Common Provisions Regulation 2021/1060 for the period 2021-2027. The Commission has also undertaken to follow up on specific cases of alleged fraud with respect to the repurposing of vocational training centres and infrastructure financed with the support of cohesion funds and to keep the discharge authority informed.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (repurposing of EU-co-financed infrastructure projects).	
17)	35. Calls on the Commission to conduct a thorough analysis on the different national rules on the durability of appropriation requirements of co-financed investments and premature repurposing, both for infrastructure and equipment, with a particular focus on whether national rules go beyond the minimum EU requirements; Calls on the Commission to report its findings to Parliament;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] The Commission notes that the legal periods on durability of operations in cohesion have been broadly confirmed by the legislator in the recently-adopted Common Provisions Regulation 2021/1060 for the period 2021-2027. The Commission has also undertaken to follow up on specific cases of alleged fraud with respect to the repurposing of vocational training centres and infrastructure financed with the support of cohesion funds and to keep the discharge authority informed.  The Common Provisions Regulation 2021/1060 provides that the Member States ensure as part of the sound functioning of the management and control systems a proper audit trail and take all required actions to		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		<p>prevent, detect and correct, and report on irregularities including fraud. These actions comprise amongst others the collection of information on the beneficial owners of the recipients of cohesion funding of the European Union, and notably data about the name and unique identifier of the beneficiary, and the VAT or tax identification number. The collection of data on those ultimately benefiting, directly or indirectly, from Union funding under shared management is indeed necessary to ensure effective implementation of the projects concerned and controls and audits. To enhance the protection of the financial interests of the European Union, the Commission makes available an integrated and interoperable information and monitoring system, including a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool, to access and analyse the relevant data ("ARACHNE"). The system may be used cost free for the Member States and the Commission encourages its generalised application by Member States.</p>			
18)	<p>36. Reiterates the transparency requirements for the CAP and cohesion policy, which oblige the responsible authorities of the Member States to maintain a publicly available list of final beneficiaries; strongly calls on the Member States to publish such data in a uniform, machine-readable format and ensure interoperability of the information; demands that the Commission collect and aggregate the data and publish lists of the largest beneficiaries from each fund in each Member State;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 27-41 The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of transparency in accounting for expenditure. Under shared management, the implementation of funds at project level is the responsibility of the Member States. Accordingly, information on co-financed projects is available at Member States' managing authority level. The current legal basis does not allow the Commission to publish aggregated data on EU-financed projects in an EU-wide platform. The legal framework in force requires the Commission to use data received from the Member States only for the purpose of clearance of accounts, and (in aggregated form) for monitoring and making forecasts in the agricultural sector.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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19)	37. [...] and calls on the Commission, OLAF and the EPPO to ensure that fraudulent activities, especially those related to fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, do not remain unresolved;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] As regards the Parliament's call on the Commission, OLAF and the EPPO to fully investigate whether the different reporting patterns in the Member States in terms of their tendency to detect fraudulent irregularities involving large financial amounts are related to possible conflict of interest, the Commission wishes to recall the difference between the reporting to the Commission of detected irregularities and suspected fraud by the Member States, and investigations by OLAF based on incoming information. Where appropriate OLAF can use this information reported by the Member States and can act on suspicions of fraud. The Member States are obliged to report to the EPPO any criminal conduct in respect of which EPPO could exercise its competence [...].		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
20)	38. Is concerned about continued reports by the Court of Auditors and the Commission about persisting weaknesses in public procurement in several Member States; calls on the Commission to conduct a thorough analysis of the Member States with noticeable weaknesses about the underlying reasons for these and to specify precisely to what extent they are due to formal errors or systemic fraud and corruption; is of the opinion that minor formal errors need to be treated differently and that the Commission should focus more on the more severe issues, such as intentional manipulations of the tender criteria to favour the application of certain or single bidders, corruption relating to bidder selection, conflicts of interest and other fraudulent misuse;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] Regarding the Parliament's concern about persisting weaknesses in public procurement in several Member States, the Commission agrees with the suggested approach and the distinction between types of errors according to their severity. However, the mentioned errors concern individual cases and not the Member States public procurement systems, which would fall under the Commission's competence to assess. Moreover, the Commission is not in a position to assess individual errors in specific public procurement procedures. The public procurement procedures carried out by the Member States entities are, as a principle, controlled by the Member States' authorities. However, audits performed by the Commission services, cases investigated by OLAF or under the sampling in a specific		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		audit by the European Court of Auditors could reveal the mentioned errors in individual procedures [...].			
21)	39. Points out that complete transparency in accounting for expenditure is essential, especially as regards infrastructure works financed directly through EU funds or financial instruments; calls on the Commission to provide for EU citizens to have full access to information on co-financed projects;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of transparency in accounting for expenditure. Under shared management, the implementation of funds at project level is the responsibility of the Member States. Accordingly, information on co-financed projects is available at Member States' managing authority level. The current legal basis does not allow the Commission to publish aggregated data on EU-financed projects in an EU-wide platform. (...)		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
22)	40. Stresses the need for complete transparency in accounting for the transfers and loans provided for under the Recovery and Resilience Facility and calls on the Commission to provide for Parliament to have full access to information;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] In the context of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the beneficiaries and borrowers of EU funding are the Member States themselves. The RRF Regulation <sup>12</sup> requires that the Member States take all the appropriate measures to protect the financial interests of the Union and to ensure that the use of funds in relation to measures supported by the Facility complies with the applicable Union and national law, in particular regarding the prevention, detection and correction of fraud, corruption and conflicts of interests. To this effect, the Member States shall provide an effective and efficient internal control system and the recovery of amounts wrongly paid or incorrectly used. The Member States may rely on their regular national budget management systems. The RRF Regulation further requires that the Member States, for the purpose of		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>12</sup> OJL 57, 18.2.2021

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		audit and control collect and provide access to information on the use of funds, including the final recipients. OLAF, the European Court of Auditors and (where applicable) the European Public Prosecutors Office may exert their rights, including to request this information. The regulation does not plan a possibility for the data on final recipients to be accessed by the European Parliament.			
23)	41. Invites the Commission to step up its fraud prevention and detection work to ensure that EU money continues to reach the intended beneficiaries and brings effective and measurable benefits to citizens' lives;	Consolidated reply points 27-41 [...] The Commission has also undertaken to follow up on specific cases of alleged fraud with respect to the repurposing of vocational training centres and infrastructure financed with the support of cohesion funds and to keep the discharge authority informed [...].		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
24)	44. Reiterates its urgent call on the Commission to propose a legal basis in the Financial Regulation for the creation of an interoperable digital reporting and monitoring system to allow timely, uniform and standardised reporting by the Member States' authorities in the area of shared management [...]	Consolidated reply points 42-50 [...] In the context of the forthcoming alignment of the Financial Regulation to the rules for the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, the Commission is reflecting on possible measures to enhance the quality and interoperability of the data on recipients of EU funding with a view to further improving the protection of the EU's financial interests.		A proposal for a revision of the Financial Regulation is still pending.	
25)	45. Recalls that this system should not lead to the national authorities becoming too overlaid with bureaucracy or create data congestion; calls on the Commission to determine which indicators and data are truly relevant, necessary and proportionate for auditing and control purposes and achieving the intended programming goals, and to reduce the number of indicators and milestones that need to be entered into the system;	Consolidated reply points 42-50 The Commission takes note of the Parliament's reiterated call on the Commission to propose a legal basis in the Financial Regulation for the creation of an interoperable digital reporting and monitoring system. However, the Commission regrets that there is no legal basis for such a project as the requirements go beyond what is indicated in the Common Provisions		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		<p>Regulation<sup>13</sup> (CPR) as the set-up of such a system would require a level of standardisation of the data that cannot be imposed in the current legal framework.</p> <p>The Commission regrets that the co-legislators decided not to take forward the Commission's proposal to make mandatory the use of a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool such as ARACHNE in the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and NextGenerationEU (NGEU), but left it optional.<sup>14</sup> A number of Member States has however indicated their intention or committed to use ARACHNE, including for the RRF as the biggest programme under NGEU. The Commission continues to encourage the uptake of ARACHNE in all Member States. For the next programming period 2021-2027, the ARACHNE database will be updated. The Commission is working on future improvements on the information to be collected and the way such information is analysed and used for control and audit purposes by the Member States. Trainings or presentations continue to take place in various Member States [...].</p>			
26)	46. Notes that the early detection and exclusion system (EDES) established by Article 135 of the Financial Regulation should ensure effective sanctions on unreliable persons or entities by excluding them from the award and procurement procedures funded under the EU budget and imposing financial penalties; regrets the fact that the database lists only very few economic operators – six as of May 2021; calls on the Commission	<p>Consolidated reply points 42-50</p> <p>[...] As far as improvements to Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES) are concerned, the Commission will examine, in the context of a forthcoming revision of the Financial Regulation and in light of the first 5 years of the functioning of the system, the possibility of extending its scope to shared</p>		A proposal for a revision of the Financial Regulation is still pending.	

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 347, 20.12.2013

<sup>14</sup> OJ C 269, 7.7.2021

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	to review the criteria with a view to reducing complexity and making EDES more applicable in practice;	management and, where possible, enhancing the procedure. [...]			
27)	47. Asks the Commission to consider extending EDES to apply to funds under shared management, with respect for the principles of proportionality and appropriateness, in its proposal for the revision of the Financial Regulation; Urges the Member States and the Commission to ensure greater interoperability of existing European and national databases and data-mining tools [...]	Consolidated reply points 42-50 As far as improvements to Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES) are concerned, the Commission will examine, in the context of a forthcoming revision of the Financial Regulation and in light of the first 5 years of the functioning of the system, the possibility of extending its scope to shared management and, where possible, enhancing the procedure. (...) The Commission takes note of the Parliament's reiterated call on the Commission to propose a legal basis in the Financial Regulation for the creation of an interoperable digital reporting and monitoring system [...].		A proposal for a revision of the Financial Regulation is still pending.	
28)	49. [...] calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to framework agreements awarded through public procurement procedures, as the related fraud and corruption pose an increased risk to the Union's financial interests;	Consolidated reply points 42-50 Regarding the digital transformation, public procurement is undergoing. The Commission notes that the digitalisation of the pre-award and post-award phases as well as the integration of various data sources are beyond the scope of the EU public procurement rules. Nevertheless, the Commission emphasises the added value of comprehensive digitalisation and strives to promote it within Member States. Regarding the Parliament's concern about the risk of fraud and corruption in framework agreements awarded through public procurement procedures, the Commission reiterates what it stated above (under part III – Expenditure fraud) about persisting weaknesses in public procurement in Member States.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
29)	50. [...] asks the Commission to carry out a systemic analysis to investigate how the new technologies are being used in the field of fraud detection and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (systemic analysis to investigate how the new technologies are being used in the field of fraud		Not mentioned.	



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	prevention, to assess their limitations, and to devise proposals on how to improve their use;	detection and prevention, to assess their limitations, and to devise proposals on how to improve their use).			
30)	52. Calls on the Commission to consider revising its new Anti-Fraud Strategy to fully reflect the operationalisation of the EPPO and its role in fighting fraud;	Consolidated reply points 51-53 The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s support for the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (CAFS). The Commission will reflect the operationalisation of the EPPO when preparing a future strategy and will consider the idea of involving the Member States and other relevant players in the anti-fraud architecture [...].		According to the current communication on the current <a href="#">2019 Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy</a> , the ‘next update of the CAFS is expected after the mid-term review of the MFF 2021 – 2027. In the meantime, the Action Plan will be reviewed and amended as appropriate’.	
31)	53. [...] calls on the Commission to assess the NAFSs that have been adopted, to examine why Member States are lagging behind in adopting them, and to push the remaining Member States to progress with adoption;	Consolidated reply points 51-53 [...] The Commission will continue promoting the adoption of National Anti-Fraud Strategies (NAFS) and supporting the Member States with guidance and shared know-how, even if they are not legally obliged to adopt a NAFS. The situation has improved in relation to 2019. 14 Member States have reported having a NAFS in place and 5 others are considering adopting or preparing a NAFS [...].		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">National Anti-Fraud Strategies (NAFS)</a> ).	
32)	62. Welcomes the appointment of Laura Codruța Kövesi as European Chief Prosecutor in 2019 and the launch of EPPO operations on 1 June 2021; regrets the fact that the date on which the EPPO was due to become operational had to be postponed several times owing to a lack of financial and human resources and severe delays in the appointment of European and delegated prosecutors in a few Member States; asks the Commission to increase the financial and staffing resources of the EPPO to enable it to tackle the challenges that will arise from the spending of the exceptionally large recovery fund;	Consolidated reply points 62-66 The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the EPPO needs adequate resources to perform its mandate. It wishes to underline that already in the Draft 2021 budget, the Commission had proposed to more than triple the EPPO budget and double the EPPO staff compared to what was envisaged in the Legislative Financial Statement of 2017. This major increase of budget and staff had the purpose to equip the EPPO with financial and human resources to start its operations. Therefore, the same level of resources compared to 2021 are proposed in the Draft budget for 2022 for the EU contribution of EUR 45.8 million and for		In October 2021, the Commission published an amending letter no 1 (AL 1/2022) to the draft budget for the year 2022 (DB 2022), which ‘proposes to adjust the EPPO budget and staff resources by 76 establishment plan posts (of which 62 AD and 14 AST posts), 13 Contract Agents and 29 Seconded National Experts. This reinforcement is proposed for a period of three years (2022-2024) so as to allow EPPO to deal with the backlog of cases in a reasonable timeframe. The Commission will therefore re-assess the staffing situation of the EPPO at the end of 2023’ [...] ‘To cover the additional staff	

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		staff with 95 posts and 35 contract agents in the Central Office. When the EPPO will provide its reassessment of its budgetary and staff needs based on its initial workload experience, the Commission will be in a position to re-assess its requests and may propose a financial adjustment in the autumn amending letter to the Draft budget.		costs in 2022 and considering recruitment on average mid-year, the Commission proposes to increase appropriations by EUR 7,5 million as compared to DB 2022.'	
33)	63. [...] urges the Commission to strictly monitor the Member States that have not yet nominated their European delegated prosecutors or have not adapted their national legislation for the operationalisation of the EPPO, where necessary, by suspending their funding on the basis of Article 63(2) and (8) of the Financial Regulation and the sector-specific rules, and/or by launching infringement proceedings; notes, moreover, that by the end of 2019, 18 Member States had notified the Commission that they had incorporated the PIF Directive into national law;  Calls on the Commission to do its utmost to incentivise all Member States to join the EPPO [...]	Consolidated reply points 62-66  The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the EPPO will be an important factor in the fight against fraud and will continue to encourage non-participating Member States to join it. The Commission also recalls that all Member States, also those that do not participate in the EPPO, are obliged to protect the financial interests of the Union, and OLAF will continue playing an important role in this respect.  The Commission wants to clarify that the delay in the EPPO's start of operations was not due to the lack of financial and human resources, but to a number of delays in the setting up process, notably, as the Parliament acknowledges, in constituting the College of the EPPO and nominating the European Delegated Prosecutors (EDPs). The Commission also regrets, as the Parliament, that Slovenia has not yet nominated its EDPs. The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of ensuring the independence of the European Prosecutors and the EDPs.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
34)	67. Welcomes the adoption of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (the Whistleblower Directive), while noting that the deadline for transposition is 17 December 2021; calls on the Commission to closely monitor and assist the Member States, ensuring the complete, correct and	Consolidated reply 67-78  The Parliament welcomes the adoption of Directive 2019/1937 and calls on the Commission to monitor closely its transposition and implementation. The Commission has set up an informal expert group			

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	timely transposition of the directive, and to start assessing the implementation by the Member States as soon as the deadline has passed;	composed of Member States' representatives, precisely with a view to ensuring a correct, timely and consistent transposition of the directive and to collecting information on its transposition and implementation. The group will also be a platform for sharing experiences and good practices with a view to maximising the effectiveness of the directive. The Commission will submit a report on the application and implementation of the directive to the Parliament and the Council by 17 December 2023. (...)		The deadline for the Commission to present a report on the application and implementation of the directive to the Parliament and the Council is 17 December 2023.	
35)	68. Highlights the importance of independent media and investigative journalists and reiterates the need to protect them; calls on the Commission to provide for serious legal protections akin to those provided for whistleblowers, and to develop comprehensive measures for the protection and financing of independent investigative journalism, including a rapid response mechanism for journalists in distress and effective legislation to combat strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPPs);	Consolidated reply 67-78 [...] The Commission also agrees on the importance of investigative journalism and on developing legal instruments to ensure its protection in the EU [...].		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
36)	69. Stresses the importance of the progress made on the Commission's legislative and policy initiatives to prevent and fight corruption, as well as the regular monitoring and evaluation of the Member States' legal frameworks via the newly established Rule of Law Report; recalls however, while reiterating its regret that the Commission no longer deems it necessary to publish a specific anti-corruption report, that the newly established Rule of Law Report is highly descriptive; calls on the Commission to augment these reports by issuing recommendations on situations where deficiencies have been identified;	Consolidated reply 67-78 [...] The Commission welcomes the Parliament's acknowledgment on the progress made on the legislative and policy initiatives to prevent and fight corruption, including the establishment of the Rule of Law Mechanism and the publication of the Annual Rule of Law Report. The anti-corruption framework is one of the four pillars, which are covered by this report. The Commission works with the Member States' relevant authorities via a Network of Corruption Contact Points and a newly established Network of Rule of Law Contact Points. As relevant networks of corruption prevention authorities already exist at the European and global		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		level <sup>15</sup> , the Commission sees no need to establish an additional one.			
37)	72. Highlights that the connection between corruption and fraud in the EU may have a negative impact on the EU budget; calls on the Commission to consider establishing a network of corruption prevention authorities in the European Union;	Consolidated reply to points 67-78 [...] As relevant networks of corruption prevention authorities already exist at the European and global level <sup>16</sup> , the Commission sees no need to establish an additional one.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
38)	77. Reiterates its call on the Commission to set up an internal corruption evaluation mechanism for the EU institutions;	Consolidated reply to points 67-78 Although the follow-up mentions par 77, no specific reply provided for this particular point (to set up an internal corruption evaluation mechanism for the EU institutions).		Not mentioned.	
39)	78. Is concerned about the Czech Chief Prosecutor General citing permanent pressure by the justice minister as reasons for his recent resignation; asks the Commission to look into vulnerabilities of the Czech judicial system and to carefully examine whether any other cases involving members of the Czech Government have been withdrawn or prematurely closed potentially following pressure or unjustified interference;  Calls on the Commission to also conduct such an analysis for all the other Member States and to keep Parliament informed about its findings and conclusions;	Consolidated reply to points 67-78 Although the follow-up mentions par 77, no specific reply provided for this particular point (to look into vulnerabilities of the Czech judicial system and to carefully examine whether any other cases involving members of the Czech Government have been withdrawn or prematurely closed potentially following pressure or unjustified interference).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>15</sup> Examples of these networks are the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), and the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies as well as the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies (NCPA) established in October 2018.

<sup>16</sup> Examples of these networks are the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), and the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies as well as the Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies (NCPA) established in October 2018.

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40)	79. Reiterates its call on the Commission to establish a digital and interoperable uniform system for the collection of comparable data on irregularities and cases of fraud from the Member States in order to standardise the reporting process and ensure the quality and comparability of the data provided; underlines the importance of harmonising definitions to obtain comparative data across the EU;		Consolidated reply to points 79-93  Regarding the creation of an interoperable digital reporting and monitoring system, the Commission regrets that there is no legal basis for such a project as the requirements go beyond what is envisaged in the EU regulations: the set-up of such a system would require a level of standardisation of the data that cannot be imposed in the current legal framework. The Commission regrets that the co-legislators decided not to agree to the Commission's proposal to make mandatory the use of a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool (such as ARACHNE) in the next MFF and NGEU, but left it optional.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
41)	80. Calls on the Commission to ensure the full transparency and quality of data reported by Member States in the irregularity management system; urges the Member States to report complete data in a timely manner;  Calls on the Commission and the Member States to link the irregularity management system with EDES and Arachne and to provide access to it for all Member States and the Commission;		Consolidated reply to points 79-93  As regards checks on quality of data reported via the Irregularity Management System (IMS), given the current level of human resources available, the Commission cannot carry out comprehensive checks but only ad hoc ones. Nonetheless, the checks it is able to carry out are continuously refined and improved for instance monitoring the reporting of irregularities detected during Commission's audits or monitoring information published by the media on cases of suspected fraud.  The Commission confirms that an interface between the Irregularity Management System and Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES) already exists, as IMS can be consulted through the EDES database.  The Commission will continue to encourage the uptake of ARACHNE in all Member States for the next programming period 2021-2027 and the ARACHNE database will be updated. The Commission is working on future improvements on the information to be		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (interface between the Irregularity Management System and Early Detection and Exclusion System).	

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		collected by the Member States on beneficiaries of certain funds, including information on beneficial owners of the beneficiaries/ recipients, and the way such information is analysed and used for control and audit purposes by the Member States and for supervision by the Commission [...].			
42)	82.Emphasises that EDES, as the EU’s blacklist, has huge potential for flagging people and companies that misuse EU funds; notes, in addition, the judgment of the General Court of 13 May 2020 in Case T-290/18 (Agmin Italy SpA v Commission), wherein the Court of Justice confirmed the validity of the respective roles of the panel and the authorising officers and found that the adversarial procedure led by the panel had fully respected the right of the entity concerned to be heard; invites the Commission to include the extension of EDES to funds under shared management in its proposal for the revision of the Financial Regulation;  Asks the Commission to equip this system with the necessary financial and staffing resources to enable it to operate on a full time basis;	Consolidated reply to points 79-93  [...] The Commission confirms that an interface between the Irregularity Management System and Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES) already exists, as IMS can be consulted through the EDES database.  The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the possibility to extend EDES to shared management and confirms that this is being considered in the context of the preparation of the forthcoming alignment of the Financial Regulation to the rules for the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. The Commission is also reflecting on possible measures to enhance the quality and interoperability of the data on recipients of EU funding.		A proposal for a revision of the Financial Regulation is still pending.	
43)	83. Deplores the fact that there are more than 290 monitoring and reporting systems for the CAP and cohesion funds, which makes it impossible to verify the final beneficiaries of those funds and prevent and investigate fraud and corruption effectively; calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish a harmonised or unified reporting system with timely and accurate data in order to remedy this situation;	Consolidated reply to points 79-93  Regarding the creation of an interoperable digital reporting and monitoring system, the Commission regrets that there is no legal basis for such a project as the requirements go beyond what is envisaged in the EU regulations: the set-up of such a system would require a level of standardisation of the data that cannot be imposed in the current legal framework. The Commission regrets that the co-legislators decided not to agree to the Commission’s proposal to make		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		mandatory the use of a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool (such as ARACHNE) in the next MFF and NGEU, but left it optional. (...)			
44)	86. Highlights the importance of structured information exchange among the competent authorities for cross-checking accounting records relating to transactions between two or more Member States in order to prevent cross-border fraud arising from the structural and investment funds; reiterates its request to the Commission to include in its work programme a legislative proposal for a horizontal regulation on mutual administrative assistance in the area of EU expenditure [...]	Although the follow-up mentions par 79-93, no specific reply provided for this particular point ( legislative proposal for a horizontal regulation on mutual administrative assistance in the area of EU expenditure).		Not mentioned.	
45)	87. Regrets the fact that only 13 Member States used Arachne when carrying out their risk analyses; reiterates the importance of this tool and the interoperability of IT systems and databases for the purposes of risk analysis and detection of fraud; reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States in the Council in particular to move towards Parliament's position of making the use of Arachne mandatory [...]	Consolidated reply to points 79-93 [...] The Commission regrets that the co-legislators decided not to agree to the Commission's proposal to make mandatory the use of a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool (such as ARACHNE) in the next MFF and NGEU, but left it optional. (...)The Commission will continue to encourage the uptake of ARACHNE in all Member States for the next programming period 2021-2027 and the ARACHNE database will be updated. The Commission is working on future improvements on the information to be collected by the Member States on beneficiaries of certain funds, including information on beneficial owners of the beneficiaries/ recipients, and the way such information is analysed and used for control and audit purposes by the Member States and for supervision by the Commission [...].		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise to work 'to encourage the uptake of ARACHNE in all Member States.'	
46)	88. Notes that 16 Member States have strengthened risk analysis to detect fraud and irregularities through the use of IT tools; calls on the Commission to facilitate	Consolidated reply to points 79-93 [...] The Commission has set up an informal expert group composed of Member States' representatives, precisely with a view to ensuring a correct, timely and consistent			

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	exchanges of good practices between these countries and Member States with no experience;		transposition of the directive and to collecting information on its transposition and implementation. The group will also be a platform for sharing experiences and good practices with a view to maximising the effectiveness of the directive. The Commission will submit a report on the application and implementation of the directive to the Parliament and the Council by 17 December 2023 [...].		The deadline for the Commission to present a report on the application and implementation of the directive to the Parliament and the Council is 17 December 2023.	
47)	89. Notes with concern that no information is provided in the PIF Report on the analysis of cases of conflicts of interest, despite the relevance of the new provision adopted in the Financial Regulation in 2018 and the acknowledged importance and impact of this phenomenon; calls on the Commission to fill this gap in its next PIF Report and to devote more attention to fraud relating to public procurement;		Consolidated reply to points 79-93 [...] The Commission draws the Parliament's attention to the fact that the available information on conflict of interest irregularities is provided in the enclosed document to the PIF Report called "statistical evaluation of irregularities reported by Member States" [...].		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (information on conflict of interest irregularities).	
48)	91. Invites the Commission to explore new avenues for the PIF Report to be shared and analysed alongside other sources of information and annual reports such as the Rule of Law Report, including through enhanced dialogue between Europol, Eurojust and the EPPO in order to help identify trends in fraudulent and non-fraudulent irregularities, detect weaknesses and provide useful lessons learnt to improve the adoption of fraud-proofing measures by all stakeholders;		Although the follow-up mentions par 79-93, no specific reply provided for this particular point (explore new avenues for the PIF Report to be shared and analysed alongside other sources of information and annual reports).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
49)	92. [...] calls on the Commission to develop specific and regular mechanisms to effectively prevent and combat fraud with EU funds in these states;		Consolidated reply to points 79-93 [...] The Commission welcomes the Parliament's acknowledgment of its awareness-raising activities on the fight against fraud in non-EU countries. Together with OLAF, it will continue engaging with Eastern Partnership countries as well as with candidate countries and potential candidates, notably with		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	



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		<p>authorities mandated to fight against fraud. Specific and regular mechanisms to prevent and combat fraud with EU funds are already in place. These measures include gradual alignment of national legislation to relevant EU legislation in fighting fraud and the adoption of anti-fraud strategies as part of the enlargement process as well as the launch of fraud prevention and awareness campaigns and capacity building of anti-fraud related structures in other partner countries [...]</p>		<p>request (specific and regular mechanisms to prevent and combat fraud with EU funds).</p>	
50)	<p>93. Regrets the fact that Parliament repeatedly has to address several recommendations without receiving any clear response from the Commission; notes with regret that on some observations and recommendations, the Commission has not taken any tangible action or measures; asks the Commission to provide Parliament with a clear explanation whenever it decides not to follow one of its recommendations;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to points 79-93 [...] Finally, the Commission does not agree with the Parliament that it does not provide a clear response to its recommendations. The Commission always replies to the Parliament's requests in line with the Commission's obligation to report to the Parliament on its activities on a regular basis, including through the discharge procedure.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

4.1.9.5. CONT Resolution 5: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on effectiveness of Member States' use of EU Solidarity Fund money in cases of natural disasters

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Effectiveness of Member States' use of EU Solidarity Fund money in cases of natural disasters</b>	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0429/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2127(INI)</a> CONT	N.A. <sup>17</sup>			
1)	10. Highlights the important role of disaster risk prevention and management in the EU; invites the Commission to facilitate the establishment of a coordinated plan for accurate and rapid damage assessment; calls on each beneficiary country to detail in their implementation reports the preventive measures they have taken or are planning to take, including how they will use Union structural funds to limit future damage and avoid, as far as possible, a recurrence of similar natural disasters; emphasises that future challenges, either concerning climate change or public health emergencies, primarily require a preventive policy; notes that the EUSF is curative in nature; recalls, therefore, the need for effective synergies with other Union policies and programmes, in particular the cohesion policy funds, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the European Green Deal and Union policies and programmes supporting disaster prevention and risk management; calls for a revision of the EUSF to ensure that the 'build back better' principle is enshrined within it;				
2)	12. Highlights the need for hands-on support from the Commission to Member States, in particular for damage				

<sup>17</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	estimation and encourages the Commission to ensure the dissemination of good practices with regard to governance and the use of institutional coordination structures in disaster situations; emphasises that, in cases of severe earthquakes or massive floods, the mitigation of the consequences can take more time than for other natural disasters; considers that this should be reflected in any future revision of the EUSF, specifically in terms of allowing for sufficient absorption time beyond the current application deadlines;				
3)	13. Notes with regret that the quality of applications for funding varies and that this can prolong the mobilisation process; notes that the estimation of damage is often the most difficult component in this regard, due to challenges in data collection, overlap and duplication, and development of aggregated data in line with the Commission's requirements; calls on the Commission to introduce requirements that are as simple and straightforward as possible, while still maintaining the necessary level of detail; calls on the Commission to develop a common tool or system to strengthen the beneficiaries' capacity to follow standardised approaches for disaster loss data quantification and loss data collection systems, thereby reducing the administrative burden and simplifying the application procedure as much as possible;				
4)	15. Highlights that data collection for applications to the EUSF for public health crises is a novelty for countries, and may therefore prove particularly challenging; calls on the Commission to pay special attention to this matter and to support countries in all possible ways, including through the provision of technical support;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>20. Calls again on the Commission to consider more reactive solutions, and in particular to continue its work on the guidance for the EUSF's simplified use in order to facilitate the actions of national, regional and local authorities and to continue its work to simplify and speed up the application procedure for Member States, for example by paying particular attention to simplifying applications for activation of the EUSF across several regions in the context of cross-border disasters, so as to ensure a swifter response to the intensification of major and regional natural disasters and major public health emergencies;</p> <p>Urges the Commission to establish a mechanism by which financial support is provided to a Member State in an emergency, regardless of whether the annual budget of the EUSF has been spent;</p>				
6)	<p>21. Observes with regret that the translation of documents or other specific technical challenges can cause substantial delays at different stages of EUSF interventions; calls on the Commission to put in place the means necessary to process translations of documents that are submitted by disaster-struck states more quickly and thus prevent any delay in EUSF interventions;</p>				
7)	<p>22. [...] calls on the Commission to exhaust all possible avenues to accelerate the mobilisation of the EUSF under the new MFF arrangements, particularly for less developed regions;</p>				
8)	<p>26. Notes that the EUSF is implemented by the designated authorities in the recipient countries under the principle of shared management; notes that the Commission's powers in influencing which projects receive funding are therefore limited; reminds the Commission of Parliament's resolution of</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	1 December 2016, in which it stressed the importance of determining whether EUSF subsidies have been used in compliance with the principles of sound financial management and called on the Commission and the Member States to improve transparency and to guarantee public access to information throughout the assistance mobilisation process; calls on the Commission to pay special attention to cases of potential misuse of EUSF funds under shared management and to introduce steps to improve transparency and monitor and prevent such potential misuse;				
9)	27. Notes with regret the delayed closure of some interventions; is concerned that in some cases, national authorities required extended periods to provide answers to audit questions or did not reply to repeated requests for audit information; recognises the importance of timely closure; calls on the Commission to report to Parliament on closure;				
10)	29. [...] insists that the Commission provide all available information in line with Article 4 of the EUSF Regulation;				
11)	34. Calls on the Commission to identify the regions that are more prone to specific or recurrent natural disasters and to propose an action plan on risk mitigation and targeted anticipatory activities; calls, moreover, on the Commission to propose a revision of the EUSF in order to establish a more targeted, effective and timely rapid response mechanism in areas and regions prone to specific or recurrent natural disasters;				

4.1.9.6. CONT Resolution 6: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on the impact of organised crime on own resources of the EU and on the misuse of EU funds

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The impact of organised crime on own resources of the EU and on the misuse of EU funds</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0501/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2221(INI)</a> CONT	N.A. <sup>18</sup>					
1)	7. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate in creating such a centralised database in line with the rulings of the European Court of Justice; [...]						
2)	10. Calls on the Commission to raise the Member States' awareness of organised criminals engaging in tax evasion, corruption and illegal practices (such as 'pocket contracts') in connection with land transactions, and to support them in combating such crime;						
3)	16. Urges the Commission to propose a centralised Union-wide complaints mechanism to support those individuals having to deal with unfair land-grabbing practices and intimidation by criminal organisations, by giving them the opportunity to lodge a complaint swiftly with the Commission;						
4)	20. Is concerned by the assessment of the PIF Report, which found that seven Member States detected fraud in relation to health infrastructure in 2019 and that health infrastructure was particularly affected by violations of public procurement rules; points out that the dependence on emergency procurement procedures in response to the COVID-19 crisis may have aggravated these problems; highlights that emergency procedures						

<sup>18</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	must respect the same standards of transparency and accountability as regular procedures; calls on the Commission and Member State authorities to complement these procedures through the use of risk mitigation tools, focusing on prevention, as well as through comprehensive ex post controls and scrutiny;				
5)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to coordinate and collaborate with Member State authorities in order to carry out a comprehensive EU-wide assessment into the actual size, nature and causes of fraud, involving the relevant EU agencies and collaborating with partners from the EU's neighbouring countries;				
6)	30. [...] and urges the Commission to closely monitor Member States' compliance, as proper transposition is of vital importance in enabling the EPPO to conduct effective investigations and prosecutions; urges the Commission to take all necessary steps to ensure correct and comprehensive transposition, including the possibility of infringement procedures;				
7)	31. [...] calls on the Commission, in the meantime, to step up its oversight of those Member States' regrets the lack of nominations of European delegated prosecutors, in particular by Slovenia, and considerable delays in many other Member States [...]				
8)	32. Highlights the need to better tackle environmental crimes with a cross-border dimension and which affect biodiversity and natural resources, such as the illegal trade in plants and animals, illegal logging and timber trafficking, and illegal waste trafficking; calls on the Commission to initiate the extension of the EPPO's mandate in order to cover cross-border environmental crimes;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	33. [...] strongly calls on the Commission to increase the budget and qualified staff available to the EPPO so that it can achieve its full potential in the fight against crime;				
10)	37. [...] calls on the Commission to present concrete measures to address the current issues before the AMLA becomes fully operational;				
11)	40. [...] calls on the Commission to make use of its prerogatives and take the necessary measures for ensuring the timely and correct implementation of EU legislation;				
12)	41. [...] calls, therefore, on the Commission to take more resolute action with a view to making it mandatory for the Member States to lay down rules to prevent fraud against the EU;				
13)	42. Calls on the Commission to develop a common approach for assessing the impact of organised crime on EU funds and evaluate the effectiveness of measures taken to tackle the problem across Member States [...]				
14)	44. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to consider a more coherent use of all the available tools to detect and tackle fraud, in particular the Arachne IT platform and EDES; emphasises that the interoperability of Arachne, EDES and institutional and national databases is crucial for ensuring the effective exchange of information exchange aiming to prevent and identify fraud against the EU budget; expresses its regret that Arachne and EDES are currently limited in their scope and in the awareness and use thereof by Member States; highlights, in this regard, that EDES covers directly and indirectly managed funds but not funds under shared management, even though the latter represent roughly 80 % of EU expenditure; calls on the Commission to extend the application of EDES to these funds; reiterates				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	its call on the Commission and, in particular, on the Member States in the Council, to make the use of Arachne compulsory; calls on the Commission to reassess the framework for data exchange across EU institutions and with the Member States, in order to maximise the degree of effective information exchange, while at the same time respecting data protection requirements;				
15)	45. Calls on the Commission to support Member States by providing training to national authorities to equip them with adequate knowledge for using tools such as EDES and Arachne in the most effective manner possible and in accordance with EU reporting standards; calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to analyse difficulties that national authorities encounter when using EDES and Arachne and to issue specific recommendations and improve the existing general guidelines and the user-friendliness of these tools; expresses its regret that some Member States oppose using these tools for fear of increased bureaucratic burden; highlights that when properly integrated, these tools can in fact reduce bureaucracy; calls on the Member States to reconsider their position on this matter and on the Commission to further engage in promoting the advantages of EDES and Arachne to the Member States; calls for the introduction of anti-money laundering training schemes allowing authorities to detect the risk of potential fraud before funds are disbursed, in particular in the area of 'know your client' and the undisclosed involvement of politically exposed persons in CAP subsidies, projects and grants;				
16)	47. [...] calls on OLAF and the Commission to investigate the underlying reasons and on the Member States to fulfil their legal obligation to recover the funds and to cooperate closely with the Union's bodies to ensure that				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>funds misused by organised crime are effectively recovered, as a devastating 98 % of estimated criminal proceeds are not confiscated and remain at the disposal of criminals; calls on OLAF to collect information on the rate of recovery following its financial recommendations and to publish this information in its annual reports; takes the view that decisive action to recover funds, including through preventive or value-based seizures, can deter criminal organisations from committing fraud against the EU, thereby protecting its financial interests; calls on the Member States to increase the confiscation rate of funds associated with fraud, with more emphasis on preventative measures; invites the Commission to assess the possibility of complementing the current fragmented approach towards asset recovery through an EU-wide body in charge of ensuring the timely and effective recovery of EU funds;</p>				

#### 4.1.9.7. CONT Resolution 7: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on avoiding corruption, irregular spending and misuse of EU and national funds in case of emergency funds and crisis-related spending areas

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Avoiding corruption, irregular spending and misuse of EU and national funds in case of emergency funds and crisis-related spending areas</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0502/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2222(INI)</a> <b>CONT</b>	N.A. <sup>19</sup>					
1)	2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to include in their respective anti-corruption strategies targeted measures dedicated to spending public money in times of crisis [...]						
2)	11. Underlines that citizen participation in public decision-making is key to a successful response in emergency situations; urges the Member States to develop comprehensive crisis management plans in order to prepare for similar situations in the future and to include safeguards for civil society's role as public watchdog; recalls that public access to documents in a machine-readable format is a key component in ensuring transparency and scrutiny of public spending; calls on the Commission to provide the right platforms for engagement and recalls the current possibilities to report alleged cases of fraud to the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF);						
3)	13. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to reinforce and implement effective anti-corruption policies;						

<sup>19</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	17. Recalls that the scoreboard will serve as a basis for the recovery and resilience dialogue and that the Commission should update it biannually; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to ensure that the progress achieved in the implementation of the milestones and targets set out is monitored thoroughly and strictly in line with the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation, on the basis of the established common indicators and reporting methodology; recalls moreover that the RRF is bound by conditions that guarantee the transparent use of the money disbursed and that should prevent corruption or fraud, double funding or conflicts of interest, and believes that controls should be extended also to costs actually incurred by the final beneficiaries; welcomes the fact that, thanks to the European Parliament, Member States are now obliged to provide information on final recipients;				
5)	20. Calls on the Commission to thoroughly monitor the potential risks to the EU's financial interests and not to proceed with any payments if the milestones linked to measures to prevent, detect and correct corruption and fraud are not met; calls, moreover, on the Commission to immediately inform the budgetary authorities about all situations where funds are not paid out due to allegations of misuse, corruption, fraud or breaches of rule of law, and where Member States do not have sufficient anti-fraud systems in place;				
6)	23. Is of the opinion that more transparency, coupled with technology and data science, is instrumental in preventing and reducing corruption; calls on the Commission and the Member States, in this regard, to make full use of the available tools, such as the Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES), Arachne and the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Irregularities Management System (IMS) to effectively and efficiently identify the problematic economic operators and the private individuals (or natural persons) linked to them in both direct and indirect management;				
7)	24. Highlights the added benefits that information sharing can bring to fighting corruption; urges the Commission and the Member States to make sure that this is done through a digital, interoperable and standardised system for data collection, and encourages Member States to exchange information both among themselves and with the relevant EU bodies (in particular the European Court of Auditors (ECA), OLAF, the EPPO and Europol) to cooperate more closely, especially in crisis situations, with a view to improving data collection, enhancing the effectiveness of controls and securing the recovery of misused funds;				
8)	27. Insists on the need to strengthen EDES and its scope in the context of a forthcoming targeted revision of the Financial Regulation; calls on the Commission to extend the scope of EDES to funds under shared management, with due respect for the principles of proportionality and appropriateness;				
9)	29. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the response to the COVID-19 pandemic on several fronts, including as regards preventive anti-corruption measures, analysis of empirical evidence and the rate of payment claims absorption, to look at whether corruption affected the outcome and whether integrity was upheld or undermined, and to report back to Parliament on the main findings to allow it (as the discharge authority) to include a dedicated chapter on emergency funds and crises-related spending in the 2020 discharge;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	30. Regrets the fact that the Commission makes extensive use of the redaction tool to cover parts of the APA contracts; insists, notwithstanding the sensitivity of the information, that such details are important in improving accountability and the global response to the virus; calls on the Commission to better address transparency and accountability aspects in response to future crises, thereby contributing to enhancing public trust, fuelling public debate and promoting EU values [...]				
11)	34. Acknowledges that the Joint Procurement Agreement <sup>20</sup> allows the Member States and EEA and other countries to jointly negotiate better terms for supplying medical equipment; calls on the Commission to assess, with a view to establishing good practices for future crises, the efficiency and effectiveness of the Joint Procurement Agreement and the rescEU stockpiling of medical equipment; urges the Commission, moreover, to put in place a solid and transparent EU public procurement framework, when funds from the EU budget are fully or partially involved, that would allow for comprehensive scrutiny by Parliament, especially concerning major economic, security or health crisis-related spending areas;				
12)	35. Urges the Commission to propose a review of the Financial Regulation to include a solid legal basis for the mandatory use of open and standardised public procurement data, and to make budgetary control IT systems mandatory, public and interoperable with national databases;				

<sup>20</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/health/security/preparedness\\_response\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/security/preparedness_response_en)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	36. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to work together towards the adoption of robust National Anti-Fraud Strategies (NAFS), that offer the benefit of coordinating the actions of several entities and guaranteeing optimisation of resources and coverage of all the areas of interest (expenditures under indirect and shared management, national funds [...])				
14)	37. Urges the Member States to harmonise and align their standards and calls on the Commission to initiate infringement procedures against Member States refusing to do so; calls on the Commission to support Member States to improve their strategies to ensure the existence of robust NAFS throughout the Union;				
15)	43. Calls for increased effective international cooperation on taking of evidence, mutual recognition, service of documents, and confiscation and freezing of assets, with a view to giving the competent authorities the means to trace, freeze, manage and confiscate the proceeds of crime; calls on the Commission, therefore, to support and promote the Union-wide harmonisation of definitions of corruption offenses and to make better use of the existing data sets and methodology to develop new ones in order to obtain comparative data from across the EU on the treatment of corruption cases;				
16)	47. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to make a decisive investment and a strong political commitment to meet these new challenges;				
17)	48. Is of the opinion that advances in the field of AI present a major opportunity for the public sector to detect and prevent fraud, for instance by strengthening				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>the Commission's central analytical capacity, as IT tools can easily scrape, link and analyse the necessary data and detect potential irregularities, fraud and corruption; calls on the Commission and the Member States to put into use a single integrated, interoperable information and monitoring system, including a single data-mining and risk-scoring tool to access and analyse the relevant data and increase control reliability, with a view to a generalised application, including with the help of the Technical Support Instrument;</p>				



#### 4.1.10. CULT

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)** was responsible for eight 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of eight Parliament's resolutions ('CULT resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 15: Overview on CULT resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	8
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	8
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	4
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	4
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/4 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

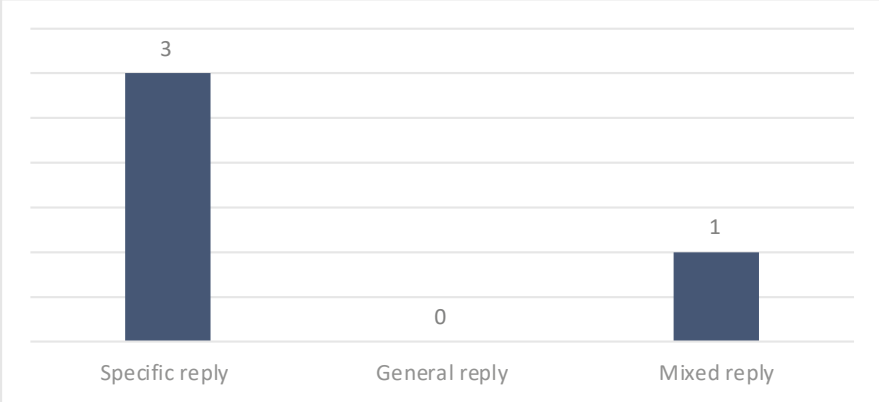
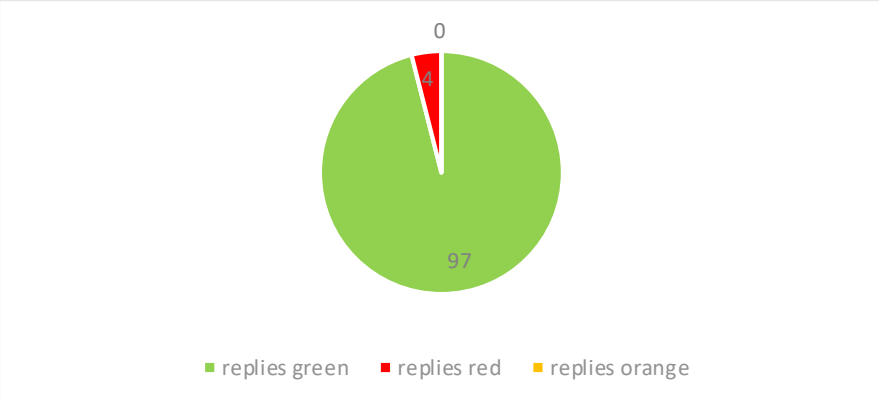
<sup>2</sup> www.ec.europa.eu and related websites.

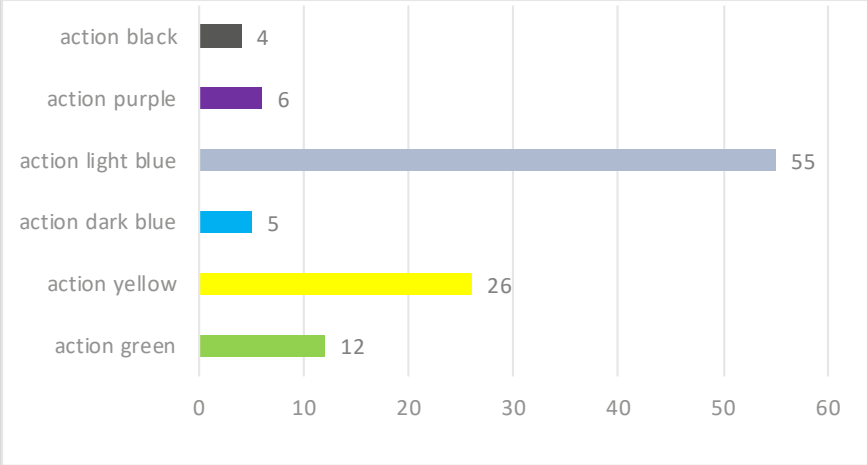
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 4 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	3	General reply	0	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (3) General reply (0) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	3								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	1								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>189</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	97	replies red	4	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (97) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (4) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	97								
replies red	4								
replies orange	0								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="394 384 1258 850"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	4	action purple	6	action light blue	55	action dark blue	5	action yellow	26	action green	12	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <code>code black</code> (4)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <code>code purple</code> (6)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <code>code light blue</code> (55)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <code>code dark blue</code> (5)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <code>code yellow</code> (26)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <code>code green</code> (12)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	4														
action purple	6														
action light blue	55														
action dark blue	5														
action yellow	26														
action green	12														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>N/R</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>88</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sport (1) (8)</li> <li>- Employment policy, action to combat unemployment (1)</li> <li>- Education, vocational training and youth (1)</li> <li>- Cultural and artistic activities, books and reading, arts (1) (6)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	- Cultural programmes and actions, assistance (2) (6)
	- Heritage and culture protection, movement of works of art (2)
	- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (3) (4) (5)
	- European area for education, training and lifelong learning (3) (4) (7)
	- Audiovisual industry and services (4) (5)
	- Electronics, electrotechnical industries, ICT, robotics (4) (5)
	- Common cultural area, cultural diversity (4) (6)
	- International information networks and society, internet (5)

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent four written replies to the Parliament’s eight CULT resolutions. In four cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to four CULT resolutions. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to two of these resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted three specific replies and one mixed reply. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 88 of Parliament’s 189 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 38 genuine actions. In 60 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in six cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In four cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament’s request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 38 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 12 cases. In the 26 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.10.1. CULT Resolution 1: EP resolution of 15 September 2020 on effective measures to 'green' Erasmus+, Creative Europe and the European Solidarity Corps

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Effective measures to 'green' Erasmus+, Creative Europe and the European Solidarity Corps</b>	15/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0211/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2195(INI)</a> CULT	<a href="#">SP(2020)597</a>	Final reply (SP) received 11 February 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	3. Highlights the importance of the three programmes in promoting cooperation and innovation in European education, culture and youth policy and the positive social and economic impact of mobility [...] calls on the Commission and national agencies and desks to show maximum flexibility and to provide support to participants and project developers so as to enable them to resume their activities post-pandemic in a sustainable way;	<p>In relation to the call on the Commission, the national agencies and the Creative Europe desks to provide support to participants so that they can resume their activities after the pandemic in a sustainable way (paragraph 3), the Commission is applying maximum flexibility to the management of programmes by allowing ongoing project beneficiaries to adapt their activities to the new circumstances without financial penalties, including the possibility to use alternative digital solutions to replace physical activities, such as a mix of virtual and physical mobility and virtual meetings. Programmes under Erasmus+, Creative Europe, and the European Solidarity Corps should be made accessible and should ensure the increase of cultural and educational participation across the Union, in particular with regard to persons with disabilities and persons from marginalized backgrounds.</p> <p>The Erasmus+ programme will support two additional formats of Strategic Partnerships to respond to the educational challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The first call aims at equipping education and training systems to face the challenges presented by the sudden shift to online and distance learning, including supporting teachers to develop digital competences. The second call aims to enhance skills development and competences that reinforce creativity, as well as to boost</p>				<p>The <a href="#">corrigendum to the 2020 Erasmus+ programme guide</a> was published on 25 August 2020. It introduced changes related to new decentralised calls for strategic partnerships in response to COVID 19. <a href="#">Two new calls</a> were launched. They each provide €100 million to respond to the educational challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A call on 'Digital education readiness'</li> <li>2. A call on 'Partnerships for creativity'</li> </ol>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		quality, innovation and recognition of youth work that support the creative potential of youth, thus contributing to the recovery resilience of the cultural and creative sectors.			
2)	4. Stresses the need for a baseline assessment of the programmes' contribution to and impact on environmental and climate goals to inform the design of their future implementation; deplors the Commission's failure to propose environmental, climate and sustainability indicators for the new programmes, calls, therefore, on the Commission to propose specific indicators to the co-legislators that are to be incorporated into the regulations governing the new generation of programmes;	Concerning the call on the Commission to propose environmental, climate and sustainability indicators for the new generation of programmes, the Commission recalls that indicators have been proposed to the co-legislators. Once established, regular reporting on these indicators will be ensured.		Indicators are included in <a href="#">Annex II</a> of Regulation (EU) 2021/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 establishing Erasmus+: the Union Programme for education and training, youth and sport and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013.	
3)	5. Calls on the Commission to record and calculate systematically participants' individual transport-related carbon footprint; takes the view that the MobilityTool should be used for this purpose and that use of the Tool should be extended to cover all parts of Erasmus+ and the ESC;  [...] calls on the Commission to analyse the possibility of making a similar calculation tool	Regarding the call on the Commission to record and calculate participants' individual transport-related carbon footprints and to make relevant data easily accessible to the public, the Commission is planning to register in its IT tools for Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps the main means of transport used by participants and the distance travelled. This will allow calculating individual transport-related carbon footprints and monitoring the evolution over the years. The Commission will analyse how best to make relevant results accessible to the public. In addition, the Commission will analyse the possibility of making a similar calculation tool available for journeys undertaken under the Creative Europe programme.		In the <a href="#">Erasmus+ programme guide</a> the Commission established a top-up amount for green travel support in different key actions. Individuals who choose to take transport methods considered to be more sustainable can receive more grant money for their travels and up to 4 days of additional travel days. See for more information on the <a href="#">distance calculator</a> . Similar conditions for the European Solidarity Corps as explained in the <a href="#">programme guide</a> .  The new <a href="#">Creative Europe MEDIA programme</a> supports a "greening priority" in the practice of the calls. In several schemes, applicants will be encouraged to submit sustainability strategies. This is not mandatory,	

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	available for journeys undertaken in connection with the Creative Europe programme;			but will be recognised in award criteria if evidence is presented of commitment to green solutions. MEDIA thus introduces <a href="#">financial incentives for green practices</a> , including reduction of air travel as well as strengthening green skills and green innovation.  The objective is to agree on common tools and standards for 'green media' applicable to all Member States. The goal is to set up a common carbon calculator to ensure a decrease in CO2 emissions.	
	[...] urges the Commission to make any relevant data collected easily accessible to the public, in addition to its reports on the programmes, highlighting good practices;			Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether this particular point has been addressed.	
4)	6. [...] calls on the Commission to work with stakeholders to develop and circulate a list of recommendations based on the analysis of good practices;	<u>Consolidated reply:</u> As for the call on the Commission to work with stakeholders in order to develop a list of recommendations based on the analysis of good practices, to improve communication and to set up a SALTO (Support, Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities) platform for greening, the Commission is considering to set up a support network with the national agencies to this effect. This network would gather and share good practices, build capacity for green practices within national agencies and elaborate 'eco-tips' for participants and organisations with a view to making their mobility and activities more sustainable. The Commission is also exploring the possibility of introducing an eco-label to give visibility to projects meeting certain sustainability standards.		A <a href="#">structured cooperation forum</a> will be set up with the industry and subnational film/audiovisual funds with the objective of sharing best practices and agreeing on common tools and standards for 'green media' applicable to all Member States.  <a href="#">Strategic EU ecolabel work plan 2020 -2024</a> <a href="#">SALTO</a> training programmes for Erasmus project coordinators.	
5)	7. [...] calls on the Commission, national agencies and desks to improve communication in this	<u>Consolidated reply:</u>		Due to a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether this particular point has been addressed.	

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	regard and give more visibility to environment issues in the project setting and among receiving organisations and participants;	As for the call on the Commission to work with stakeholders in order to develop a list of recommendations based on the analysis of good practices, to improve communication and to set up a SALTO (Support, Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities) platform for greening, the Commission is considering to set up a support network with the national agencies to this effect. This network would gather and share good practices, build capacity for green practices within national agencies and elaborate 'eco-tips' for participants and organisations with a view to making their mobility and activities more sustainable. The Commission is also exploring the possibility of introducing an eco-label to give visibility to projects meeting certain sustainability standards.			
6)	10. Calls on the Commission to encourage national agencies, national desks and project developers to register with the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) in order to evaluate, communicate and improve their environmental performance and enhance the sustainability of their own operations; [...] calls on the Commission to encourage and coordinate the efforts made by national agencies and desks to reduce their environmental footprint, for example through the use of sustainable promotional material, prudent management of travel, increased use of video-conferencing and waste reduction (point 10);	In relation to the call on the Commission to encourage national agencies, Creative Europe desks and project developers to register with the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) <sup>7</sup> and to coordinate their efforts to reduce their environmental footprint, the Commission will foster the adoption of sustainable practices in the daily work of the national agencies and Creative Europe desks. Public recommendations provided by EMAS can be shared and practical examples offered when organising events and activities. The Commission has started this process earlier this year, with the organisation of a workshop for stakeholders and national agencies, in cooperation with EMAS, on how to organise more sustainable events.		<a href="#">Official statistics of EU eco-management and audit scheme</a> , June 2021.  <a href="#">EMAS and the education sector</a> , 2021.	
7)	11. Calls on the Commission and on national agencies and desks to establish criteria to enable the environmental aspects of projects to be	Regarding the call on the Commission, the national agencies and the Creative Europe desks to establish criteria so that environmental aspects of projects can be factored		The new <a href="#">Creative Europe MEDIA programme</a> supports a "greening priority" in the practice of the calls. In several schemes, applicants will be encouraged to	

<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm)



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	factored into project evaluation, thus promoting greener practices, while consistently upholding the principle of creative freedom and evaluating each project in line with the programme objectives (point 11);	into project evaluation, the Commission will continue to include a horizontal priority on environment and climate for the selection of projects.		submit sustainability strategies. This is not mandatory, but will be recognised in award criteria if evidence is presented of commitment to green solutions. MEDIA thus introduces <a href="#">financial incentives for green practices</a> , including reduction of air travel as well as strengthening green skills and green innovation.	
8)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to encourage the use of virtual formats as a complement to physical mobility, where appropriate, both to reduce unnecessary travel and to ensure that, where participants are unable to travel, they can nevertheless benefit from the programmes;	As for the call on the Commission to encourage the use of virtual formats as a complement to physical mobility, the Commission, while considering that physical mobility can never be replaced by virtual formats, is planning to expand the menu of learning formats. In particular, the Commission is looking at solutions, which would allow more virtual formats of learning and cooperation to complement physical mobility.		Due to a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether this particular point has been addressed.	
9)	13. [...] calls on the Commission to encourage the use of virtual formats as a complement to physical mobility, where appropriate, both to reduce unnecessary travel and to ensure that, where participants are unable to travel, they can nevertheless benefit from the programmes;	Concerning the request to the Commission to encourage participants to choose the least polluting means of transport and to fully reimburse additional costs and journey times in this regard, the Commission will introduce incentives to facilitate the use of low-carbon means of transport, including financial incentives and additional travel days when needed. The programmes will continue to ensure coverage of exceptional travel costs for participants coming from the outermost regions and remote areas.		In the <a href="#">Erasmus+ programme guide</a> the Commission established a top-up amount for green travel support in different key actions. Individuals who choose to take transport methods considered to be more sustainable can receive more grant money for their travels and up to 4 days of additional travel days.  Similar conditions for the European Solidarity Corps as explained in the <a href="#">programme guide</a> .	
10)	14. Calls on the Commission to revise the current financial rules so that the additional costs and journey times associated with the use of more environmentally friendly means of transport are reimbursed in full and additional journey times accounted for in grant allocations;	Concerning the request to the Commission to encourage participants to choose the least polluting means of transport and to fully reimburse additional costs and journey times in this regard, the Commission will introduce incentives to facilitate the use of low-carbon means of transport, including financial incentives and additional travel days when needed. The programmes will continue to ensure coverage of exceptional travel costs for participants coming from the outermost regions and remote areas.		In the <a href="#">Erasmus+ programme guide</a> the European Commission established a top-up amount for green travel support in different key actions. Individuals who choose to take transport methods considered to be more sustainable can receive more grant money for their travels and up to 4 days of additional travel days.  Similar conditions for the European Solidarity Corps as explained in the <a href="#">programme guide</a> .	

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	[...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to put in place effective financial assistance schemes to ensure that people who need the programmes can have access to them;	No particular information provided on this point (on financial assistance schemes).		Not mentioned.	
11)	15. Calls on the Commission – particularly in the light of the planned European Year of Rail in 2021 – to enter into partnerships with European rail operators so that participants are eligible for discounted fares;	In relation to the call on the Commission to enter into partnerships with European rail operators, the Commission is exploring several possibilities in this regard. In this context, since June 2018, the DiscoverEU initiative <sup>8</sup> has been cooperating with European rail companies to give young people the opportunity to discover and learn about Europe travelling predominantly by rail.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">DiscoverEU</a> ).	
12)	18. Calls on the Commission to take account of their digital environmental impact; encourages the Commission to look at ways of reducing the environmental footprint of digital tools, including websites and software, used within the programmes;	Regarding the call on the Commission to take account of the digital environmental impact of the three programmes, the Commission will follow the general measures proposed by the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU eco-management and audit scheme</a> ).	
13)	20. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to provide guidance to national agencies and desks, and to support and foster dialogue with stakeholders to ensure that synergies are meaningfully achieved in practice;	Concerning the call on the Commission to provide guidance to national agencies and Creative Europe desks, and to support and foster dialogue with stakeholders to ensure that synergies are achieved in practice (paragraph 20), the Commission continues to cooperate with and provide guidance to national agencies and to facilitate the exchange of good practices between them.  ****		Due to a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether this particular point has been addressed.	

<sup>8</sup> [https://europa.eu/youth/discovereu\\_en](https://europa.eu/youth/discovereu_en)

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		As for the fact that many beneficiaries are small and struggling with administrative requirements, and regarding the call on the Commission to provide guidance to national agencies and Creative Europe desks in this respect, the Commission confirms that micro and small organisations represent more than 70% of Creative Europe beneficiaries. The Commission intends to further facilitate access to Creative Europe cooperation projects through simplification. It intends to increase co-financing rates and to guide Creative Europe desks so that they can help applicants build transnational partnerships.		The Creative Europe programme 2021-2027 has a budget of €2.44 billion, compared to €1.47 billion of the previous programme (2014-2020). This includes easier access to funding through higher co-financing rates (greater contribution levels from Creative Europe for projects).	
14)	21. Calls on the Commission to include respect for the environment, sound environmental practices and environmental protection among the principles set out in the Erasmus+ Higher Education Charter (point 21)  urges the Commission to apply this approach to all sectors covered by the programme and to take action to ensure that the principles are adhered to;	Concerning the call on the Commission to include respect for the environment, sound environmental practices and environmental protection among the principles set out in the Erasmus+ Higher Education Charter (ECHE) <sup>9</sup> the Commission has reviewed the principles of the 2021-2027 ECHE, and included a new provision requesting the higher education institutions to “promote environmentally friendly practices in all activities related to the Programme.” In addition, one of the selection criteria for awarding the ECHE 2021-2027 is an explicit commitment to this principle, where higher education institutions need to indicate how they will promote environmentally friendly practices in the context of Erasmus. Several of the 41 European Universities have already committed to mainstreaming teaching and training on environmental and sustainable development issues. This will serve as inspiration and good practice for the broad higher education community in Europe.		<a href="#">Erasmus charter for higher education</a> <a href="#">Erasmus charter for higher education 2021-2027 guidelines</a>	
15)	23. [...] calls on the Commission to make every effort to expedite the roll-out of the European Student Card;	Regarding the call on the Commission to make every effort to expedite the roll-out of the European Student Card		The goal of the Commission is to have full deployment of the <a href="#">European student card initiative</a> during 2021. The initiative will develop an online one-stop-shop	

<sup>9</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/resources/documents/applicants/higher-education-charter\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/resources/documents/applicants/higher-education-charter_en)

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		Initiative <sup>10</sup> , the Commission agrees that this initiative will make the management of mobility easier, more efficient and greener for higher education institutions. The Commission will start the gradual rollout of these services starting in 2021, with the aim to reach all mobile students in Europe by 2025 at the latest.		through the Erasmus+ Mobile App for students to manage all administrative steps related to their mobility period - before, during and after their stay.	
16)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to set up a SALTO platform for greening;	<u>Consolidated reply:</u> As for the call on the Commission to work with stakeholders in order to develop a list of recommendations based on the analysis of good practices, to improve communication and to set up a SALTO (Support, Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities) platform for greening, the Commission is considering to set up a support network with the national agencies to this effect. This network would gather and share good practices, build capacity for green practices within national agencies and elaborate 'eco-tips' for participants and organisations with a view to making their mobility and activities more sustainable. The Commission is also exploring the possibility of introducing an eco-label to give visibility to projects meeting certain sustainability standards.		Although the Commission replied to this point, it is unclear whether a specific platform on SALTO will be set up. No information available publicly.	
17)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to disseminate as widely as possible the annual report on this priority as well as the toolkit for teachers; draws attention, in this regard, to the importance of developing European e-learning platforms that will make it possible, in the event of a crisis such as COVID-19, to ensure the continuity of learning;	In relation to the value of the 'eTwinning' network <sup>11</sup> , particularly its annual theme for 2020 on sustainability and climate change, and in relation to the calls on the Commission to disseminate as widely as possible the annual report on this priority as well as the toolkit for teachers, the Commission will continue using the 'eTwinning' network to promote more sustainable practices and activities among teachers.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">eTwinning network</a> ).	

<sup>10</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/education/education-in-the-eu/european-student-card-initiative\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/education/education-in-the-eu/european-student-card-initiative_en)

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.etwinning.net/en/pub/index.htm>

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18)	26. Urges the Commission and the Member States to take measures to support the development of school programmes on climate change and sustainability, in both primary and secondary education;	As for the call on the Commission to take measures to support the development of school programmes on climate change and sustainability, the future Erasmus programme will support the development of education programmes, awareness raising and enhancement of knowledge in the field of climate change, the environment and sustainability. As announced in its recent Communication on achieving the European Education Area by 2025 <sup>12</sup> , the Commission will launch an Education for Climate Coalition to mobilise expertise, provide resources for networking and support creative approaches with teachers, pupils and students.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European education area</a> ).	
19)	27. Calls on the Commission, in the initiatives it takes to coordinate the European Higher Education Area and the European Education Area, to include a list of green criteria for regional and national education authorities on the facilities made available to schools, the inclusion of institutions in public transport networks and ensuring respect for the environment and energy resources;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (green criteria).		Not mentioned.	
20)	31. Urges the Commission to explore which programme actions can be developed in depopulated rural areas where active community engagement can help, for example, in promoting nature conservation and cultural heritage curation;	Concerning the call on the Commission to explore which programme actions can be developed in depopulated rural areas, the future Erasmus programme will aim to increase the number of mobility opportunities in green forward-looking fields. For example, study periods abroad, traineeships, youth or classrooms exchanges, which foster the development of competences, enhance career prospects and engage participants in subject areas which are strategic for sustainable growth, including rural development (sustainable farming, management of natural		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Erasmus+ programme guide</a> ).	

<sup>12</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/education/sites/education/files/document-library-docs/eea-communication-sept2020\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/education/sites/education/files/document-library-docs/eea-communication-sept2020_en.pdf)

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		resources, soil protection, bio agriculture), will be encouraged.			
21)	37. Calls on the Commission and national agencies to promote projects in less popular destinations to stimulate the development of the local economy and sustainability, while encouraging the exploration of new destinations;	As for the promotion of the European Solidarity Corps projects in less popular destinations to stimulate the development of the local economy and sustainability, the national agencies are required to attract new organisations to the European Solidarity Corps to cover all regions, including remote ones. The Commission could envisage stepping up the promotion of such projects.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Solidarity Corps projects</a> ).	
22)	39. Calls on the Commission and the national desks to consult stakeholders from the cultural and creative sectors and to collect information on existing charters in the various fields of artistic activity, with a view to drawing up a charter with a set of environmental principles that every participant in the programme must observe;	Concerning the call on the Commission to consult stakeholders from the cultural and creative sectors and to collect information on existing charters in the various fields of artistic activity, the Commission will use relevant working groups for this purpose. These groups are composed of Member States' experts set up to implement the Council's Work Plan for Culture <sup>13</sup> , which includes "Sustainability in cultural heritage" and "Culture as a driver for sustainable development" among its six priorities. Three expert groups focus on green and/ or climate-related aspects in line with their mandates. Moreover, the Commission will soon launch a new Voices of Culture dialogue with representatives from the cultural and creative sectors on the topic of culture and sustainable development.		In line with the <a href="#">new European agenda for culture</a> and the <a href="#">Council work plan for culture 2019-2022</a> , work continues with the Member States and stakeholders to foster the sector's adaptation to climate change and to promote the cultural dimension of sustainable development. An <a href="#">amended Council work plan for culture 2019-2022</a> recognises culture as a driver of sustainable development. An action plan is expected in the second half of 2022. Brainstorming report ' <a href="#">Culture and the Sustainable Development Goals: Challenges and Opportunities</a> ' result of a meeting organised by Voices of Culture on 2-3 December 2020.	
23)	40. Calls on the Commission to undertake comprehensive research and consult with stakeholders to develop a sector-specific strategy and a 'good environmental practice' guide covering audiovisual and cultural production, dissemination and event organisation, with a particular focus on transport, energy, resource-	Regarding the call to undertake comprehensive research and consult with stakeholders to develop a sector-specific strategy and a 'good environmental practice' guide covering audiovisual and cultural production, dissemination and event organisation, the Commission will encourage European professional networks (including those supported by the programme) and representatives of		<a href="#">Greening the creative industries</a> : improving policy practices for the European audio-visual industry. <a href="#">Greening the audio-visual industry - baseline study executive summary</a> .	

<sup>13</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/culture/policies/strategic-framework-eus-cultural-policy>

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	efficiency and waste management and with the aim of making the practices concerned standard for all projects financed by the programme;	the different sectors to play an active role in the collection and dissemination of good practices at European level. The cultural and audiovisual sectors clearly show its increasing concern for climate change and environmental sustainability and for the role they can play in raising awareness on those issues.			
24)	41. [...] calls on the Commission to lay down common green public procurement criteria for the cultural sector and to develop a tool to evaluate the environmental impact of cultural events; emphasises, furthermore, the environmental impact of audiovisual content production and calls on the Commission to use the MEDIA strand of Creative Europe to promote best practices in the audiovisual sector, with respect to sustainability, energy efficiency and the protection of the environment;	In relation to the call on the Commission to lay down common green public procurement criteria for the cultural sector and to use the MEDIA strand of Creative Europe to promote best practices in the audiovisual sector, with respect to sustainability, energy efficiency and the protection of the environment, the Commission will take a gradual approach. This will aim at raising awareness, highlighting best practices, and encouraging beneficiaries to start to implement greening measures, which will result in concrete economic savings and more effectiveness in the implementation of the future projects.		The new <a href="#">Creative Europe MEDIA programme</a> supports a “greening priority” in the practice of the calls. In several schemes, applicants will be encouraged to submit sustainability strategies. This is not mandatory, but will be recognised in award criteria if evidence is presented of commitment to green solutions. MEDIA thus introduces <a href="#">financial incentives for green practices</a> , including reduction of air travel as well as strengthening green skills and green innovation.	
25)	42. Calls on the Commission to include sustainability and respect for the environment in the selection and the evaluation criteria for the European Capitals of Culture;	As for the call to include sustainability and respect for the environment in the selection and the evaluation criteria for the European Capitals of Culture <sup>14</sup> , the criteria for this action are explicitly specified in Article 5 of Decision 445/2014/EU of the European Parliament and the Council. New criteria can only be added through an amendment to this decision. The Commission underlines that, as indicated in Article 2 of the decision, one of the general objectives of the European Capitals of Culture is to foster the contribution of culture to the long-term development of cities. Therefore, upcoming European Capitals of Culture do include environmental considerations in the planning and implementation of their title-years. Indeed, ecology		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Decision 445/2014/EU</a> ).	

<sup>14</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/actions/capitals-culture_en)

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		<p>becomes very often a strong focus of such years, such as in Bad Ischl (Austria), Tartu (Estonia) or Bodo (Norway in 2024).</p>			
26)	<p>43. Calls on the Commission to authorise, as a trans-sectoral measure, the establishment of a European network of environmental, climate and sustainability consultants to advise project developers and Creative Europe Desks; considers that best practices should be shared and made public;</p>	<p>Concerning the call on the Commission to authorise the establishment of a European network of environmental, climate and sustainability consultants to advise project developers and Creative Europe desks, the Commission will explore with the desks how such a network of consultants could be put in place in a transparent and efficient way. In this regard, the Commission will take into account the diversity of the sectors covered by the programme.</p> <p>As for the fact that many beneficiaries are small and struggling with administrative requirements, and regarding the call on the Commission to provide guidance to national agencies and Creative Europe desks in this respect, the Commission confirms that micro and small organisations represent more than 70% of Creative Europe beneficiaries. The Commission intends to further facilitate access to Creative Europe cooperation projects through simplification. It intends to increase co-financing rates and to guide Creative Europe desks so that they can help applicants build transnational partnerships.</p>		<p>The Commission is preparing a proposal on a Council recommendation on education for environmental sustainability. See public consultation results: <a href="#">Environmental sustainability – education and training</a>.</p> <p>The Creative Europe programme 2021-2027 has a budget of €2.44 billion, compared to €1.47 billion of the previous programme (2014-2020). This includes easier access to funding through higher co-financing rates (greater contribution levels from Creative Europe for projects).</p>	



## 4.1.10.2. CULT Resolution 2: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on achieving an effective policy legacy for the European Year of Cultural Heritage

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Achieving an effective policy legacy for the European Year of Cultural Heritage	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0008/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2194(INI)</a> CULT	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 0021	Specific reply			
1)	3. Stresses that languages enable and promote the richness and diversity of European cultural heritage, as mother tongues are vectors of values and knowledge which are often used to transmit intangible cultural heritage; urges the Commission and the Member States to take greater action to protect, develop, and promote language diversity in the digital age, also by setting aside a sufficient budget for policies dealing with languages classified as endangered and developing awareness among EU citizens about the linguistic and cultural richness the communities concerned represent;	In relation to the protection and promotion of language diversity in the digital age (paragraph 3), the Commission reiterates that it remains committed to providing policy support and funding for inclusion and respect for the rich cultural diversity of Europe, which is one of the priorities and objectives of the Commission. In this respect, the Commission will closely monitor the implementation of the Communication on achieving the European Education Area by 2025 (C (2020) 625 final). The priority ambition of building a European Education Area should support Member States in reaching a large number of underlying goals, including promoting common values, inclusive education and language aware schools. It should also foster awareness of Europe's shared cultural and linguistic heritage and its diversity. The Council Recommendation (2019/C 189/03) on a comprehensive approach to the teaching and learning of languages includes regional or minority languages in its over-arching strategy. The Commission notes that the EU Roma Strategic Framework <sup>15</sup> for equality, inclusion and participation 2020-2030 as well as the proposal for a Council Recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  - <a href="#">Communication on achieving the European education area by 2025 (C(2020) 625 final)</a> , new funding programmes for the period 2021-2027 in the fields of education and culture, Erasmus+ and Creative Europe.  - <a href="#">EU Roma strategic framework<sup>16</sup> for equality, inclusion and participation 2020-2030</a> as well as the <a href="#">Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation (COM/2020/621)</a> will promote awareness of Roma art, history and culture.  The Commission presents progress on key indicators on education and training as part of the annual <a href="#">education and training monitor</a> . It will develop a new approach to indicators and targets for the European education area. The Commission will publish a progress report in 2022 and a full report in 2025.	

<sup>15</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_1813](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1813)

<sup>16</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_1813](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1813)

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		participation (COM/2020/621) will promote awareness of Roma art, history and culture. The Commission stresses that the new funding programmes 2021-2027 in the fields of education and culture, Erasmus+ and Creative Europe, are accessible for small regional and minority language communities.			
2)	4. Reminds the Commission and the Member States of the need to fully include the cultural heritage of the minorities present in Europe in any reflection on the European heritage, by committing themselves to recognising and promoting their contribution to the cultural, linguistic and artistic wealth and diversity of the Union and endeavouring to establish and implement concerted and coordinated measures for the sustainable management and promotion of these cultures;	Regarding the inclusion of cultural heritage of minorities, the Commission highlights that, while the rights of persons belonging to minorities is one of the values on which the Union is founded, the EU has no general legislative competence specifically on the protection of national minorities. The Commission Communication, adopted on 15 January 2021, on the European Citizens' Initiative 'Minority SafePack – one million signatures for diversity in Europe' (C(2021) 171 final) spells out how the full implementation of legislation and policies already in place in a large array of policy areas will improve the protection of persons belonging to national and linguistic minorities, and strengthen cultural and linguistic diversity in the Union.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (communication adopted on 15 January 2021 on the European citizens' initiative 'Minority SafePack – one million signatures for diversity in Europe', <a href="#">Minority SafePack</a> ).	
3)	5. Highlights the role of European and pan-European cultural events and traditional cultural festivals in raising awareness of Europe's cultural richness and diversity; encourages the Member States to promote and support such activities and to protect their traditions; urges the Commission to consider financing such initiatives;	In relation to cultural events and traditional festivals (paragraph 5), the Commission shares the Parliament's view of their importance in raising awareness of European cultural diversity. The Commission continues to finance festivals and mobility of artists under cooperation projects through its Creative Europe programme, and this remains a priority under the 2021-2027 funding period. One example of Creative Europe's support to festivals and to cultural heritage is the project Heritart <sup>17</sup> , which developed a new model for the promotion of archaeological sites through artistic performances and organised two festivals, in Italy		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Creative Europe programme</a> , project <a href="#">Heritart</a> , Creative Europe - <a href="#">perform Europe</a> ).	

<sup>17</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/ce-project-details/#project/583908-CREA-1-2017-1-IT-CULT-COOP1>

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		and Croatia. The European Festivals Association (EFA) is also financed by Creative Europe. EFA participates widely and is one member of the consortium implementing the Creative Europe initiative Perform Europe <sup>18</sup> , which was launched in January 2021. Perform Europe will design new support schemes for more sustainable and inclusive circulation of performing arts. Until 2019, the Commission and the Parliament supported Europe for Festivals, Festivals for Europe (EFFE), an action initiated by EFA. EFFE offers a searchable database for audiences all over Europe to discover all art festivals.			
4)	6. Stresses the importance of all types of education – formal, non-formal and informal – relating to cultural heritage and humanities, including history and philosophy, at all ages; believes that special attention should be paid to pupils and students with disabilities and to those from disadvantaged backgrounds; reiterates the significance of including various artistic forms such as music, film, theatre, literature, design and architecture in school curricula or in curriculum support activities; believes that various existing materials produced on the occasion of the EYCH, such as the relevant eTwinning kit, should be promoted more actively; calls on the Commission to more comprehensively integrate cultural heritage in its strategy for a European Education Area, in order to help students develop a strong sense of European citizenship;	In relation to the integration of cultural heritage in its strategy for a European Education Area (EEA) (paragraph 6), the Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of all types of education, including artistic forms, to develop a strong sense of European citizenship. The European Council conclusions of 14 December 2017 stressed that “education and culture are key to building inclusive and cohesive societies, and to sustaining our competitiveness”. This approach is reflected in the vision put forward in the EEA Communication (COM/2020/625 final), and supported at expert level by the definition of inclusive education agreed by the ET 2020 Working Group on Promoting Common Values and Inclusive Education. The Working Group on Promoting Common Values and Inclusive Education, within the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training (ET 2020), has promoted intercultural dialogue through all forms of learning. The EEA Communication foresees that the Commission will convene Member State experts and stakeholders through dedicated platforms for mutual		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Communication COM/2020/625</a> on achieving the European education area by 2025.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Council recommendation</a> on promoting common values, inclusive education and the European dimension of teaching.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Activities of working groups</a> dedicated to the implementation of the European education area.</li> </ul>	

<sup>18</sup> <https://performeurope.eu/>

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		<p>learning and cooperation to support initiatives dedicated to inclusion and equality in education. As underlined by the Parliament, the Commission believes that different education and cultural initiatives should be complementary to strengthen inclusion and promote citizenship. Through the Erasmus+ programme, the Commission has continued to support Member States and stakeholders in implementing the Council Recommendation of 22 May 2018 on promoting common values, inclusive education, and the European dimension of teaching (ST/9010/2018/INIT), and thereby build democratic education environments free from bullying, harmful speech and disinformation.</p>			
5)	<p>9. Expresses its concern about the growing lack of skilled craftspeople, restoration professionals and heritage experts and the difficulties in attracting young people to learn these types of skills; stresses the lack of systemic approach and efficient mechanisms such as training courses in ancestral techniques for transmitting the relevant skills and knowledge, which is putting European heritage at risk; believes that in future quality preservation of cultural heritage will only be possible if the relevant skills and knowledge are comprehensively preserved, including via digital means, and passed on; calls on the Commission, therefore, to ensure that future initiatives on preservation of cultural heritage include the preservation of the necessary practices and knowledge; recalls the value of exchanges, and highlights in this regard the importance of the Erasmus+ programme, which also enables mobility of apprentices;</p>	<p>In relation to the preservation of the necessary practices and knowledge for cultural heritage, and the importance of the Erasmus+ programme, (paragraph 9), the Commission has launched two recent projects, which focus on the safeguarding of skills for cultural heritage. The Erasmus+ CHARTER project, under the European Cultural Heritage Skills Alliance, focuses on knowledge areas of Cultural Heritage and on core and transversal skills, including digital, technological and green adaptation skills. The Creative Europe INCREAS project is developing innovative and creative educational solutions for the heritage sector, like digital skills modules, workshops, study visits, and a structured peer-to-peer exchange programme. The latter will be aimed at preserving traditional and at risk craftsmanship skills by attracting young people to the sector. The project will create a prototype of the European Competence &amp; Community Centre for Heritage Assets, focused on built heritage competences. Moreover, the Commission recently launched the European Competence Centre for digital preservation and conservation of cultural heritage, a collaborative digital space for cultural heritage conservation. The Centre, funded under Horizon 2020, will</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Erasmus+ CHARTER project</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Creative Europe INCREAS project</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">European competence centre</a> for digital preservation and conservation of cultural heritage</li> <li>- <a href="#">European framework for action on cultural heritage</a></li> </ul>	

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		map research, provide interdisciplinary expertise in digitisation (particularly in 3D), set up a collaborative digital space for cultural heritage conservation and facilitate best practices and access to repositories of data, metadata, standards and guidelines.			
6)	22. Calls for a comprehensive update to the Commission's recommendation of 27 October 2011 on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation, in order to reflect technological progress and the challenges and opportunities of the past decade; considers, however, that the focus on digital heritage should not come at the expense of protecting existing tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the related jobs;	The Commission welcomes the call of the Parliament for a comprehensive update to the Commission's Recommendation 2011/711/EU on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation (paragraph 22), which is the Commission's main policy tool for digital cultural heritage. Some of the challenges faced by the cultural heritage sector when the Recommendation was adopted are still present today, and additional difficulties have arisen since. In a context driven by an urgent need to protect and preserve European cultural heritage at risk, and to exploit the opportunities brought by major technological advances, the Commission is evaluating the Recommendation's overall performance and relevance to the cultural heritage sector, its users and to the public. The Commission held a series of consultation activities with Member States, stakeholders and citizens, including an open public consultation. Respondents to the open public consultation underlined the key role played by digital technologies during the COVID-19 pandemic, and in the future. Moreover, most of them considered that the EU and Member States should intensify their actions to help cultural heritage institutions to address the challenges, and seize the opportunities of the digital era. The evaluation is in its final stages and will soon be made public. It will be the basis for the revision of the recommendation, planned for the second quarter of 2021.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  - Commission recommendation of 10 November 2021 on a common European data space for cultural heritage ( <a href="#">C(2021) 7953</a> ).  - Digitisation and online access of cultural material and digital preservation ( <a href="#">evaluation</a> ).	
7)	25. Points out that the existence of cultural heritage sites encourages people to travel and learn about different societies and cultures;	Regarding the role that cultural heritage plays in encouraging people to travel and the involvement of young people from disadvantaged backgrounds		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	<p>recalls that 72 % of those surveyed aged between 15 and 24 agree that the presence of cultural heritage can have an influence on their holiday destination; highlights in this regard the role the DiscoverEU initiative can play; notes, however, that the initiative has not benefited youth equally; calls on the Commission to find ways for better involvement of young people from socially disadvantaged backgrounds and those from rural and remote areas of the Member States, as well as from Member States without good rail links to other EU countries;</p>	<p>(paragraph 25), every year, the DiscoverEU initiative gives young people the opportunity to discover Europe through learning experiences, travelling predominantly by train. In 2018, DiscoverEU linked its activities to the European Year of Cultural Heritage. Since then, DiscoverEU contributed to the promotion of cultural heritage sites through the development of a cultural travel track. Through targeted measures, such as outreach activities or pre-departure information meetings, the Commission aims to encourage young people to visit lesser-known destinations in Europe, particularly destinations located in more remote areas and the periphery of Europe. The current application process for DiscoverEU accommodates young people from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. For example, young people facing economic obstacles can take shorter trips and are able to travel in groups. Additionally, young people with special needs or those from rural and remote areas are eligible for extra assistance. The Commission is currently working to enhance the inclusiveness of DiscoverEU with the Erasmus+ National Agencies.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">DiscoverEU</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Commission implementing decision</a> - framework of inclusion measures of Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps 2021-27 (October 2021). As an integral part of their work programmes, the Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps national agencies shall develop inclusion action plans.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Implementation guidelines</a> - Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps Inclusion and Diversity Strategy (April 2021).</li> </ul>	
8)	<p>29. Is concerned about the impact on cultural heritage of pollution, vandalism, theft, poorly managed tourism and uncontrolled development, as well as of global warming and climate change, in particular due to increased occurrences of extreme weather events, including torrential rain, heatwaves, floods, fires and wind risk; stresses the need for action, including through knowledge sharing between the Member States, and calls on the Commission to propose concrete actions for preserving and protecting cultural heritage in light of these natural and human-made hazards;</p>	<p>In terms of impact on cultural heritage of poorly managed tourism, uncontrolled development, global warming and climate change (paragraph 29), the Commission organised expert groups under the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on sustainable cultural tourism, climate change and cultural heritage, and on the cultural dimension of sustainable development. The OMC group on sustainable cultural tourism published a report in 2019, which includes the first definition of sustainable cultural tourism, as well as recommendations and guidelines for policymakers and 27 case studies illustrating best practices in both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. The OMC groups on Cultural Heritage and Climate Change mitigation and on the Cultural Dimension of Sustainable Development met for the first time in January 2021. The Cultural Heritage group</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Commission organised <a href="#">expert groups</a> under the Open Method of Coordination, such as those on cultural heritage and climate change mitigation and on the cultural dimension of sustainable development.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Sustainable cultural tourism</a>: A mapping document for the Open Method of Coordination.</li> <li>- Horizon Europe <a href="#">Cluster 2 - culture, creativity &amp; inclusive society</a>.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>will examine how to build resilience in the face of climate change, and how cultural heritage can play an important role in mitigating the effects of climate change, in line with the goals of the Green Deal. The OMC group on Sustainable Development will concentrate on how to integrate cultural policies and perspectives into national sustainable development practices. It will also address how to further strengthen the contribution of the cultural sectors and culture to sustainable development.</p> <p>Moreover, the Commission funds projects that work on the safeguard of cultural heritage and its resilience against the effects of natural disasters and climate-related hazards, particularly under Horizon 2020. The Horizon Europe programme, under Cluster 2 dedicated to “Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society”, will promote Research and Innovation on the green protection and restoration of cultural heritage; enhancement of and engagement with cultural and creative industries and sectors in order to sustain regional/ local development and job’s creation; the role of games in culture and in shaping European societies; research on innovative and participatory management and sustainable financing of Museums and other Cultural Institutions including the promotion of a Cloud for Cultural Heritage; preventing and fighting illicit trafficking in cultural goods and for the protection of endangered cultural heritage; on preserving cultural heritage with advanced digital technologies and also, increasing the international competitiveness of the European film-making and music sectors.</p>			
9)	30. Underlines the role of civil society and the significance and value of volunteering for protecting and even discovering cultural heritage and highlighting its importance, as well as the knowledge, expertise and energy that volunteers bring to the cause; calls on the Commission and	Regarding the role of volunteering in promoting and discovering cultural heritage (paragraph 30), the Commission will continue to foster the desire of young people to express their solidarity and make a meaningful contribution to society. With a dedicated budget of more than EUR 1 billion for the period of 2021-2027 in current		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Solidarity Corps</a> ).	

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	the Member States to continue to support actions in this regard; notes the role that the European Solidarity Corps can play in enabling young people to become involved in preserving and renovating Europe's heritage and raising awareness;	prices, the European Solidarity Corps programme will offer solidarity activities to support people and organisations at national, regional and local levels in their efforts to cope with different challenges and crises. This may include projects that raise awareness of European cultural heritage or projects that aim to protect, preserve and promote cultural heritage.			
10)	34. Calls on the Commission to adopt a more integrated approach towards cultural heritage, giving equal treatment to tangible, intangible, natural and digital heritage and approaching these dimensions as being interconnected and inseparable;	The Commission stressed that a more integrated approach towards cultural heritage (paragraph 34), is the basis of all its actions on cultural heritage. From March 2017 until June 2019, an Interservice Group of the relevant Directorate Generals in the Commission met to discuss synergies and exchange information about the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 and its legacy, which fed into the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage. This integrated approach is promoted and put into practice through the Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage, as well as through the exchanges of the Commission's expert group on cultural heritage. The Framework cuts across different EU policy areas, reflecting the mainstreaming of cultural heritage in different policies. This is also evident from the several EU programmes that fund projects working for the safeguard and promotion of cultural heritage.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  - An interservice group of the relevant directorates general in the Commission - An <a href="#">expert group on cultural heritage</a> - <a href="#">European year of cultural heritage 2018, European framework for action on cultural heritage</a>	
11)	37. Is of the view that the findings and recommendations of the relevant studies commissioned by the Commission should be reflected in its actions for preserving cultural heritage;	The Commission regards the findings and recommendations of studies on cultural heritage (paragraph 37) with great importance. For this reason, it disseminates, circulates and shares them with relevant stakeholders within its networks and at relevant events. These studies often feed into the work plan for culture, the deliberations of the Cultural Affairs Committee and the work of expert groups under the Open Method of Coordination. For instance, the study on " <i>Safeguarding Cultural Heritage from Natural and Man-made disasters</i> " is included in the mandate of the OMC group on climate		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. These studies feed into the work plan for culture, the deliberations of the Cultural Affairs Committee and the work of expert groups under the Open Method of Coordination.  - <a href="#">Safeguarding cultural heritage from natural and man-made disasters</a> - <a href="#">Carrying capacity at sensitive cultural heritage sites</a>	



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		change and cultural heritage. Moreover, the studies produced as part of the work of the OMC groups are reflected in the recommendations of those groups. This is the case of the study on <i>"Carrying Capacity in sensitive cultural sites"</i> , which was part of the deliberations and recommendations of the OMC group on sustainable cultural tourism.			
12)	38. Reiterates its request to the Commission concerning the setting-up of a single EU portal to be called 'Know Europe', bringing together information from all the EU programmes funding cultural heritage, together with the establishment of a common approach within the Commission through improved cooperation across the different policy areas relating to cultural heritage;	In relation to a portal with all information about EU programmes funding cultural heritage (paragraph 38), in 2020 the Commission completely updated and revamped its culture website. This includes an entire new section dedicated to cultural heritage and to the Commission's policies and actions supporting it. A page is specifically dedicated to funding opportunities for cultural heritage under the different EU programmes. In addition, the Commission is currently in the process of preparing new user-friendly tools for cultural stakeholders, which will inform them about funding opportunities for cultural and creative sectors under various 2021-2027 EU programmes. The Commission recognises the importance of informing the cultural heritage sector about funding instruments that are complementary to public support. To this end, in January 2021 the Commission organised a workshop on complementary sources of funding for cultural heritage, in order for Member States and heritage stakeholders to share best practices and examples. A non-paper on the topic was prepared and will be published on the Commission's website by the end of April.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request: - In 2020, the Commission completely updated and revamped its culture website; to this end, in January 2021, the Commission organised a workshop. - The Commission published the information on the <a href="#">workshop on complementary funding cultural heritage</a> . - <a href="#">Background paper and selected good practices</a> , March 2021.	
13)	44. Welcomes the quick response and the expression of solidarity by the cultural and creative sectors during the COVID-19 crisis by making cultural heritage widely and freely available online to the public; is alarmed at the	In terms of the COVID-19 pandemic (paragraph 44), the Commission is aware of its devastating impacts on the cultural and cultural heritage sectors. Analyses of the impact have already been carried out by Member States and shared with members of the Cultural Affairs		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:	

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	<p>tremendous impact that the fallout from COVID-19 will have on cultural heritage and the cultural and creative sectors; calls on the Commission to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the pandemic on the relevant sectors and the cultural heritage sector in particular; urges the Commission and the Member States to offer adequate and targeted financial support to alleviate the crisis in these sectors and aid the people employed in them, including access to social benefits for those in non-standard forms of employment;</p>	<p>Committee in the Council of the EU. Heritage stakeholder organisations have also undertaken studies and surveys on the impacts and consequences of the pandemic, and these are regularly shared via the Commission's expert group on cultural heritage. The Commission has mobilised all the instruments at its disposal to support the cultural and creative sectors, including the heritage sector, since the beginning of the pandemic. Maximum flexibility of rules was applied under the Creative Europe programme for ongoing and planned actions, with several deadlines extended and the launch of new, dedicated calls.</p> <p>The Commission issued horizontal support measures in favour of the cultural and creative sectors since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as the State aid Temporary Framework, the temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives (CRII and CRII Plus). Additionally, the Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe package (REACT-EU) will bring additional resources for the cohesion policy for 2021-2022, thanks to the new temporary instrument NextGenerationEU (European Union Recovery Instrument).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Overview of EU action</a> to the coronavirus outbreak in support of the cultural and creative sectors.</li> <li>- <a href="#">REACT-EU, NextGenerationEU, implementation report on SURE</a>, coronavirus response investment initiatives (<a href="#">CRII</a> and <a href="#">CRII Plus</a>).</li> </ul>	
15)	<p>45. Calls for increased efforts to build on the momentum of the EYCH in order to develop it into a durable policy legacy at local, regional, national and European levels, since this in its turn would make a positive economic, cultural and social contribution and help develop the sense of belonging to the European cultural space for all Europeans, as well as that of shared responsibility for preserving, enriching and promoting cultural heritage; invites the Commission to consider organising another European Year of Cultural Heritage in the future;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the call to build on the momentum of the <a href="#">European Year of Cultural Heritage</a> - EYCH (paragraph 45), and supports the efforts to transform it into a durable policy legacy. As an example of this support, the Commission developed the <a href="#">European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage</a> in 2019, precisely to embed a durable policy legacy of the EYCH. The Framework promotes and puts into practice an integrated and participatory approach to cultural heritage, and contributes to the mainstreaming of cultural heritage across EU policies, reflecting the common set-up for heritage-related activities at European level. It also ensures its legacy by developing over 60 concrete actions, which</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">European framework for action on cultural heritage</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Creative Europe</a> programme 2021-2027</li> <li>- <a href="#">Joint action plan with the Committee of the Regions</a></li> <li>- An <a href="#">expert group on cultural heritage</a></li> </ul>	

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		<p>respond to five pillars pertaining to inclusiveness, sustainability, resilience, innovation and global partnerships, which includes the setting up of the Commission's Cultural Heritage Expert Group. This group is composed of representatives from Member States, key stakeholders as well as a number of individual experts and provides the Commission with advice and expertise. It also serves as a platform for consultation and the exchange of information on cultural heritage policies in order to support the implementation of the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage.</p> <p>The ambitious Creative Europe programme 2021-2027 will significantly reinforce the support to European cultural and creative sectors. Its initial budget of over EUR 1.8 billion in current prices, topped up by EUR 0.6 billion in 2018 prices (related to the technical adjustment mechanism foreseen in the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation), is considerably higher than the amount available for 2014-2020 programme. It includes a new sectorial approach in its CULTURE strand, for the first time ever addressing the specific needs of some key cultural and creative sectors, amongst them cultural heritage, with special types of action to complement and support the policy legacy of EYCH.</p> <p>Additionally, the Commission recalls its Joint Action Plan with the Committee of the Regions. With its concrete actions, the Commission aims at adopting a strategic approach to cultural heritage, with the involvement of regional and local authorities. The Action Plan intends to increase the administrative and implementation capacity of the Regions to not leave anyone behind, reducing the innovation divide and at building a well interconnected innovation ecosystem in Europe, including in the field of cultural heritage.</p>			

4.1.10.3. CULT Resolution 3: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on shaping digital education policy

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Shaping digital education policy	25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0095/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2135(INI)</a> CULT	<a href="#">SP(2021)345</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 August 2021	Specific reply			
1)	4. Notes, however, that effective delivery of the Plan also depends on coordination across a broad range of programmes and among the Member States; calls on the Commission to ensure effective synergies between the different programmes and more consistent and effective coordination across all relevant digital education policies at the EU level with a view to reducing fragmentation and avoiding overlaps between national and European funding instruments and policies and thereby increasing impact;	The Commission fully recognises the importance of ensuring synergies and coordination across European digital education policies and funds to ensure greater impact in the digital education field (point 4). This approach is reflected in the comprehensive nature of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, which takes a holistic approach, brings together the work of more than five Commission services and leverages a number of European funding instruments (Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, Connecting Europe Facility, European Social Fund, Recovery and Resilience Facility and others). To promote greater coherence in digital education initiatives, the Commission has launched an internal inter-service group, which brings together services working on the implementation of the Digital Education Action Plan, but also such working on digital education initiatives more broadly.				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">digital education action plan 2021-2027</a> ), an internal inter-service group).	
2)	8. Notes that the new Plan sets specific targets to address persistent digital education gaps, such as with respect to connectivity, digital skills and online learning content; welcomes the Commission's scheduled mid-term review of the plan and its intention to ramp up data collection; calls on the Commission to develop comprehensive monitoring system for all digital education policies which should be used to share good practice across the EU and feed into the mid-term review; reiterates the need for a clear	The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of sharing good practices and following more closely digital education policies across the Union (point 8). To help address data and knowledge gaps in relation to digital policies, the Commission is financially supporting the Member States' participation in cross-national data collection. To support exchanges on the implementation of digital education in the Member States, the Commission is working on the set up of a network of National Advisory Services. In addition, the Commission is working on bringing more closely together national agencies				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">SALTO</a> ).  A <a href="#">first meeting</a> of the national advisory services took place in September 2021.	

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	implementation timetable and for clear benchmarks and milestones to be presented to both Parliament and Council; remains convinced that the plan needs a clearer governance and coordination structure, in which Parliament should be involved, to monitor developments and performance on an ongoing basis; calls on the Commission, therefore, to establish a forum bringing together the Member States, Parliament and other relevant stakeholders and experts, including education providers and civil society organisations;	implementing the Erasmus+ programme through a dedicated SALTO ("Support for Advanced Learning and Training Opportunities") on digital education. [...]			
		In alignment with the multi-stakeholder approach of the Digital Education Hub, the Commission will organise the first Digital Education Stakeholder Forum in the first quarter of 2022, bringing together key players and organisations in digital education from the public and private sector at European, national and local level (point 8).		Throughout 2022, the Commission will put in place an <a href="#">intensive stakeholder dialogue process</a> , including bilateral meetings and a community of practice.	
3)	9. Urges the Commission to increase the role and visibility of education, including digital education, in the European Semester exercise and include in its focus references to the economic impact of education to include social objectives and the quality of educational provision;	Regarding the integration of digital education in the European Semester process (point 9), the Commission underlines that education and skills are already deeply rooted in the process. For instance, in 2019, all the Member States received a Country-Specific Recommendation in this area and specific reference to digital learning was made for seven Member States. With the pandemic, digital education has gained more prominence in the Semester, becoming a clear focal point of the 2020 Country-Specific Recommendations. In particular, digital education or skills were mentioned in the Recommendations of fourteen Member States and are covered in several others as part of broader recommendations on education and skills.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (country - specific recommendations).	
4)	10. [...] urges the Commission to work quickly to bring forward the date of publication of the draft Recommendation to 2021;	The Commission welcomes the recognition of the ambition of launching a Strategic Dialogue with the Member States (point 10) on key enabling factors of digital education and informs that work on the action is underway and will include the rollout out of a dedicated Digital Education Strategic Dialogue Group. Given the complexity of the exercise and keeping in mind that its areas of focus cut across different policy intervention areas (e.g. tackling connectivity gaps, promoting guidelines for digital		The Commission launched a <a href="#">structured dialogue</a> with Member States in October 2021. A <a href="#">Council recommendation</a> is expected in Q4 2022.	

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		pedagogy) and the need to allow for ample consultation at the Member State level, the adoption of a possible Recommendation is expected by the end of 2022. The action will take into consideration the differing levels of technological advancement and readiness across the Union and will pay special attention to addressing accessibility and availability of assistive technologies as a key enabling factor for digital education (point 39).			
5)	11. Calls on the Commission, while respecting the principle of subsidiarity to supervise implementation at national level and ensure fair representation and independence within the hubs and advisory services and in stakeholder consultation; calls on the Commission to fully involve Parliament increasing European and national hubs and advisory services and in nominating relevant stakeholders; reminds the Commission, when it develops the concept for the planned European Exchange Platform, to avoid overlap and duplication with the aims of the hub;	The Digital Education Hub will also have a key role in the process, being a single space for exchange and co-operation, information sharing and mapping, and enabling innovation in digital education. Work on the implementation of the Digital Education Hub is ongoing with the aim of being operational by the end of 2021. The Hub will stimulate dialogue between Member States, private and public sectors, on broker information, data, and choices across policies, research, and practices, thus linking top down and bottom up approaches to digital education issues. The Commission encourages the European Parliament to follow the implementation of the Hub and to suggest possible stakeholders, organisations, experts that could contribute to its community (point 11).		<a href="#">Official launch</a> of the digital education hub is in January 2022.	
6)	12. Underlines the need for the European Union to act as a global reference in terms of quality digital education and calls on the Commission to work closely with relevant global and regional institutions and stakeholders to boost access to quality digital education across the world;	Regarding the importance of ensuring that the EU is a global reference for high-quality digital education (point 12), the Commission underlines that the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 has a strong international dimension. It promotes cooperation on the global scale through the Team Europe approach, and addresses strategic goals in priority regions, such as the Western Balkans, South and Eastern Neighbourhood, and Africa. In particular, the Action Plan contributes to the Digital Agenda for the Western Balkans, the EU4Digital Initiative and will contribute to the Western Balkans Agenda on Innovation, Research, Education, Culture, Youth and Sport.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">digital education hackathon</a> , <a href="#">SELFIE</a> , <a href="#">EU code week</a> ).	

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		A number of European initiatives, such as the Digital Education Hackathon, the SELFIE (Self-reflection on Effective Learning by Fostering the use of Innovative Educational Technologies) tool for schools and EU Code Week are open internationally, attracting participants across all continents.			
7)	13. Underscores the pivotal role of research in delivering the plan and achieving effective and appropriate digital education for all and welcomes the Commission's recognition of this; calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest more in interdisciplinary research to assess the long-term impacts of digitalisation on learning and the effectiveness of digital education policies, thereby informing their future design and implementation, including by anticipating new types of jobs and skills and adjusting education curricula accordingly [...]	Interdisciplinary research plays a key role in evaluating the effectiveness and assessing the impact of policies and practices on digital education (point 13). The Commission is significantly investing in this area, by funding and supporting different studies on relevant topics, such as the role of digital technologies for inclusive education and training, or the role of computing education to boost digital competences and other transversal skills. In this area, the Joint Research Centre, the Commission's science and knowledge service, plays a key supporting role along with the Eurydice, a network of 39 national units based in all Programme Countries of the Erasmus+ programme.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Joint research centre</a> , <a href="#">Eurydice</a> ).	
8)	15. [...] and calls on the Commission to study the potential contribution of 5G to digital education initiatives; (...)	The Commission shares the view of the Parliament on the importance of exploring the potential of 5G for education and training (point 15). The digital strand of the Connecting Europe Facility is set to be instrumental in funding connectivity infrastructures. Furthermore, it is also set to contribute to striking a balance between rural and urban developments and to also complement the support provided for the deployment of very high capacity networks by other programmes, in particular the European Regional Development Fund, the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development, the Cohesion Fund and the InvestEU Fund. The importance of 5G and its smart sectorial applications can help addressing many challenges such as the digital divide – notably when it is combined with innovative digital technologies and services.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Connecting Europe facility</a> , <a href="#">European regional development fund</a> , <a href="#">European agriculture fund for rural development</a> , <a href="#">cohesion fund</a> and <a href="#">InvestEU fund</a> ).	

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9)	16. Welcomes the plan's focus on supporting school and university connectivity through the Connecting Europe Facility and efforts to publicise EU funding opportunities; calls on the Commission to work closely with Member States, local authorities and stakeholders to ensure that EU support dovetails with national schemes, in particular to support disadvantaged groups; calls on the Commission to target support beyond schools to reach all formal and non-formal educational establishments; recalls the need for educational establishments to benefit from support from trained staff to oversee networks and applications and to provide training and assistance on data protection;	[...] the Commission has been encouraging the Member States to include high-speed connectivity for education and training, including in formal and non-formal setting and for disadvantaged groups (paragraph 16) in their National Recovery and Resilience Plans under the flagship area 'Connected'. Supporting connectivity for socio-economic drivers is an explicit objective of the digital strand of the Connecting Europe Facility, which even puts higher priority on education and research centres. Further to these specific funding opportunities for socio-economic drivers, the Commission is also trying to dovetail its support with other national schemes. More specifically, and in the context of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans, the Commission is encouraging the Member States to invest in the flagship "Reskill and upskill", aiming at the adaptation of education systems to support digital skills and educational and vocational training for all ages.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">national recovery and resilience plans</a> under the flagship area 'connected').	
10)	18. Encourages the European Commission and the Member States to provide schools (teachers and students) not only with technical support and Internet connection, but also a necessary support on safe and reliable software and to promote flexible models of education and support for distance learners using such means as e-resources, e-materials, videos, e-mentorship and free online training; highlights, in that regard, that local cultural and community institutions, such as libraries and museums, are key providers of such digital resources; warns against the negative effects of the vendor lock-ins of educational resources on pedagogical independence and calls on the Commission and the Member States to guarantee such independence from any interference or interests; insist on the need for an open and transparent	Regarding the support for flexible models of education and supporting distance learners (point 18) (...) the Commission plans to propose Council Recommendation on blended learning for high quality and inclusive primary and secondary education in 2021. The Recommendation will outline ways in which the Member States could adapt their school systems to be more flexible and inclusive of a broad range of learner needs, changing circumstances, and pedagogical approaches.		On 5 August 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">proposal for a Council recommendation on blended learning for high quality and inclusive primary and secondary education</a> .	



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	digital education ecosystem with regard to content, devices and technologies;				
11)	22. Considers that the Union can play a key role in helping develop and make available high-quality educational content; notes with satisfaction the growing number of digital education platforms being set up to enable access to sources and the sharing of good practices, such as eTwinning, the Electronic Platform for Adult Learning in Europe (EPALE) and the School Education Gateway; calls on the Commission to further promote and scale up such successful initiatives through relevant programmes such as Invest EU and Erasmus+ and for the Member States to better tap into their potential; considers the European exchange platform to have potential as a tool to ensure better cooperation between stakeholders and education actors at European level and calls on the Commission to complete its planned feasibility study with due speed;	<p>In the context of “EU Code Week”, the Commission supports massive open online courses that provide primary and secondary schools teachers with ideas, free training material and resources to help them bring coding and computational thinking as well as AI into the classroom.</p> <p>Welcoming the comments of the Parliament on the role of the EU in helping develop and make available high quality educational content (point22), the Commission informs that there is a number of initiatives in the field underway. For instance, the eTwinning and School Education Gateway platforms will be enhanced by a new initiative funded under the Erasmus+ programme. The platforms will be integrated in 2022 to provide one single platform for all school education stakeholders with access to enhanced online features and with specific tools to support professional and school development. Concerning the creation of a European exchange platform to share certified online resources and link existing education platforms, the Commission conducts the study as part of a closed call for tender. The final report informing on the feasibility of the platform is expected in October 2021.</p> <p>Additionally, the Commission is working on a European Digital Education Content Framework, which will propose guidelines how to ensure that online learning content is of high quality, accessible and recognised.</p>		<p>In 2022, the Commission's school education gateway and eTwinning platforms <a href="#">will merge</a> into the European school education platform.</p> <p><a href="#">Digital education action plan</a> <a href="#">Digital competence framework for educators</a></p> <p>The Commission will propose a European digital education content framework in 2023.</p>	

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12)	24. [...] and calls on the Commission to present to the Parliament a clear concept and budget [...]		<p>Regarding (...) the need for new pedagogical and assessment methods (point 24), the Commission plans to propose Council Recommendation on blended learning for high quality and inclusive primary and secondary education in 2021. The Recommendation will outline ways in which the Member States could adapt their school systems to be more flexible and inclusive of a broad range of learner needs, changing circumstances, and pedagogical approaches.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission recognises that teacher education and continuous professional development of teachers and educators is of key importance in ensuring effectively functioning digital education ecosystem (paragraph 24). A key role in achieving these objectives will be played by the 'Erasmus+ Teacher Academies', which aims to create networks of existing teacher education institutions providing initial teacher education and continuous professional development. The Erasmus+ Teacher Academies will develop partnerships and joint programmes between institutions, with cross-border training and learning as a regular feature. They will become communities of practice involving both initial and continuous education providers together with ministries and other stakeholders to work on common issues such as</p>		<p>On 5 August 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">proposal for a Council recommendation on blended learning for high quality and inclusive primary and secondary education</a>.</p>	

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		<p>attractiveness of the profession, promoting inclusion and equity or digital competences. The Commission aims to have 25 Teacher Academies projects by 2025, with results to shape effective teacher education policies at national and European levels. With a call budget of EUR 15 million in 2021 and the maximum budget of EUR 1.5 million per project, the first three-year projects will be operational in the first half of 2022.</p>		<p><a href="#">Erasmus+ teacher academies</a></p>	
13)	<p>25. [...] calls on the Commission to conduct a dedicated study on digital parenting<sup>19</sup> to develop a consistent and effective approach across Member States to help parents;</p>	<p>In the framework of the Digital Education Action Plan, information gathering and data analysis will be strengthened under the work of the Digital Education Hub, which will have, among others, a specific focus on reporting on progress and offering strategic foresight and research on digital education.</p> <p>Additionally, the Commission is planning a study on the impact of prolonged distance and online learning due to</p>		<p><a href="#">Emergency remote schooling during COVID-19</a> <a href="#">A closer look at European families</a>, November 2021.</p>	

<sup>19</sup> Digital parenting describes parental efforts and practices for comprehending, supporting, and regulating children's activities in digital environments, helping them notably to use the internet safely.

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		the COVID-19 pandemic for learners, teachers and parents, reflecting the importance of digital parenting (point 25).			
14)	27. Recalls that it is essential for people to have the tools and skills to navigate the various threats in the digital environment and in particular to detect and critically appraise disinformation and fake news; welcomes, in that regard, the swift adoption of the recent Media Action Plan and its focus on media literacy and calls on the Commission to review regularly the Code of Practice on Disinformation and take adequate measures to ensure social media counters online disinformation; looks forward to the planned guidelines for teachers and educational staff on fostering digital literacy and tackling disinformation; calls on the Commission to be more ambitious and to work with national and local stakeholders to launch large-scale digital literacy campaigns; notes the importance of widely promoting existing initiatives such as EU Code Week and the Safer Internet Day;	The Commission fully understands the importance of digital and media literacy and their role in addressing disinformation and welcomes the support of the Parliament on the common guidelines for teachers and educators on promoting digital literacy and addressing disinformation, part of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 (point 27). To raise awareness on the topic, the Commission has also chosen 'Media literacy and Disinformation' as the annual eTwinning theme of for 2021, including for the Annual Conference in the autumn. The work on the topic has been complemented by a spring campaign on Media literacy and Disinformation with the motto 'How to be smart online' and will continue with another one in autumn. Additionally, the publishing of the common guidelines on digital literacy and addressing disinformation will be supported by a promotional campaign.		On 31 May 2021, the Commission <a href="#">launched an open call</a> for experts on tackling disinformation and promoting digital literacy through education and training. The group met for the first time on 13 October 2021. A report is expected in September 2022.  A spring campaign <a href="#">took place</a> in the period March - April 2021.  Media literacy and disinformation have been chosen as the main topics at the <a href="#">annual eTwinning conference</a> on 28 October 2021.	
15)	28. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), to address the specific nature of educational data and the data relating to pupils and learners;	No specific reply provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
16)	37. [...] calls on the Commission to adopt a holistic approach to VET and adult learning that encompasses formal, non-formal and informal learning and enables learners to acquire a diverse range of skills that are important for the digital and green transitions, contribute to social inclusion, active citizenship and personal	The Commission fully agrees with the importance to adopt a holistic approach to Vocational Education and Training (VET) and adult learning (point 37). With regards to VET, in line with the Council Recommendation of 24 November 2020 on vocational education and training for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience (2020/C 417/01), the Commission will support the Member States in implementing this Recommendation which aims at		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  <a href="#">- Council recommendation of 24 November 2020 on vocational education and training for sustainable</a>	

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	development and enable people to adapt to an evolving labour market;	strengthening the capacity of vocational education and training institutions, including their digitalisation and environmental sustainability. This Recommendation also underlines the importance that VET programmes are learner centred, offer access to face-to-face and digital or blended learning, flexible as well as modular pathways based on the recognition of the outcomes of non-formal and informal learning. Furthermore, it is emphasised that VET programmes offer a balanced mix of vocational including technical skills well aligned to all economic cycles, evolving jobs and working methods and key competences, including solid basic skills, digital, transversal, green and other life skills, which provide strong foundations for resilience, lifelong learning, lifelong employability, social inclusion, active citizenship and personal development [...].		<p><a href="#">competitiveness, social fairness and resilience (2020/C 417/01</a>, November 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Commission proposal for a Council recommendation on individual learning accounts</a>, December 2021.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Commission proposal for a Council recommendation on micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability</a>, December 2021.</li> <li>- An <a href="#">evaluation</a> of the recommendation on ‘Upskilling Pathways: New Opportunities for Adults’ is planned for the last quarter in 2022.</li> </ul>	
17)	39.[...] calls on the Commission to factor in differing levels of technological advancement between education sectors and institutions and to pay particular attention to harder-to-reach areas and groups when producing recommendations and guidance;	As digital skills acquisition is a lifelong endeavour (point 39), the Commission launched the Digital Skills and Jobs Platform in May 2021, as one tool to support life-long learning and digital upskilling in Europe. It will guide individuals to the most relevant digital up/re-skilling opportunities and help companies and organisations to find appropriate training for their employees. It will also curate replicable good practices from all over Europe, offer data and insights on digital skills and it will be a home for the broad digital skills and jobs community. The Platform will offer user-centric navigation that will help visitors of all backgrounds and interests to find relevant content and opportunities. As a tool of the Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition, the Platform will connect National coalitions and other actors of the community. It will foster their		In May 2021, the Commission launched a <a href="#">digital skills and jobs platform</a> .	

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		<p>cooperation by facilitating the exchange of data, experience and know-how.</p> <p>In its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021)118 final), the Commission also identified a digitally skilled population and highly skilled digital professionals as one of the four 'cardinal points' for mapping the EU's trajectory, as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. The Communication recalls that the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan includes the objective to increase the share of adults with basic digital skills to 80% by 2030, and includes the target to increase the number of employed ICT specialists to 20 million by the same year, with convergence between women and men.</p>		<p>On 9 March 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">'2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final)</a>.</p>	
18)	<p>42. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to work with national, regional and local authorities to put further measures in place to incentivise digital education for adults by making it available and accessible, which would prepare people who have completed their formal education to live and work in the digital environment and ensure that they can truly benefit from and help shape the digital transition;</p>	<p>Regarding the call for the Commission to incentivise digital education for adults (point 42) the Commission underlines that digital transformation is among the four priorities of the Partnerships for cooperation under the new Erasmus+ programme. The calls for partnerships are open to education and training institutions at all levels, including adult learning with the objective to support them in developing partnerships for cooperation that contribute to increasing the relevance of their activities, exchanging and developing new practices and methods, including in digital education. Additionally, the Digital Opportunity Traineeships scheme is extended to teachers and educators, boosting their digital skills, including at advanced level.</p> <p>Lastly, the Commission recalls that the European Skills Agenda seeks to increase the participation of low-skilled adults in learning a challenge, which is most often apparent among older cohorts. Its Action on "Skills For Life" will promote life skills, including for older people and those</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Partnerships for cooperation under the new Erasmus+ programme</a>, <a href="#">Digital opportunity traineeship scheme</a>, <a href="#">European skills agenda</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Commission proposal for a Council recommendation on individual learning accounts</a>, December 2021.</p>	

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		most in need of access to learning, including through distance and online learning, and reinforcing the offer of upskilling pathways. It will prioritise non-formal and life-wide learning and work with local stakeholders to achieve this. The Skills Agenda also puts forward an initiative on Individual Learning Accounts, seeking to empower working age adults to upskill and reskill. As well as encouraging uptake of training, this initiative will also promote access to guidance and validation of skills, especially important for lower-skilled adults.			
19)	43. [...] urges the Commission and Member States to identify and invest in special features for digital education designed and adapted for people with disabilities; considers that digital education offers great opportunities for students with learning difficulties as it allows for tailored pedagogical approaches to their diverse abilities [...]	No specific reply provided to this particular point (on digital education for people with disabilities).		Not mentioned.	
20)	44. Underscores the need for gender mainstreaming across education, skills and digitalisation policies and specifically within the action plan; considers that digital education has a key role to play in increasing the participation of girls and women in the digital age; stresses that the digital gender gap is an economic, societal and cultural issue and calls on the Commission and the Member States to address that gap through a multi-level, holistic policy approach [...]	In relation to the call to address the digital gender gap in a multi-level holistic approach (points 44-46), the Commission will continue its work on attracting more girls and young women from an early age to the digital and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) studies and careers. The work of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) to organise training activities for girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education in digital and entrepreneurial skills will continue under the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 with the objective to reach 40,000 girls. New higher education programmes for engineering and information and communications technology based on the science, technology, engineering, the arts, and mathematics (STEAM) approach will be developed as a way to attract more girls and women to the field. This would include building on the EU STEM Coalitions to support the		The European institute of innovation and technology and its partners <a href="#">organised</a> 20 workshops dedicated to digital and entrepreneurial skills for girls aged 12 to 18. The European institute of innovation and technology and its partners <a href="#">organised</a> entrepreneurial and digital skills workshops for 500 young women.  <a href="#">Timeline of activities</a> to be undertaken by the Commission from 2021 to 2027.	

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		<p>establishment of national STEM platforms, and by disseminating the results from the Erasmus+ funded forward-looking cooperation projects and good practices available within the European Universities alliances.</p> <p>In general, in its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final), the Commission referred to universal digital education and skills for people to take an active part in society and in democratic processes as a principle that could be included in a possible set of digital principles and rights. The Commission will propose to include such a set of principles and rights in an interinstitutional solemn declaration between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission hopes to achieve decisive progress with the other institutions on such declaration by the end of 2021.</p>		<p>On 9 March 2021, the Commission published '<a href="#">2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM (2021) 118 final)</a>'.</p>	



## 4.1.10.4. CULT Resolution 4: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on artificial intelligence in education, culture and the audiovisual sector

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Artificial intelligence in education, culture and the audiovisual sector</b>	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-238/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2017(INI)</a> CULT	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	7. Emphasises that such bias and discrimination can arise from already biased datasets that reflect existing discrimination in society; recalls, in this context, that it is essential to involve the relevant stakeholders, including civil society, to prevent gender, social and cultural biases from being inadvertently included in AI algorithms, systems and applications; stresses the need to work on the most efficient way of reducing bias in AI systems in line with ethical and non-discrimination standards; underlines that the datasets used to train AI should be as broad as possible in order to represent society in the best and most relevant way, that the outputs should be reviewed to avoid all forms of stereotypes, discrimination and bias and that, where appropriate, AI should be used to identify and rectify human bias wherever it exists; calls on the Commission to encourage and facilitate the sharing of de-biasing strategies for data;	The Commission [...] fully agrees that AI and related technologies must not be used in a way that would be discriminatory in any form and that it is therefore necessary to undertake measures for the implementation of de-biasing strategies for data and algorithms, where relevant (point 7). The proposed mandatory requirements for high-risk AI systems aim to ensure that bias is not embedded in the AI system and its use respects the principles of equality and non-discrimination. AI systems must be technically robust to guarantee that the technology is fit for purpose and results are not affecting protected groups (e.g. racial or ethnic origin, sex, age etc.) in a discriminatory way. Data-driven AI systems should also be trained and tested with sufficiently representative and relevant datasets to minimise the risk of discrimination and there should be appropriate bias, detection, correction and other mitigating measures implemented before the system is placed on the market and during its use.				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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2)	8. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account ethical aspects, including from a gender perspective, when developing AI policy and legislation, and, if necessary, to adapt the current legislation, including Union programmes and ethical guidelines for the use of AI;	Concerning the need to take into account gender aspects when developing AI policy and legislation ( point 8), through the set of requirements for trustworthy AI and the proportionate obligations on all value chain participants, the proposed AI Act will enhance and promote the protection of the rights protected by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, including on non-discrimination and on equality between women and men. It complements existing Union law with specific requirements that aim to minimise the risk of algorithmic discrimination, in particular in relation to the design and the quality of data sets used for the development of AI systems complemented with obligations for testing, risk management, documentation and human oversight throughout the AI systems’ lifecycle. It should also be noted that the proposal builds upon the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI prepared by the Commission’s High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence. While the requirements and the corresponding obligations under the proposed AI Act apply with respect to high-risk AI systems in accordance with the adopted risk-based approach, the ethical guidelines can be used on a voluntary basis also by providers of AI systems not covered by the proposed legislation such as, for instance, systems used for research. In addition, it is proposed that voluntary codes of conduct may be developed with the purpose of committing to the mandatory requirements also with respect to low-risk AI systems. Such codes of conduct could also include additional requirements related, for instance, to diversity and gender balance of teams developing AI systems.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposed AI act</a> ).		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to devise measures that fully incorporate the gender dimension, such as awareness-raising campaigns, training and curricula, which should provide information to citizens on how algorithms operate and their impact on their daily lives; further calls on them to nurture gender-equal mindsets and working conditions that lead to the development of more inclusive technology products and work environments; urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure the inclusion of digital skills and AI training in school curricula and to make them accessible to all, as a way to close the digital gender divide;</p>	<p>The Commission acknowledges the importance of strengthening digital skills and achieving a high standard of media, digital and information literacy at Union level, also addressing the gender dimension ( point 9 and 30). Within the framework of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, Action 6 is dedicated to Artificial Intelligence and Data. Its basic goals are to promote understanding of emerging technologies and their applications in education, to develop ethical guidelines on AI and data usage in teaching and learning for educators and support related research and innovation activities through the Horizon Europe programme. This will build on the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence developed by the High-Level Expert group on AI. The ethical guidelines will be developed by an Informal Commission Expert Group that was launched on 8 July 2021. The guidelines, expected for September 2022, will be accompanied by a training programme for researchers and students on the ethical aspects of AI and include a target of 45% of female participation in the training activities.</p> <p>In addition, Action 8 of the Digital Education Action Plan, under priority 2, envisages updating the European Digital Competences Framework for Citizens and Educators, to include also AI and data-related competences. Currently the Commission's Joint Research Centre is working to have the Framework updated in the first quarter of 2022.</p> <p>Moreover, Action 10 involves the preparation of a Council Recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills in education and training. The goal is to provide a coherent vision and shared language on providing high quality computing/informatics education to all students across Europe.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">digital education action plan 2021-2027</a>), <a href="#">Informal Commission expert group</a> was launched 8/7/2021 and is working on guidelines (Q4 2022). An <a href="#">update</a> of the European digital competences framework for citizens and educators, DigComp version 2.2, is expected in the first quarter of 2022.</p> <p>A proposal for a Council recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills is expected in the <a href="#">last quarter of 2022</a>.</p>	

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4)	12. Calls on the Commission to include education in the regulatory framework for high-risk AI applications, given the importance of ensuring that education continues to contribute to the public good, as well as the high sensitivity of data on pupils, students and other learners; emphasises that in the education sector, this deployment should involve educators, learners and the wider society and should take into account the needs of all and the expected benefits in order to ensure that AI is used purposefully and ethically;		Welcoming the Parliament’s call to include education in the regulatory framework for high-risk AI applications ( point 2) (...) the Commission informs that education and vocational training forms part of the areas in which the use of AI systems is classified as high-risk in the Commission’s proposal. In particular, the Commission considers as high-risk the use of AI systems for the purpose of: (i) determining access or assigning individuals to educational and vocational training institutions; (ii) assessing students in educational and vocational training institutions as well as participants in tests required for admission to educational institutions (Annex III, point 3). However, further uses of AI systems in the area may be categorised as high-risk in the future based on clear and predictable criteria for assessing the level of risk of adverse impact on fundamental rights of natural persons (Article 7).		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposed AI act</a> ).	
5)	13. Calls on the Commission to encourage the use of Union programmes such as Horizon Europe, Digital Europe and Erasmus+ to promote multidisciplinary research, pilot projects, experiments and the development of tools including training, for the identification of gender biases in AI, as well as awareness-raising campaigns for the general public;		[...] the Commission notes that, in addition to the guidelines and training programme for researchers and students referred to when discussing paragraph 30 below, multidisciplinary research and gender dimensions are prominent in all the AI and robotics topics under the Horizon Europe programme. There is also a specific call for Research and Innovation which focuses on ‘Tackling gender, race and other biases in AI’. In addition, “Widespread education and outreach programmes including public awareness and addressing acceptability and trustworthiness” are part of another call for proposals under Horizon Europe.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">widespread education and outreach programmes including public awareness and addressing acceptability and trustworthiness</a> ).	
6)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement an obligation of transparency and explainability of AI-based automated individual decisions taken within the framework of prerogatives of public power, and to implement penalties to enforce this; calls for		The AI Act proposal lists a number of areas and concrete applications where the use of AI systems would be considered high-risk. Agreeing with the Parliament’s position that the use of AI-based automated decisions taken within the framework of prerogatives of public power should be subject to regulatory scrutiny ( point 17),		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposed AI act</a> ).	

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	<p>the implementation of systems which use human verification and intervention by default, and for due process, including the right of appeal and redress as well as access to remedies;</p>	<p>the Commission has listed as high-risk a number of applications of AI systems in the areas of law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management, and administration of justice and democratic processes, employment, education and vocational training, and management of critical infrastructure. AI systems intended to be used by or on behalf of public authorities in the context of determining individuals' rights related to public assistance benefits and services would also be considered as high-risk. This also applies to any AI system intended to be used for the remote biometric identification of natural persons (Annex III of the AI Act proposal), taking into account also the risks arising from the use of this technology on educational and cultural premises. In order to keep the framework future-proof and adaptive to fast technological and market developments, the Commission's proposal also provides for the possibility to classify as high-risk other AI use cases within the above-mentioned broad areas should there be sufficient evidence that similarly significant risks.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As noted by the Parliament, it is crucial to ensure that the application of AI systems for taking automated individual decisions – or any other high-risk application of AI for that matter – is transparent and explainable when the intended purpose of the use of the AI system may pose significant risks to the health and safety or fundamental rights of persons. Such AI systems should also be designed and developed in such a way that natural persons can oversee their functioning (point 17).</p> <p>The Commission agrees that for the effective enforcement of the regulatory framework it is necessary to provide for appropriate penalties in cases of infringements (point 17). The Commission has therefore proposed that Member States should lay down rules on effective, proportionate</p>		<p>The Commission launched a public consultation on <a href="#">civil liability – adapting liability rules to the digital age and artificial intelligence</a>. The consultation period is 18 October 2021 - 10 January 2022.</p>	

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		<p>and dissuasive penalties for infringements of the AI regulation, taking into account the interests and economic viability of small-scale providers and start-ups. Accordingly, Member States should also notify these rules to the Commission and take all measures necessary to ensure that the rules on penalties are properly and effectively implemented. For certain specific infringements, Member States should take into account the margins and criteria set out in Article 71 of the legislative proposal. Concerning Union institutions, agencies and bodies falling within the scope of the proposed AI Regulation, it is envisaged that the European Data Protection Supervisor should have the power to impose fines. Last but not least, the Commission may prepare guidance documents, including guidelines concerning the setting of administrative fines.</p> <p>With regard to the right of appeal and redress and access to remedies (point 17), the Commission notes that the requirements under the AI proposal will complement existing legislation, for instance the General Data Protection Regulation and consumer protection law, by demanding compliance of AI systems posing high risks to fundamental rights with requirements for trustworthy AI before such systems can be placed on the market. While the proposal does not establish new rights and remedies for affected individuals, the objective is that the documentation and the logs produced by those systems can be accessed by competent authorities responsible for the fundamental rights legislation and facilitate the effective enforcement of already existing rights and remedies (Article 64). It should also be noted that the Commission is currently analysing the various options to best achieve the objectives set in the White Paper with respect to the liability aspects of AI. In that context the Commission will shortly launch a public consultation on the harmonisation of national liability laws for AI and on</p>			

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		the revision of the Product Liability Directive <sup>20</sup> . The AI horizontal framework and the liability framework will complement each other: while the requirements of the horizontal framework mainly aim to protect against risks to fundamental rights and safety, effective liability rules primarily take care of damage caused by AI, ensuring compensation should the risks materialise.			
7)	18. Notes the potentially negative impact of personalised advertising, in particular micro-targeted and behavioural advertising, and of the assessment of individuals, especially minors, without their consent, by interfering in the private life of individuals, asking questions as to the collection and use of the data used to personalise advertising, and offering products or services or setting prices; calls on the Commission, therefore, to introduce strict limitations on targeted advertising based on the collection of personal data, starting with a ban on cross-platform behavioural advertising, without harming small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); recalls that the ePrivacy Directive currently only allows targeted advertising subject to opt-in consent, otherwise making it illegal; calls on the Commission to prohibit the use of discriminatory practices for the provision of services or products;	Concerning targeted advertising (point 18), the Commission's proposals for the Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act <sup>21</sup> include several measures directly or indirectly applicable to targeted advertising, which complement the enforcement of existing rules, not least the General Data Protection Regulation <sup>22</sup> . Notably, the proposed Digital Markets Act prohibits the combination of personal data across services by gatekeeper platforms in the absence of the user's consent, including for online advertising.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (proposals for the <a href="#">digital services act</a> , the <a href="#">digital markets act</a> , and the <a href="#">general data protection regulation</a> ).	

<sup>20</sup> Directive 85/374/EEC

<sup>21</sup> COM (2020) 842 final

<sup>22</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679

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8)	<p>21.Stresses the need to strike a balance between, on the one hand, the development of AI systems and their use in education, culture and the audiovisual sector and, on the other, measures to safeguard competition and market competitiveness for AI companies in these sectors; emphasises, in this regard, the need to encourage companies to invest in the innovation of AI systems used in these sectors, while also ensuring that those providing such applications do not obtain a market monopoly; underlines the need for AI to be made widely available to the cultural and creative sectors and industries (CCSI) across Europe in order to maintain a level playing field and fair competition for all stakeholders and actors in Europe; calls on the Commission and the Member States, when taking decisions on competition policy, including mergers, to take greater account of the role played by data and algorithms in the concentration of market power;</p>	<p>Concerning the calls to take account of the role played by data and algorithms in the concentration of market power (point 21), the Commission informs that it pays close attention to the interaction of data and competition policy in its merger enforcement, as evidenced for example by the <i>Google/Fibit</i>, <i>Apple/Shazam</i> and <i>Microsoft/LinkedIn</i> merger decisions.</p> <p>The Commission has integrated data into its competition analysis by taking data protection into account as an element of quality, where evidence shows that a sufficiently large group of consumers view data protection as an aspect of the quality of a product, and by checking whether a proposed merger allowing the merging parties to accumulate large amounts of users' personal data provides them an insurmountable advantage (for example in terms of additional commercial insights) leading to foreclosure of competitors.</p> <p>In the context of digitalisation and application of machine learning and other data technologies in several industries, the Commission has more and more often assessed whether the combination of datasets under the ownership of one player may have a foreclosing effect to the detriment of competitors of the merging parties. The Commission remains vigilant in this emerging and fast-developing area and will take enforcement action if the circumstances.</p> <p>Furthermore, in antitrust, the Commission recognises that data and algorithms can play an important role in the definition of dominance. In the <i>Google Shopping</i> case, for example, the Commission considered Google's established position in general search as amounting to a dominant position, in virtue of amongst other factors its access to a very large amount of search query data. Going forward, the</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	



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		Commission will continue to take these elements into account in the context of its antitrust investigations.			
9)	23. Calls on the Commission to put forward a comprehensive set of provisions designed to regulate AI applications on a horizontal basis and to supplement them with sector-specific rules, for example for audio-visual media services;	<p>Welcoming the Parliament’s call on the Commission to put forward a horizontal set of provisions regulating Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications (points 23 and 43), the Commission notes that the legislative proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Act<sup>23</sup> (hereinafter AI Act) lays down harmonised and comprehensive rules for the secure and trustworthy development, deployment and use of AI systems in the Union. The proposal follows a horizontal, proportionate and risk-based regulatory approach to address the risks for fundamental rights and safety linked to certain uses of AI, without unduly constraining or hindering technological development and in full consistency with existing Union legislation applicable to sectors where high-risk AI systems are already used or likely to be used in the near future. ‘High-risk’ AI systems will have to comply with a set of horizontal mandatory requirements for trustworthy AI and follow conformity assessment procedures before they can be placed on the Union market.</p> <p>Notably, the proposal provides for a single future-proof definition of AI while being complemented by a list of specific techniques and approaches used for its development, such as machine learning. Where necessary, the proposal will be integrated into the existing sectoral safety legislation to ensure consistency, avoid duplications and minimise additional burdens. Additionally, in the legislative proposal for a Digital Services Act<sup>24</sup> the Commission has proposed rules applicable to certain</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposed AI act</a> and <a href="#">digital services act</a> ).	

<sup>23</sup> COM(2021) 206 final

<sup>24</sup> COM (2020) 825 final

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		automated systems used by online platforms, for example in content moderation, recommender systems or online advertising.			
10)	24. Stresses the need for investment in research and innovation on the development, deployment and use of AI and its applications in education, culture and the audio-visual sector; highlights the importance of public investment in these services and the complementary added value provided by public-private partnerships in order to achieve this objective and deploy the full potential of AI in these sectors, in particular education, in view of the substantial amount of private investment made in recent years; calls on the Commission to find additional funding to promote research and innovation into AI applications in these sectors;	Regarding the need for investments in research and innovation on the development, deployment and use of AI and its applications in education, culture and the audio-visual sector (point 24), the Commission will support research and innovation on the development of the use of AI, its applications and other advance education technologies under Cluster 2, "Culture, Creativity & Inclusive Society", of the Horizon Europe programme. Concerning the audio-visual sector, the Commission supports the AI4media project - a network of excellence centres boosting excellence in the development of AI for the media industry. Moreover, a call in Horizon Europe is planned on AI for combating disinformation.		<p><a href="#">Work programme 2021-2022</a> for the cluster dedicated to culture, creativity and inclusive society.</p> <p>A human-centred and ethical development of digital and industrial technologies 2021 (<a href="#">HORIZON-CL4-2021-HUMAN-01</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">AI4Media</a> is a 4-year-long project funded under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme.</p>	
11)	25. Underlines that algorithmic systems can be an enabler for reducing the digital divide in an accelerated way, but unequal deployment risks creating new divides or accelerating the deepening of existing ones; expresses its concern that knowledge and infrastructure are not developed in a consistent way across the Union, which limits the accessibility of products and services that rely on AI, in particular in sparsely populated and socio-economically vulnerable areas; calls on the Commission to ensure cohesion in the sharing of the benefits of AI and related technologies;	Concerning the necessity to focus on developing digital and AI related knowledge and infrastructure in a consistent way across the Union in order to reduce the digital divide (point 25), the Commission notes that a number of relevant measures are indicated in Section 8 of the Coordinated Plan on AI <sup>25</sup> , whose implementation is either undergoing or envisioned in the near future. The Commission also takes measures to support the development of the technological systems and the next-generation of data processing infrastructures as a key for enabling the use of data for AI. More information can be found in Section 3 of the Coordinated Plan on AI.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">coordinated plan on AI</a> ).	

<sup>25</sup> COM (2021) 205 final

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12)	<p>26. Calls on the Commission to establish requirements for the procurement and deployment of AI and related technologies by Union public sector bodies in order to ensure compliance with Union law and fundamental rights; highlights the added value of using instruments such as public consultations and impact assessments prior to the procurement or deployment of AI systems, as recommended in the report of the Special Rapporteur to the UN General Assembly on AI and its impact on freedom of opinion and expression<sup>26</sup>; encourages public authorities to incentivise the development and deployment of AI by public funding and public procurement; stresses the need to strengthen the market by providing SMEs with the opportunity to participate in the procurement of AI applications in order to ensure the involvement of technology companies of all sizes and thus guarantee resilience and competition;</p>	<p>With regard to the calls of the Parliament in relation to the procurement and deployment of AI and related technologies in the public sector (point 26), the Commission refers to Section 14 of the Coordinated Plan on AI, which focuses on measures to support the uptake of AI technologies in the public sector, including the development of the Adopt AI programme to support public procurement of AI systems and help to transform public procurement processes themselves. The section outlines specific action that the Commission is committed to undertake in the future, including in cooperation with Member States.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">coordinated plan on AI</a>).</p>	
13)	<p>28. Notes the benefits and risks of AI in terms of cybersecurity and its potential in combatting cybercrime, and emphasises the need for any AI solutions to be resilient to cyberattacks while respecting Union fundamental rights, especially the protection of personal data and privacy; stresses the importance of monitoring the safe use of AI and the need for close collaboration between the public and private sectors to counter user vulnerabilities and the dangers arising in this connection; calls on the Commission to evaluate the need for better</p>	<p>The Commission underlines that the mandatory requirements for high-risk AI systems envisaged in the AI Act proposal implement these considerations so as to effectively mitigate the risks for health, safety and fundamental rights, as applicable in the light of the intended purpose of the system. (...) high-risk AI systems should be designed in a way that ensures that users are able to interpret the system output and use it appropriately (Article 13). With respect to human oversight, Article 14 of the AI Act proposal ensures that the necessary measures are in place so that natural persons can oversee the functioning of high-risk AI systems and are</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposed AI act</a>).</p>	

<sup>26</sup> Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, 29 August 2018.

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	prevention in terms of cybersecurity and mitigation measures thereof;	able to intervene on their operations. Moreover, Article 15 of the proposal specifies that high-risk AI systems must meet an appropriate level of accuracy, robustness and cybersecurity in accordance with the generally acknowledged state of the art, and perform consistently in those respects throughout their lifecycle.			
14)	29. Highlights that the COVID-19 pandemic crisis can be considered as a probation period for the development, deployment and use of digital and AI-related technologies in education and culture, as exemplified by the many online schooling platforms and online tools for cultural promotion employed across the Member States; calls on the Commission, therefore, to take stock of those examples when considering a common Union approach to the increased use of such technological solutions;	<p>[...] the Commission informs that it has been working intensively over the last years to support the digital transition in education and culture to make sure that everyone in Europe, including children, can benefit from digital technologies. Through research programmes such as Horizon 2020, many different projects were co-funded in different areas, such as the support of EdTech start-ups and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) or the development of whole-school approaches to ICT deployment and the mainstreaming of innovative practice involving ICT in schools across Europe.</p> <p>Given the crucial importance to take stock of best practice examples, the Commission also co-funded the Horizon 2020 project Del4All with the aim to consolidate digital enhanced learning projects into a cohesive, dynamic, participatory and sustainable ecosystem by analysing best-practice and success stories in order to stimulate collaboration among all key players in an inclusive and impactful way.</p> <p>The Commission aims to continue these efforts to take stock of best practice examples with the intention to fund a coordination and support action under the Digital Europe programme with the aim to promote European excellence in educational innovation by mainly supporting EdTech start-ups/ SMEs. One of the project goals would be to exchange best practices, analyse successful applications of digital technologies and potential market uptake,</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Horizon 2020 project Del4All</a> , Horizon 2020 Call - 'Acceleration Services in support of the institutional transformation of Higher Education Institutions' (European research area (HORIZON-WIDERA-2022-ERA-01))).	

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		<p>explore lessons learned during and after the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>In addition, in the framework of Action 10 ('Artificial Intelligence &amp; Analytics') of the 2018 Digital Education Action Plan, the Commission started exploring the use of AI and learning analytics in education to help predict skills shortages and support education systems to respond to skills needs and trends. As part of this effort, the Commission is supporting the development of two publicly available online services supporting higher education institutions interested in improving their educational programmes.</p>			
15)	<p>30. Recalls the importance of strengthening digital skills and achieving a high standard of media, digital and information literacy at Union level as a prerequisite for the use of AI in education; underlines the need, in this regard, to ensure Union-wide digital and AI literacy, in particular through the development of training opportunities for teachers; insists that the use of AI technologies in schools should help to narrow the social and regional digital gap; welcomes the Commission's updated Digital Education Action Plan, which addresses the use of AI in education; calls on the Commission, in that regard, to make digital capabilities, media literacy and training and AI-related skills the priorities of this plan, while raising awareness about the potential misuses and malfunctioning of AI;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, in that connection, to place special emphasis on children and young people in precarious situations, as they need particular support in the area of digital education;</p>	<p>Within the framework of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, Action 6 is dedicated to Artificial Intelligence and Data. Its basic goals are to promote understanding of emerging technologies and their applications in education, to develop ethical guidelines on AI and data usage in teaching and learning for educators and support related research and innovation activities through the Horizon Europe programme. This will build on the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence developed by the High-Level Expert group on AI. The ethical guidelines will be developed by an Informal Commission Expert Group that was launched on 8 July 2021. The guidelines, expected for September 2022, will be accompanied by a training programme for researchers and students on the ethical aspects of AI and include a target of 45 % of female participation in the training activities.</p> <p>In addition, Action 8 of the Digital Education Action Plan, under priority 2, envisages updating the European Digital Competences Framework for Citizens and Educators, to include also AI and data-related competences. Currently the Commission's Joint Research Centre is working to have the Framework updated in the first quarter of 2022.</p>		<p>A call was launched in July 2021, <a href="#">HORIZON-WIDERA-2021-ERA-01-91</a>: Ensuring reliability and trust in quality of research ethics expertise in the context of new/emerging technologies.</p> <p>An <a href="#">informal Commission expert group</a> was launched on 8/7/2021 and is currently working on guidelines (Q4 2022).</p> <p>An <a href="#">update</a> of the European digital competences framework for citizens and educators, DigComp version 2.2, is expected in the first quarter of 2022.</p> <p>A proposal for a Council recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills is expected in the <a href="#">last quarter of 2022</a>.</p>	

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	Urges the Commission to duly address AI and robotics initiatives in education in its forthcoming AI legislative proposals; urges the Member States to invest in digital equipment in schools, using Union funds to this end;	<p>Moreover, Action 10 involves the preparation of a Council Recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills in education and training. The goal is to provide a coherent vision and shared language on providing high quality computing/informatics education to all students across Europe.</p> <p>Finally, the Commission has also set up Erasmus+ Teacher Academies as a new action in the Erasmus+ programme. It brings together teacher education providers – both for initial teacher education and for teachers continuing professional development to create a network with other relevant actors related to teacher education. These Academies will work together on common European issues such as digital education and equity and offer teachers with concrete learning opportunities on these matters. The first set of Erasmus+ Teacher Academies will be selected in the second half of this year and the projects will be operational in the beginning of 2022.</p>		<p>A call was launched in April 2021 - Partnership for excellence - Erasmus+ teacher academies, <a href="#">ERASMUS-EDU-2021-PEX-TEACH-ACA</a>.</p>	
16)	32. [...] Underlines that in order to engage with AI both critically and effectively, citizens need at least a basic understanding of this technology; calls on the Member States to integrate awareness-raising campaigns about AI in their actions on digital literacy; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote digital literacy plans and forums for discussion to involve citizens, parents and students in a democratic dialogue with public authorities and stakeholders concerning the development, deployment and use of AI technologies in education systems;	<p>On the need for a democratic dialogue with public authorities and stakeholders concerning the development, deployment and use of AI technologies in education systems (point 32), the Commission should launch a strategic dialogue with Member States (Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, Action 1) in order to support them in the digital transformation of their education and training systems and prepare a possible proposal for a Council Recommendation on the enabling factors for successful digital education.</p>		<p>A structured dialogue <a href="#">was launched</a> in October 2021. A proposal for a Council recommendation on improving the provision of digital skills is expected in the <a href="#">last quarter of 2022</a>.</p>	
17)	42. Calls on the Commission to assess the level of risk of AI deployment in the education sector in order to ascertain whether AI applications in	<p>In the framework of Action 10, Artificial Intelligence &amp; Analytics, of the 2018 Digital Education Action Plan, the Commission started exploring the use of AI and learning</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

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	<p>education should be included in the regulatory framework for high risk and subject to stricter requirements on safety, transparency, fairness and accountability, in view of the importance of ensuring that education continues to contribute to the public good and the acute sensitivity of data on pupils, students and other learners; underlines that datasets used to train AI should be reviewed in order to avoid reinforcing certain stereotypes and other kinds of bias;</p>	<p>analytics in education to help to predict skills shortages and support education systems to respond to skills needs and trends. As part of this effort, the Commission is supporting the development of two publicly available online services supporting higher education institutions interested in improving their educational programmes.</p> <p>Both projects should comply with the recently proposed AI Act, thus addressing the need to assess the level of risk of AI deployment in the education sector (point 42) in order to ascertain which AI applications in education are to be included in the regulatory framework for high risk and subject to stricter requirements on safety, transparency, fairness and accountability. Note that the proposed regulatory framework considers certain AI systems used in educational and vocational training as high-risk (see Annex III, point 3 of the proposed AI Act).</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposed AI act</a>, Horizon 2020 Call - 'Acceleration Services in support of the institutional transformation of Higher Education Institutions' (<a href="#">European Research Area (HORIZON-WIDERA-2022-ERA-01)</a>).</p>	
18)	<p>43. Calls on the Commission to propose a futureproof legal framework for AI so as to provide legally binding ethical measures and standards to ensure fundamental rights and freedoms and the development of trustworthy, ethical and technically robust AI applications, including integrated digital tools, services and products such as robotics and machine learning, with particular regard to education;</p>	<p>The Commission informs that education and vocational training forms part of the areas in which the use of AI systems is classified as high-risk in the Commission's proposal. In particular, the Commission considers as high-risk the use of AI systems for the purpose of: (i) determining access or assigning individuals to educational and vocational training institutions; (ii) assessing students in educational and vocational training institutions as well as participants in tests required for admission to educational institutions (Annex III, point 3). However, further uses of AI systems in the area may be categorised as high-risk in the future based on clear and predictable criteria for assessing the level of risk of adverse impact on fundamental rights of natural persons (Article 7).</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposed AI act</a>).</p>	
19)	<p>44. Expresses serious concern that schools and other education providers are becoming increasingly dependent on educational technology (edtech) services, including AI</p>	<p>In order to tackle concerns over the robust protection and safeguard children's data in the education sector (point 44), Action 6 of the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 will promote understanding of emerging</p>		<p>An <a href="#">informal Commission expert group</a> was launched on 8/7/2021 and is currently working on guidelines (Q4 2022).</p>	

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	<p>applications, provided by a few private companies that enjoy a dominant market position; believes that this should be scrutinised through Union competition rules; stresses the importance, in this regard, of supporting the uptake of AI by SMEs in education, culture and the audiovisual sector through the appropriate incentives that create a level playing field; calls, in this context, for investment in European IT companies in order to develop the necessary technologies within the Union, given that the major companies that currently provide AI are based outside the Union; strongly recalls that the data of minors is strictly protected by the GDPR and can only be processed if completely anonymised or consent has been given or authorised by the holder of parental responsibility, in strict compliance with the principles of data minimisation and purpose limitation; calls for more robust protection and safeguards in the education sector where children's data is concerned and calls on the Commission to take more effective steps in that regard; calls for clear information to be provided to children and their parents about the possible use and processing of children's data, including through awareness-raising and information campaigns;</p>	<p>technologies and their applications in education and develop ethical guidelines on AI and data usage in teaching and learning for educators. The ethical guidelines will be developed by an Informal Commission Expert Group, and are expected in September 2022.</p> <p>More generally when it comes to AI and education and skills, in its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade'<sup>27</sup>, the Commission identified a digitally skilled population and highly skilled digital professionals as one of the four 'cardinal points' for mapping the EU's trajectory, as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. The Communication recalls that the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan includes the objective to increase the share of adults with basic digital skills to 80 % by 2030, and includes the target to increase the number of employed ICT specialists to 20 million by the same year, with convergence between women and men.</p> <p>In the same Communication, the Commission refers to universal digital education and skills for people to take an active part in society and in democratic processes as a principle that could be included in a possible set of digital principles and rights. The Commission will propose to include such a set of principles and rights in an interinstitutional solemn declaration between the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission hopes to achieve decisive progress with the other institutions on such declaration by the end of 2021.</p>		<p>A <a href="#">declaration of digital principles – the 'European way' for the digital society</a> was expected in the last quarter of 2021.</p>	

<sup>27</sup> COM(2021) 118 final



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20)	45. Underlines the specific risks in the use of AI automated recognition applications, which are developing at pace; recalls that children are a particularly sensitive group; recommends that the Commission and the Member States ban automated biometric identification, such as facial recognition for educational and cultural purposes, on educational and cultural premises, unless its use is allowed by law;		Concerning the use of biometric identification systems in the context of education and culture (point 45), the Commission recalls that Article 9 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) prohibits in principle the processing of biometric data for the purpose of unique identification, unless in specific situations and with appropriate safeguards.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
21)	48. Stresses that next-generation digital infrastructure and internet coverage are of strategic significance for providing AI-powered education to European citizens; in light of the COVID-19 crisis, calls on the Commission to elaborate a strategy for a European 5G that ensures Europe's strategic resilience and is not dependent on technologies from states which do not share our values;		Concerning, the 5G (point 48), and in particular the security and resilience of 5G infrastructure deployment, the Commission's Cybersecurity Toolbox Communication <sup>28</sup> of January 2020 refers to a number of strategic and technical measures to be taken into account by Member States when assigning deployment licenses. These measures aim to create a security level-playing field in Europe and are coordinated with Member States through the Network and Information Security Cybersecurity Working Group. At this stage, the setting up of a European certification scheme to ensure compliance is under consideration with the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) support. In a longer-term perspective, the Commission supports the Smart Networks and Service Institutional Partnership under the Horizon Europe programme, which aims at reinforcing EU leadership in communication and service infrastructures, whilst reducing our exposure to non EU-based solutions.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">cybersecurity toolbox communication</a> ).	
22)	54. Stresses that good practices in AI technologies for the protection and accessibility of cultural heritage, in particular for people with disabilities,		The Commission recognises the importance and potential of AI for cultural heritage (point 54) both for facilitating			

<sup>28</sup> COM(2020) 50 final

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	<p>should be identified and shared between cultural networks across the Union, while encouraging research on the various uses of AI to promote the value, accessibility and preservation of cultural heritage; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote the opportunities offered by the use of AI in the CCSI;</p>	<p>access, and for providing protection of these valuable and irreplaceable resources.</p> <p>In April 2021, the Commission arranged a focused session on AI-related skills and challenges for cultural heritage at the fourth meeting of the Commission's Expert Group on Cultural Heritage. This session was coordinated and led by members of the group: the group's IT expert, Europeana and Interpret Europe. A further information session will cover issues like the idea behind AI and machine/deep learning for cultural heritage, the current and future potential advantages and new capabilities that AI/Machine Learning brings for cultural heritage and creativity; how stakeholders can become able to use/take advantage of AI/Machine Learning tools; and examine some specific platforms/tools for an AI-enabled application.</p> <p>More broadly, the Commission recognises the importance of making Europe's culture heritage more widely accessible online to the whole population, including persons with disabilities. The Commission has proposed actions for digital cultural heritage under the Horizon Europe programme (a Cluster 2 call for preserving and enhancing cultural heritage using advanced digital technologies) and under the Digital Europe Programme, which will allow cultural heritage institutions to test and adopt advanced technologies such as AI.</p> <p>The upcoming revision of the Commission Recommendation on digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation will encourage the Member States to support the cultural heritage institutions in taking up artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies in order to ensure a more efficient process of digitisation and digital preservation and a higher quality. The revised recommendation will also encourage the Member States to take the necessary measures to assess the digital skills gap in the sector, and set ambitious objectives to upskill</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Commission's expert group on cultural heritage</a>).</p> <p>Horizon 2020 call launched in June 2021: Preserving and enhancing cultural heritage with advanced digital technologies (<a href="#">HORIZON-CL2-2021-HERITAGE-01-04</a>).</p> <p>The Commission finalised in early January 2021 the <a href="#">evaluation of digitisation and online access of cultural material and digital preservation</a>.</p>	

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		and reskill cultural heritage professionals, to be able to fully exploit the opportunities brought by advanced digital technologies.			
23)	58. Regrets the fact that culture is not among the priorities outlined in policy options and recommendations on AI at Union level, notably the Commission's white paper of 19 February 2020 on AI; calls for these recommendations to be revised in order to make culture an AI policy priority at Union level; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the potential impact of the development, deployment and use of AI technologies on the CCSI and to make the most of the Next Generation EU recovery plan to digitise these sectors to respond to new forms of consumption in the 21st century;	<p>In relation to the policy approach to AI and Culture (points 58) the Commission underlines that culture and cultural diversity, as highlighted for example in the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, are important elements of the human centric approach to AI that the Commission strongly promotes both in the European Union and internationally. The Commission stands strong to support the development and deployment of trustworthy AI.</p> <p>The 2021 review of the Coordinated Plan on AI and the proposal for an AI Act, while not specifically addressing culture and creative sectors and industries, should be considered as the first steps to build an ecosystem of trust and promote uptake of human-centric AI. In the framework of the 2021 review of the Coordinated Plan, the Commission has closely worked with the Member States to define priority areas of collaboration on AI policy. The priority areas in the Coordinated Plan are the result of the common agreement between the Commission and Member States. The future reviews of the Coordinated Plan will likely include additional sectors and industries. Furthermore, should AI applications in the area of culture pose high risks with respect to fundamental rights, health or safety in the future, the proposed horizontal regulatory framework would be able to respond in a dynamic manner through updates of the relevant list of high-risk use cases.</p> <p>In order to better understand the opportunities and challenges of AI and related technologies for the cultural and creative sectors and industries the Commission launched a study that will be completed by the end of 2021. This study is looking into the diverse links between AI and cultural sectors and exploring how AI can be</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">coordinated plan on AI</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Advanced technologies for industry - Sectoral watch: technological trends in creative industries</a>, May 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Transforming the creative and cultural industries with advanced technologies</a> - Sectoral watch: technological trends in the creative industries, October 2021.</p>	

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		developed in ways that respect Europe’s cultural diversity and ethical values.		<a href="#">Innovation ecosystems in the creative sector</a> - The case of additive manufacturing and advanced materials for design, December 2021.	
24)	59. Points out that AI has now reached the CCSI, as exemplified by the automatic production of texts, videos and pieces of music; emphasises that creative artists and cultural workers must have the digital skills and training required to use AI and other digital technologies; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote the opportunities offered by the use of AI in the CCSI, by making more funding available from science and research budgets, and to establish digital creativity centres in which creative artists and cultural workers develop AI applications, learn how to use these and other technologies and test them;	Furthermore, on the need to address the potential impact of the development, deployment and use of AI technologies (paragraph 58) and to promote the opportunities offered by the use of AI in the CCSI (point 59), the above-mentioned study should recommend ways in which EU support programmes, including Creative Europe, Horizon Europe and the EU Recovery Plan, can help transform the cultural and creative ecosystem through investing in AI. Among the challenges the study will explore, is the acquisition of up-to-date digital skills. The study is also to examine opportunities for cross-sector collaboration to tackle common challenges. It should also be noted that the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which will make EUR 672.5 billion in loans and grants available to support reforms and investments undertaken by Member States, provides that each national recovery and resilience plan will have to include a minimum of 20 % of expenditure to foster the digital transition. These funds will be dedicated, among others, to building the digital skills and training required to use AI and other digital technologies.		<a href="#">Advanced technologies for industry - Sectoral watch: technological trends in creative industries</a> , May 2021. <a href="#">Transforming the creative and cultural industries with advanced technologies</a> - Sectoral watch: technological trends in the creative industries, October 2021. <a href="#">Innovation ecosystems in the creative sector</a> - The case of additive manufacturing and advanced materials for design, December 2021.	
25)	61. Emphasises that the interaction between AI and the CCSI is complex and requires an in-depth assessment; welcomes the Commission’s report of November 2020 entitled ‘Trends and Developments in Artificial Intelligence – Challenges to the IPRS Framework’ and the study on copyright and new technologies: copyright	In relation to paragraph 61, the Commission welcomes the support of the European Parliament and recognises the need for in-depth assessments of the interaction between AI and creative sectors. The study mentioned above when discussing paragraph 58 will look into the business opportunities and challenges of AI in creative sectors. It will identify inspiring use cases for all creative sectors and		<a href="#">Advanced technologies for industry - Sectoral watch: technological trends in creative industries</a> , May 2021. <a href="#">Transforming the creative and cultural industries with advanced technologies</a> - Sectoral watch: technological trends in the creative industries, October 2021.	

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	<p>data management and artificial intelligence; underlines the importance of clarifying the conditions of use of copyright-protected content as data input (images, music, films, databases, etc.) and in the production of cultural and audiovisual outputs, whether created by humans with the assistance of AI or autonomously generated by AI technologies; invites the Commission to study the impact of AI on the European creative industries; reiterates the importance of European data and welcomes the statements made by the Commission in this regard, as well as the placing of artificial intelligence and related technologies high on the agenda;</p>	<p>examine the necessary access to finance, skills, technologies and data to deploy AI.</p> <p>The first part of the study on Copyright and New Technologies mentioned in the resolution is to look into the potential use of new technologies to improve the management of data linked to copyright-protected content by European creative industries, which have an impact on transparency and identification of rights owners. The Commission is pleased to note that the resolution welcomes its work on this study. Furthermore, the European Union Intellectual Property Office is conducting a study on the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Infringement and Enforcement of Copyright and Design.</p>		<p><a href="#">Innovation ecosystems in the creative sector</a> - The case of additive manufacturing and advanced materials for design, December 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">EUIPO study</a>: Intellectual property infringement and enforcement tech watch (2020).</p>	
26)	<p>64. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support a democratic debate on AI technologies and to provide a regular forum for discussion with civil society, researchers, academia and stakeholders to raise awareness on the benefits and the challenges of its use in the CCSI; emphasises, in that connection, the role which art and culture can play in familiarising people with AI and fostering public debate about it, as they can provide vivid, tangible examples of machine learning, for example in the area of music;</p>	<p>Regarding the need to support a democratic debate on AI technologies and the role which art and culture can play in familiarising people with AI and fostering public debate about it (point 64), the Commission refers to the Creative Europe programme support for cooperation projects that are relevant in this regard. For example, the project "European ARTificial Intelligence Lab" aims to bring AI related scientific and technological topics to citizens and art audiences in order to contribute to a critical and reflective society. The project "AI for future" aims at enhancing the understanding and dissemination of AI related technologies for the active and creative participation of young activists to the European cultural scene, allowing them to work with artists for a joint creation of a new urban community awareness. The project "Tele-encounters beyond the human" explores the impact of the Internet, robots, and AI on human relationships, as well as the meaningful integration of these technologies in the arts. Its aim is to consolidate the abilities of artists, culture professionals, technologists, and researchers to</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Creative Europe programme</a>).</p>	

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				engage critically with new media. The project is also meant to open a debate about the future and ethics of human-robot interactions to the larger audience. Another project, "the New Networked Normal" has addressed critical issues through an innovative programme of cultural activities exploring art, technology and citizenship, including themes such as algorithmic citizenship.  Moreover, the Commission concurs on the fact that sectors like music can be a very good example for a debate to raise further awareness and knowledge of the use of AI. It is also a topic that the Commission plans to further study from a cultural diversity perspective, in order to assess whether AI can further contribute to cultural diversity or whether it could actually favour some genres and some artists at the expense of others.			
	65. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the issue of AI-generated content and its challenges to authorship and copyright infringement;  27) Asks the Commission, in that regard, to assess the impact of AI and related technologies on the audiovisual sector and the CCSI, with a view to promoting cultural and linguistic diversity, while respecting authors' and performers' rights;			The Commission shares the view of the Parliament that the interplay between AI and copyright is a complex matter that requires in-depth assessment and a balanced, open and evidence-based approach. For example, the study mentioned by paragraph 61 of the resolution on 'Trends and Developments in Artificial Intelligence – Challenges to the Intellectual Property Rights Framework' <sup>29</sup> started to look at how the current copyright framework deals with the authorship and ownership of AI outputs.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
	68. Calls on the Commission to carry out studies and consider policy options to tackle the detrimental impact of AI-based control of online streaming services designed to limit diversity and/or maximise profits by including or			Concerning the impact of AI-based control of online streaming services referred to in paragraph 68, it should be noted that the revised Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) <sup>30</sup> contributes to the promotion of production and distribution of European works by		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>29</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/trends-and-developments-artificial-intelligence-challenges-intellectual-property-rights-0>

<sup>30</sup> Directive 2010/13/EU

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	prioritising certain content in the consumer offer, as well as how this impacts cultural diversity and creators' earnings;	establishing the obligations for providers of on-demand audio-visual media services to ensure that their catalogues contain a minimum share of 30 % of European works and that those works are given sufficient prominence. Prominence involves promoting European works through facilitating access to such works. Prominence can be ensured through various means such as a dedicated section for European works that is accessible from the service homepage, the possibility to search for European works in the search tool available as part of that service, the use of European works in campaigns of that service or a minimum percentage of European works promoted from that service's catalogue, for example by using banners or similar tools. Furthermore, Article 7a of the revised AVMSD recognises that Member States may take measures to ensure the appropriate prominence of audio-visual media services of general interest. In order to provide further understanding of this possibility, its implications and any prospective approaches in this area, the Commission has commissioned a study on media plurality and diversity online, the results of which will be available in 2022;		Study on <a href="#">media plurality and diversity online</a> , the results of which will be available in 2022.	
29)	73. Calls for the intellectual property action plan announced by the Commission to address the question of AI and its impact on the creative sectors, taking account of the need to strike a balance between protecting IPR and encouraging creativity in the areas of education, culture and research; considers that the Union can be a leader in the creation of AI technologies if it adopts an operational regulatory framework and implements proactive public policies, particularly as regards training programmes and financial support for research; asks the Commission to assess the impact of IPR on the research and	The Commission continues assessing the issues posed by the use of AI to the EU intellectual property rights framework. The ongoing study on Copyright and New technologies looks further at the issues related to copyright and the uses of AI in the field of creative industries, like the audio-visual industry, from two angles: the use of copyright-protected content as input to AI technologies and the production of cultural outputs by or with the assistance of AI technologies. In the Commission's		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">intellectual property action plan</a> ). <a href="#">Study</a> on copyright and new technologies: copyright data management and artificial intelligence (launched in February 2020).	

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	development of AI and related technologies, as well as on the CCSI, including the audiovisual sector, with particular regard to authorship, fair remuneration of authors and related questions;		Intellectual Property Action Plan <sup>31</sup> , the Commission said that ‘whilst inventions and creations autonomously created by AI technologies are still mostly a matter for the future, the Commission takes the view that AI systems should not be treated as authors or inventors’.			
30)	74. Calls on the Commission to consider the legal aspects of the output produced using AI technologies, as well as cultural content generated with the use of AI and related technologies; considers it important to support the production of cultural content; reiterates, however, the importance of safeguarding the Union’s unique IPR framework and that any changes should be made with the necessary due care, in order not to disrupt the delicate balance; calls on the Commission to produce an in-depth assessment with regard to the possible legal personality of AI-produced content, as well as the application of IPR to AI-generated content and to content created with the use of AI tools;		The Commission continues assessing the issues posed by the use of AI to the EU intellectual property rights framework. The ongoing study on Copyright and New technologies looks further at the issues related to copyright and the uses of AI in the field of creative industries, like the audio-visual industry, from two angles: the use of copyright-protected content as input to AI technologies and the production of cultural outputs by or with the assistance of AI technologies. In the Commission’s Intellectual Property Action Plan <sup>32</sup> , the Commission said that ‘whilst inventions and creations autonomously created by AI technologies are still mostly a matter for the future, the Commission takes the view that AI systems should not be treated as authors or inventors’.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">intellectual property action plan</a> ). <a href="#">Study</a> on copyright and new technologies: copyright data management and artificial intelligence (launched in February 2020).	
31)	75. Calls on the Commission, in addition, to consider developing, in very close cooperation with Member States and the relevant stakeholders, verification mechanisms or systems for publishers, authors and creators in order to assist them in verifying what content they may use and to more easily determine what is protected under IPR legislation;		The Commission continues assessing the issues posed by the use of AI to the EU intellectual property rights framework. The ongoing study on Copyright and New technologies looks further at the issues related to copyright and the uses of AI in the field of creative industries, like the audio-visual industry, from two angles: the use of copyright-protected content as input to AI technologies and the production of cultural outputs by or with the assistance of AI technologies. In the Commission’s		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">intellectual property action plan</a> ). <a href="#">Study</a> on copyright and new technologies: copyright data management and artificial intelligence (launched in February 2020).	

<sup>31</sup> COM/2020/760 final

<sup>32</sup> COM/2020/760 final



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		Intellectual Property Action Plan <sup>33</sup> , the Commission said that 'whilst inventions and creations autonomously created by AI technologies are still mostly a matter for the future, the Commission takes the view that AI systems should not be treated as authors or inventors'.			
32)	76. Calls on the Commission to lay down rules designed to guarantee effective data interoperability in order to make content purchased on a platform accessible via any digital tool irrespective of brand;	As regards paragraph 76, the topic of interoperability was discussed in the negotiation on the Digital Content Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/770 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the supply of digital content and digital services). The co-legislators decided however not to include a respective provision in the Digital Content Directive as this issue does not concern contract law.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
33)	77. Notes that AI is often used to enable automated decision-making algorithms to disseminate and order the cultural and creative content displayed to users; stresses that these algorithms are a 'black box' for users; stresses that the algorithms used by media service providers, video sharing platforms (VSPs) and music streaming services should be designed in such a way that they do not privilege specific works by limiting their 'personalised' suggestions to the most popular works, for targeted advertising, commercial purposes or to maximise profit; calls for recommendation algorithms and personalised marketing to be explainable and transparent where possible, in order to give consumers an accurate and comprehensive insight into these processes and content and to ensure that personalised services are not discriminatory and in line with the recently adopted Platform to	As concerns paragraph 77, where content is disseminated by online platforms, acting as intermediaries, note that the Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act includes a comprehensive set of rules, both to empower users when interacting with recommender systems, and to ensure that very large online platforms, with the highest societal impacts in the Union, assess and address the risks stemming from their service, including the design and use of their recommender systems, and with a particular regard for fundamental rights such as non-discrimination. The proposal also includes similar rules on advertising displayed on such online platforms. The Commission stresses the importance of compliance and effective enforcement of the GDPR for automated decision-making based on personal data. The Commission's reply to paragraph 68 above, is also relevant in this context for the AVMSD.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">digital services act</a> ).	

<sup>33</sup> COM/2020/760 final

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	<p>Business Regulation<sup>34</sup> and New Deal for Consumers Omnibus Directive<sup>35</sup>; calls on the Commission to address the ways in which content moderation algorithms are optimised to engage users, and to propose recommendations to increase user control over the content they see, by guaranteeing and properly implementing the right of users to opt out of recommended and personalised services; underlines, moreover, that consumers must be informed when they are interacting with an automated decision process and that their choices and performance must not be limited; stresses that the use of AI mechanisms for the commercial surveillance of consumers must be countered, even if it concerns 'free services', by ensuring that it is strictly in line with fundamental rights and the GDPR; stresses that all regulatory changes must take into consideration the impact on vulnerable consumers;</p>				
34)	<p>81. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their financial support for the development, deployment and use of AI in the area of the automatic subtitling and dubbing of European audiovisual works, in order to foster cultural and language diversity in the Union and enhance the dissemination of and access to European audiovisual content;</p>	<p>The Commission is stepping up efforts in the area of audiovisual subtitling referred to in paragraph 81. Through the Preparatory Action 'Crowdsourcing subtitling to increase the circulation of European works' the Commission has tested the impact of innovative solutions/processes/models for subtitling. In the new Creative Europe MEDIA programme, subtitling and dubbing are eligible activities and costs. In 2020 the Commission set up the Open Method of Coordination</p>		<p>'Crowdsourcing subtitling to increase the circulation of European works' was launched in <a href="#">2017</a>. Call for proposals for <a href="#">Creative Europe programme</a>, June 2021. <a href="#">Mandate</a> for the Open Method of Coordination group of Member States' experts on multilingualism and translation, February 2020.</p>	

<sup>34</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 57).

<sup>35</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/2161 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC and Directives 98/6/EC, 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the better enforcement and modernisation of Union consumer protection rules (OJ L 328, 18.12.2019, p. 7).

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		<p>group on multilingualism and translation (which covers, among others, audio-visual works). One of the objectives of this group is to reinforce the translation sector and improve the working conditions and professional opportunities for translators/adaptors. The Commission will further explore how new technologies like AI and automated translation can reinforce subtitling and dubbing of European audio-visual works and enhance the dissemination of, and access to, European audio-visual content.</p>			
35)	<p>82. Calls on the Commission to establish a clear ethical framework for the use of AI technologies in media in order to prevent all forms of discrimination and ensure access to culturally and linguistically diverse content at Union level, based on accountable, transparent and inclusive algorithms, while respecting individuals' choices and preferences;</p>	<p>The Commission underlines that the proposed AI Act lays down transparency obligations for certain AI systems in Article 52. It is thus required that people are informed when interacting with a machine such as chatbots in social networks, unless this is obvious from the circumstances and the context of use. Individuals should also be notified when exposed to an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorisation system. The proposed AI Act is also relevant in the context of false and manipulated content such as deepfakes (see further down under paragraphs 91 and 92).</p> <p>Furthermore, concerning AI and media, apart from the points already made above on the AVMSD in particular, note that when media content is distributed through online platforms, the Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act includes specific measures for empowering users in making informed choices, as well as obligations on platforms to assess and mitigate certain risks stemming from their recommender systems, for example.</p> <p>In addition to what is stated above on the new proposal for an AI Act, the Commission is already taking further important steps to counter the spread of disinformation</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposed AI act</a>, <a href="#">digital services act</a>, <a href="#">EU code of practice on disinformation</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>online. The proposed Digital Services Act includes clear rules for tackling systemic risks in this regard.</p> <p>Another key instrument is the self-regulatory Code of Practice on Disinformation, signed by major online platforms active in the EU as well as major trade associations from the European advertising sector. On 26 May 2021, the Commission published a Guidance setting out the Commission's views on how signatories should strengthen the Code of Practice to become a more powerful instrument in fighting disinformation. Among various measures, the Guidance calls for additional efforts to tackle all current and emerging manipulative techniques, including AI driven ones such as deepfakes. It also calls for specific commitments on algorithmic transparency, in line with the proposed Digital Services Act. Furthermore, the Guidance also calls for AI driven measures to counter disinformation, for instance by giving visibility to reliable information of public interest.</p>			
36)	<p>83. Points out that AI can play a major role in the rapid spread of disinformation; stresses, in that regard, that the framework should address the misuse of AI to disseminate fake news and online misinformation and disinformation, while avoiding censorship; calls on the Commission, therefore, to assess the risks of AI assisting the spread of disinformation in the digital environment as well as solutions on how AI could be used to help counter disinformation;</p>	<p>The Commission underlines that the proposed AI Act lays down transparency obligations for certain AI systems in Article 52. It is thus required that people are informed when interacting with a machine such as chatbots in social networks, unless this is obvious from the circumstances and the context of use. Individuals should also be notified when exposed to an emotion recognition system or a biometric categorisation system. The proposed AI Act is also relevant in the context of false and manipulated content such as deepfakes (see further down under paragraphs 91 and 92).</p> <p>Furthermore, concerning AI and media, apart from the points already made above on the AVMSD in particular, note that when media content is distributed through online platforms, the Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act includes specific measures for empowering</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposed AI act</a>, <a href="#">digital services act</a>, <a href="#">EU code of practice on disinformation</a>, <a href="#">guidance on strengthening the code of practice on disinformation</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>users in making informed choices, as well as obligations on platforms to assess and mitigate certain risks stemming from their recommender systems, for example.</p> <p>In addition to what is stated above on the new proposal for an AI Act, the Commission is already taking further important steps to counter the spread of disinformation online. The proposed Digital Services Act includes clear rules for tackling systemic risks in this regard. Another key instrument is the self-regulatory Code of Practice on Disinformation, signed by major online platforms active in the EU as well as major trade associations from the European advertising sector. On 26 May 2021, the Commission published a Guidance setting out the Commission's views on how signatories should strengthen the Code of Practice to become a more powerful instrument in fighting disinformation. Among various measures, the Guidance calls for additional efforts to tackle all current and emerging manipulative techniques, including AI driven ones such as deepfakes. It also calls for specific commitments on algorithmic transparency, in line with the proposed Digital Services Act. Furthermore, the Guidance also calls for AI driven measures to counter disinformation, for instance by giving visibility to reliable information of public interest.</p>			
37)	84. Calls on the Commission to take regulatory measures to ensure that media service providers have access to the data generated by the provision and dissemination of their content on other providers' platforms; emphasises that full data transfer from platform operators to media service providers is vital if the latter are to understand their audience better and thus improve the services they offer in keeping with people's wishes;	Concerning the points made by the Parliament in paragraph 84, the already mentioned proposal for a Digital Markets Act aims to ensure fair and contestable markets in the digital sector. To this end the proposal lays down a number of obligations and prohibitions applicable to designated gatekeepers, such as data portability obligations relevant for gatekeeper's business and end users or obligations concerning access to performance measuring tools in relation to advertising services provided by gatekeepers to their business users.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">digital markets act</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
38)	<p>90. Notes the important role which independent media play in culture and the daily life of citizens; stresses that disinformation represents a fundamental problem, as copyright and IPR generally are being constantly infringed; calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to continue its work on raising awareness of this problem, countering the effects of disinformation as well as the source problems; considers it important, furthermore, to develop educational strategies to specifically improve digital literacy in this regard;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees on the importance to enhance media literacy skills for EU citizens of all ages in the context of disinformation (point 90). As referred to in the recent Guidance on strengthening the Code of Practice on Disinformation, mentioned above, media literacy and user empowerment can contribute significantly to the fight against disinformation. In the context of the Digital Education Action Plan, the Commission has set out a number of initiatives and practical tools to enhance digital literacy in education, including the preparation of a comprehensive set of guidelines to tackle disinformation and enhance digital literacy skills for teachers and educational staff.</p> <p>The European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and its national hubs will also foster European and national media literacy activities among other activities, increase public awareness, and support media literacy campaigns.</p> <p>Under the next EU financial framework, funding of media literacy activities will be mainstreamed under the new Creative Europe Programme (2021-2027), following the implementation of the European Parliament preparatory action "Media Literacy for All". One of the specific aims of Creative Europe is to promote cross-sectoral innovative and collaborative actions as well as diverse, independent and pluralistic media environment and media literacy, thereby fostering freedom of artistic expression, intercultural dialogue and social inclusion. The first call for proposals under the new media literacy scheme should be launched in the second half of 2021 with a budget of EUR 2.4 million. Creative Europe will further guarantee funding of the Commission's Media Literacy Expert Group, an effective member state forum for the sharing of good practice and awareness raising on European media literacy practice.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">guidance on strengthening the code of practice on disinformation</a> , <a href="#">European digital media observatory (EDMO)</a> , <a href="#">Creative Europe programme (2021-2027)</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Media literacy for all - Call for proposals 2020</a></p> <p>A new 'Media literacy' program will be launched under the 'Creative Europe' - 'Media' program for the period 2021-2027.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
39)	<p>91. Recalls that with new techniques rapidly emerging, detecting false and manipulated content such as deepfakes may become increasingly challenging due to the ability of malicious producers to generate sophisticated algorithms that can be successfully trained to evade detection, thus seriously undermining our basic democratic values; asks the Commission to assess the impact of AI in the creation of deepfakes, to establish appropriate legal frameworks to govern their creation, production or distribution for malicious purposes, and to propose recommendations for, among other initiatives, action against any AI-powered threats to free and fair elections and democracy;</p>	<p>Concerning paragraphs 91 and 92, the Commission agrees that while the threat deepfakes pose to political discourse has not yet fully materialized, deepfakes represent the highest concern amongst emerging threats for geopolitical and civil security, and hence they require a robust political, legal and technological preparedness. Malicious actors may try to harness the latest advances in AI and deep learning to manipulate the public debate and electoral processes, which may lead to the destabilisation not just countries but entire regions. Deepfakes harming individuals, spreading panic or in other ways representing a threat to public security are already penalised by national criminal or administrative law. In addition, according to the proposal for an AI Act, users who use an AI system in order to create deepfakes should disclose that the content has been artificially created or manipulated. The labelling of deepfakes will thus help reduce the spread and scale of misinformation. Furthermore, the placing on the market, putting into service or use of certain manipulative AI systems, including in media, are to be prohibited under the proposed AI Act (Article 5). The detection of deepfakes in the context of detecting, preventing, investigating or prosecuting a criminal offence qualifies as a high-risk application due to its high stake in the procedure.</p> <p>Furthermore, as mentioned above, in the Commission Guidance on Strengthening the Code of Practice on Disinformation, the Commission called on signatories of the Code to commit to tackling all forms of current and emerging techniques of manipulative behaviour on their services, including deepfakes. The Commission will facilitate the drafting of the revised Code and closely monitor its implementation through a rigid monitoring and reporting framework. Combined with the activities of the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and its national hubs, the revised Code will create the conditions</p>		<p>The Commission <a href="#">announced</a> in December 2021 that 26 new prospective signatories would contribute to the drafting process on a revised code of practice on disinformation. The revised code is expected by the end of March 2022.</p> <p>The Commission will present in January 2022 a <a href="#">package</a> of measures to ensure greater transparency in political advertising.</p> <p><a href="#">ALIGNER</a> (Artificial Intelligence Roadmap for Policing and Law Enforcement) funded under H2020.</p> <p>The European research executive agency received 230 proposals in late November 2021. More information: <a href="#">Horizon Europe security research calls</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>to limit AI-powered threats to free and fair elections in the EU. Moreover, through the Horizon Europe programme the Commission will finance research and innovation activities aiming at developing AI-based tools which help professionals and citizens to detect content manipulated through sophisticated techniques.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the European Democracy Action Plan the Commission recognises need for more transparency in political advertising and communication, and the commercial activities surrounding it. In the online environment, it is often difficult to recognise paid-for political material and distinguish it from other political content, not least because it can often appear as 'organic' content shared or created by other users. New techniques used by intermediaries/service providers to target advertising on the basis of users' personal information enable political adverts to be amplified and tailored to an individual's or a group's specific profiles, often without their knowledge. Micro-targeting and behavioural profiling techniques can rely on data improperly obtained, and be misused to direct divisive and polarising narratives. This process makes it much harder to hold politicians to account for the messaging and opens new way for attempts to manipulate the electorate. Other concerns are the concealment and/or misrepresentation of key information such as the origin, intent, sources and funding of political messages.</p> <p>To address these concerns, in 2021, the Commission will present a legislative proposal on the transparency of sponsored political content. The proposal will complement the rules on online advertising in the proposed Digital Services Act, with the aim to have dedicated rules in place sufficiently ahead of the May 2024 European Parliament elections.</p>			



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Furthermore, the Commission’s proposal for the Digital Services Act addresses the manipulation of platforms’ services with a significant impact on electoral processes or civil discourse, through obligations on very large online platforms to assess and address such risks, coupled with appropriate user information and public oversight.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission addresses the detection of deepfakes and image manipulation via certain security research projects under Horizon 2020 as well as via the coming security research call under Horizon Europe. Some national law enforcement agencies have also been intensifying research in this area such as the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI), which is investigating deepfake technology and detection tools, together with University of Amsterdam<sup>36</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission stresses, at the same time, that the so-called deepfake applications are not always harmful and they do not consistently pose societal risks. Where legitimate use and content is disseminated, the Commission does not support measures to limit expression.</p>			
40)	<p>92. Welcomes recent initiatives and projects to create more efficient deepfake detection tools and transparency requirements; stresses, in this regard, the need to explore and invest in methods for tackling deepfakes as a crucial step in combatting misinformation and harmful content; considers that AI-enabled solutions can be helpful in this regard; asks the Commission, therefore, to impose an obligation for all deepfake material or any other realistically made</p>	<p>Concerning paragraphs 91 and 92, the Commission agrees that while the threat deepfakes pose to political discourse has not yet fully materialized, deepfakes represent the highest concern amongst emerging threats for geopolitical and civil security, and hence they require a robust political, legal and technological preparedness. Malicious actors may try to harness the latest advances in AI and deep learning to manipulate the public debate and electoral processes, which may lead to the destabilisation not just countries but entire regions. Deepfakes harming</p>		<p><a href="#">Guidance on strengthening the code of practice on disinformation</a></p> <p><a href="#">European democracy action plan</a></p> <p><a href="#">Digital services act</a></p>	

<sup>36</sup> UvA and NFI to conduct joint research to help detect deepfakes and hidden messages left by criminals - University of Amsterdam

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>synthetic videos to state that the material is not original and a strict limitation when used for electoral purposes;</p>	<p>individuals, spreading panic or in other ways representing a threat to public security are already penalised by national criminal or administrative law. In addition, according to the proposal for an AI Act, users who use an AI system in order to create deepfakes should disclose that the content has been artificially created or manipulated. The labelling of deepfakes will thus help reduce the spread and scale of misinformation. Furthermore, the placing on the market, putting into service or use of certain manipulative AI systems, including in media, are to be prohibited under the proposed AI Act (Article 5). The detection of deepfakes in the context of detecting, preventing, investigating or prosecuting a criminal offence qualifies as a high-risk application due to its high stake in the procedure.</p> <p>Furthermore, as mentioned above, in the Commission Guidance on Strengthening the Code of Practice on Disinformation, the Commission called on signatories of the Code to commit to tackling all forms of current and emerging techniques of manipulative behaviour on their services, including deepfakes. The Commission will facilitate the drafting of the revised Code and closely monitor its implementation through a rigid monitoring and reporting framework. Combined with the activities of the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and its national hubs, the revised Code will create the conditions to limit AI-powered threats to free and fair elections in the EU. Moreover, through the Horizon Europe programme the Commission will finance research and innovation activities aiming at developing AI-based tools which help professionals and citizens to detect content manipulated through sophisticated techniques.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the European Democracy Action Plan the Commission recognises need for more transparency in political advertising and communication, and the commercial activities surrounding it. In the online</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>environment, it is often difficult to recognise paid-for political material and distinguish it from other political content, not least because it can often appear as 'organic' content shared or created by other users. New techniques used by intermediaries/service providers to target advertising on the basis of users' personal information enable political adverts to be amplified and tailored to an individual's or a group's specific profiles, often without their knowledge. Micro-targeting and behavioural profiling techniques can rely on data improperly obtained, and be misused to direct divisive and polarising narratives. This process makes it much harder to hold politicians to account for the messaging and opens new way for attempts to manipulate the electorate. Other concerns are the concealment and/or misrepresentation of key information such as the origin, intent, sources and funding of political messages.</p> <p>To address these concerns, in 2021, the Commission will present a legislative proposal on the transparency of sponsored political content. The proposal will complement the rules on online advertising in the proposed Digital Services Act, with the aim to have dedicated rules in place sufficiently ahead of the May 2024 European Parliament elections.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act addresses the manipulation of platforms' services with a significant impact on electoral processes or civil discourse, through obligations on very large online platforms to assess and address such risks, coupled with appropriate user information and public oversight.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission addresses the detection of deepfakes and image manipulation via certain security research projects under Horizon 2020 as well as via the coming security research call under Horizon Europe. Some national law enforcement agencies have also been</p>		<p><a href="#">Proposal</a> for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transparency and targeting of political advertising (November 2021).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>intensifying research in this area such as the Netherlands Forensic Institute (<a href="#">NFI</a>), which is investigating deepfake technology and detection tools, together with University of Amsterdam<sup>37</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission stresses, at the same time, that the so-called deepfake applications are not always harmful and they do not consistently pose societal risks. Where legitimate use and content is disseminated, the Commission does not support measures to limit expression.</p>			

<sup>37</sup> UvA and NFI to conduct joint research to help detect deepfakes and hidden messages left by criminals - University of Amsterdam

#### 4.1.10.5. CULT Resolution 5: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on a Europe's Media in the Digital Decade : an Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>A Europe's Media in the Digital Decade : an Action Plan to Support Recovery and Transformation</b>	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0428/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2017 (INI)</a> CULT	N.A. <sup>38</sup>					
1)	1. Highlights the fallout from the economic downturn and strongly reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to increase the support available for the news media and audiovisual sectors, and the cultural and creative sectors more broadly, with a special focus on SMEs; considers that allocations for the news media and audiovisual sectors should be increased across various multiannual financial framework (MFF) programmes; notes the need for the EU and the Member States to support these sectors and calls on the Commission to strongly encourage the Member States to increase support for them from the funds made available via their approved national recovery plans, so that they can fully recover from the pandemic, become more sustainable and continue their green and digital transition; considers that special attention in all of the initiatives should be paid to local and regional media and to news media operating in small markets; underlines the need for a transparent and open support mechanism in order to maintain the independence of the media;						

<sup>38</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	2. Welcomes the launch of the 'NEWS' initiative for the news media, including the proposal to establish a European News Media Forum, which should be as inclusive as possible and lead to thorough discussions with the relevant sectors on their ongoing transformations; invites the Commission to further develop this initiative and make it permanent, should stakeholders so request [...]				
3)	7. Welcomes the establishment of an equity-based pilot initiative through InvestEU that will be able to support the news media sector in innovative ways; calls on the Commission to provide this pilot initiative with adequate financial means;				
4)	8. Regrets that some parts of the media ecosystem are not covered by current support measures; invites the Commission to continue exploring tailored support schemes for news media and to envisage setting up such insurance guarantees for audiovisual co-production; urges that particular attention be paid in all support actions to Member States with low audiovisual production capacity; underlines the benefits of Member States sharing best practices with one another to support the audiovisual ecosystem;				
5)	9. Urges the Commission to acknowledge the unique nature of Euranet Plus as an independent radio network that successfully bridges the information gap between the EU and its citizens by strengthening understanding of and promoting debate on all fields of EU policy making; calls for a renewal of Euranet Plus' current core funding in the form of a transitional grant agreement for at least 2 years, so that it can develop a long-term strategic plan aimed at				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	further developing the network by the end of 2027, with a view to extending its membership and geographic and linguistic coverage, preparing for the digital shift and investing in further improvements of its products and services;				
6)	10. Invites the Commission to conduct a study on news media funding support in the EU, develop guidelines and facilitate the sharing of information and best practices among Member States on public financing mechanisms; reiterates that the study should be carried out by independent bodies [...]				
7)	13. [...] welcomes the Commission's announcement of additional financial support for the European network of cinemas; calls also on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of good practices among Member States in order to support the competitiveness of the media and audiovisual sectors; underlines, however, that special tax policies should ensure an equal playing field for all media developers and not harm SMEs and freelancers;				
8)	15. [...] invites the Commission, at the same time, to better take into account developments in the digital competitive environment to enable EU media players to continue to compete and play a significant role in the long term; underlines that new media can play a constructive and active role in smaller markets and in countries and regions with a low rate of media freedom in allowing access to independent coverage of information;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	18. [...] calls on the Commission to closely monitor developments in this regard and encourages it to explore how the media sector may be assisted with respect to the new neighbouring right to ensure the possibility of fair negotiations with platforms; notes that the role and capacity of the European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA) should be strengthened;				
10)	21. Highlights the importance of availability of information and access to news media for every EU citizen in their respective language; considers that more coverage should be devoted to EU news in order to inform citizens about the activities of the Union; reiterates its support for the news media that have made the editorial choice to cover European affairs; calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue their efforts to promote the emergence of a genuine European media ecosystem; considers, in addition, the benefits of alternative community-led funding mechanisms such as 'for the media and by the media', with independent boards governed by a 'cascade' system <sup>39</sup> ;				
11)	22. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure a more comprehensive monitoring of the political economy of the news media sector in the EU and in the European Neighbourhood and Enlargement region;				
12)	25. Believes that the EU can contribute to ensuring that international media freedom standards are further strengthened both within				

<sup>39</sup> [https://eic.ec.europa.eu/eic-funding-opportunities/european-innovation-ecosystems/calls-proposals/ufo-open-call-cascade\\_en](https://eic.ec.europa.eu/eic-funding-opportunities/european-innovation-ecosystems/calls-proposals/ufo-open-call-cascade_en)



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and beyond the EU; urges the Commission to develop an ambitious, robust and complete mechanism that covers all media, founded on the current legislation, notably the AVMSD, to strengthen the EU's capacity to monitor and sanction actions that would limit or harm media freedom [...]				
13)	26. Welcomes the Commission Recommendation of 16 September 2021 <sup>40</sup> on ensuring the protection, safety and empowerment of journalists and other media professionals in the European Union, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to effectively protect journalists NGOs and civil society with legislative and non-legislative tools against the increasing use of vexatious lawsuits (SLAPPS) in order to intimidate and silence them; emphasises the importance of investigative journalism, which is being threatened by the associated high costs, and welcomes the Investigative Journalism for Europe (IJ4EU) fund in support for such journalism;				
14)	27. [...] asks the Commission to monitor the situation closely and, if appropriate, take necessary action to make conditions for competition more equitable so as to ensure that EU citizens are well served regardless of the distribution means they choose to access content and information;				
15)	28. [...] asks the Commission, therefore, to remain vigilant with regard to these developments, to				

<sup>40</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/recommendation-protection-safety-and-empowerment-journalists>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	monitor the situation closely and, where appropriate, to take all necessary actions to make conditions for competition equitable;				
16)	29. Considers that the transparency of algorithms and recommender systems is needed to ensure the fairer presence of European works on online platforms and to provide real consumer choice; invites the Commission to assess the role of streaming services, in particular, in view of the converging online media environment, and, if necessary, to provide incentives for cultural diversity and the discoverability of European works on such services, which may also be promoted via algorithms;				
17)	31. Notes that, despite some similarities, the news media and audiovisual sectors face different challenges; calls, therefore, on the Commission to develop comprehensive European news media and audiovisual sector-specific strategies, engaging stakeholders for high added value activities in which the EU is a competitive player or has the potential to be one, such as video games and virtual reality, that will provide tailored support measures for the news media and audiovisual sectors [...]				
18)	32. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide tailored support for the digital transformation of these sectors, notably by earmarking funding in Horizon Europe;				
19)	34. Calls on the Commission to develop an overarching media and information literacy strategy; underlines the added value of including the media sector stakeholders in media and information literacy (MIL) initiatives (including				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>monitoring and actions); believes that civil society organisations play a key role in fostering MIL and therefore asks the Commission and the Member States to include them as stakeholders in initiatives dedicated to promote journalism and MIL; emphasises the need for media education to be promoted in formal, informal and non-formal settings through a life-long learning approach in order to promote digital and media skills throughout life and from an early age; calls, in particular, on the Commission to encourage support for media literacy education programmes and initiatives in universities; welcomes the implementation, in close cooperation with the ERGA, of a media literacy toolbox and the practical application of the new media literacy obligations provided for by the AVMSD;</p>				
20)	<p>39. [...] calls on the Commission to take into due account the outcome of such dialogue and to use it to explore alternative funding models while fully respecting copyright rules, territorial exclusivity and the fair remuneration of the rights holders;</p>				
21)	<p>41. Urges the Commission and the Member States to create tools and support actions that pay attention to the low audiovisual production capacity of some Member States; recalls the adoption of the revision of the AVMSD and calls, in particular, on Member States to properly implement Article 13(1) thereof, which will ensure that media service providers of on-demand audiovisual media services under their jurisdiction secure at least a 30 % share of European works in their catalogues; asks the</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission and the ERGA to closely monitor the effective implementation of this measure and to evaluate the success of its objective;				
22)	43.[...] urges the Commission to conduct a study on the impact of VOD services on the European film and audiovisual market, in particular on the relationships between the different actors in the value chain and to take tangible steps to prevent potentially coercive practices that can hamper creators from enjoying adequate and proportionate remuneration;				
23)	45. Stresses the importance of reducing the audiovisual sector's carbon footprint, especially at the production stage, which accounts for most CO <sub>2</sub> emissions; notes that digital solutions such as virtual audiovisual production techniques can facilitate this reduction; believes that the current MFF provides a unique opportunity to fund greening projects and reach net zero emissions for the sector within this decade; calls on the Commission to conduct a study on the CO <sub>2</sub> emissions across the value chain and propose targeted measures; invites the Commission to accelerate this development and support the exchange of best practices, common tools and voluntary standards encompassing the whole value chain in reducing the audiovisual sector's carbon footprint in order to meet the EU's target to become climate neutral by 2050; welcomes, therefore, the Commission's intention to produce a best practice guide for green production and the provision of services; underlines that environmental sustainability can be a key factor and asset in making the industry more competitive and more attractive to investment;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	47. Considers that increased financing for digitisation and promoting the availability of Europe's audiovisual and film heritage is necessary in order to preserve it and make it more accessible to a broader audience; calls on the Commission to explore support options for audiovisual and film heritage under the Creative Europe programme, including the promotion and facilitation of exchanges and capacity building among professionals in the field of film restoration and preservation with due regard for independent SMEs, which, through their specific business model, play a pivotal role in safeguarding Europe's rich and diverse audiovisual heritage;				
25)	48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further support the recovery and transformation of the entire news media and audiovisual sectors and to strengthen their resilience and market competitiveness in order to tackle existing challenges and future crises as effectively as possible; emphasises the necessity to promote synergies between different EU funding schemes with specific amounts dedicated to the entire news media and audiovisual sectors, such as Creative Europe, Horizon Europe, InvestEU and Digital Europe;				

4.1.10.6. CULT Resolution 6: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on the situation of artists and the cultural recovery in the EU

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The situation of artists and the cultural recovery in the EU</b>	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0430/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2261(INI)</a> <b>CULT</b>	N.A. <sup>41</sup>			
1)	1. Urges the Commission and the Member States to recognise the intrinsic value of culture, as well as the fundamental role of culture for society, its progress and our well-being, the economy and inclusiveness, and to translate this recognition into adequate and continuous financial and structural support;				
2)	3. Calls on the Commission to further develop and consolidate the industrial policy framework for the CCSI ecosystem into a coherent, competitive and long-term strategy in order to boost their competitiveness, their strategic value for the European economy and the European way of life, and enable them to meet their potential in terms of jobs and growth creation; highlights the potential of CCSI in relation to youth employment and reindustrialisation and, in particular, the growing opportunities in the CCSI for young people created by the digital environment;				
3)	4. Calls the Commission and the Member States to include the CCSI in all financial supporting tools, such as InvestEU and the NextGenerationEU; stresses the importance of channelling these resources based on the				

<sup>41</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	particularities of the different sectors and the dimensions of the potential beneficiaries in order to ensure compatible solutions that do not create further inequalities within the EU;				
4)	5. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to recognise the European added value of cross-border cooperation and to eliminate all barriers to sustainable and inclusive cross-border mobility in the EU, and with non-EU countries for artists and cultural professionals;				
5)	6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support and provide authors, performers and other creative professionals and workers in the CCSI with clear information and guidelines on mobility opportunities and review and, where necessary, revise administrative requirements in all Member States, including on visas, taxation, social security and access to training and the recognition of artistic education degrees, including vocational education and training and academic qualifications, with a view to simplifying and unifying access to all of the above, as well as to Union programmes and funds that can serve their needs, such as Creative Europe, including those not directly or specifically targeted at the CCSI; calls for specific programmes dedicated to the mobility of young creators and innovators in order to promote exchanges and innovation in the fields of culture and creativity;				
6)	8. Calls on the Commission to provide clear information for artists on mobility issues related to EU-UK relations;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	13. Calls on the Member States to transpose Directive (EU) 2019/790 on copyright in the digital single market, with a strong focus on the protection of cultural and creative works and those creating them, and, in particular, to guarantee fair, appropriate and proportionate remuneration for authors and performers; calls on the Commission to closely monitor the effective implementation of these key principles;				
8)	16. Calls on the Commission to promote collective rights management in the implementation of the recently adopted directives on copyright, as well as in its forthcoming initiatives to ensure the fair remuneration of creators and wide access to cultural and creative works for the public;				
9)	17. Urges the Commission to effectively implement gender equality, inclusion and integration initiatives in the cultural and audiovisual fields through the Creative Europe Programme and to monitor the results thereof;				
10)	18. Invites the Commission to evaluate the impact of music streaming platforms in Europe, in order to ensure transparency on their recommendation algorithms, as they determine to a great extent what content their consumers listen to and see on the services' playlists and user interfaces, and to consider the introduction of positive obligations to promote cultural diversity and the discoverability of European works in their services;				
11)	22. [...] asks the Commission, therefore, to evaluate the situation and to take measures to ensure that revenues are duly and fairly				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	distributed to all creators, artists and rights holders;				
12)	23. Welcomes the Commission's inception impact assessment and recent public consultation on collective bargaining for the self-employed, which is examining the possibility of removing the competition law obstacles to collective bargaining for the self-employed and freelancers; urges, in this regard, that the Commission take the broadest possible approach, in order to ensure access to collective bargaining for all solo self-employed workers, including artists and cultural workers; invites the Commission to further evaluate the current State aid rules and their application to the CCSI and the possible needs for adaptation;				
13)	25. Calls on the Commission to propose a European Status of the Artist, setting out a common framework for working conditions and minimum standards common to all EU countries, while fully respecting the responsibilities of the Member States and the EU with regard to the labour market and cultural policy, through the adoption or application of a number of coherent and comprehensive guidelines with respect to, inter alia, contracts, means of collective representation and management, social security, sickness and unemployment insurance, pension schemes, direct and indirect taxation, non-tariff barriers and information asymmetries;				
14)	26. Calls on the Commission to map the existing definitions of artists and cultural workers across the Member States with a view to developing a				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	common understanding to be reflected in EU policy-making and cultural statistics;				
15)	28. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to support vocational training programmes and initiatives for the career development of all authors, performers and cultural creators, and, in particular, to support them in acquiring digital, entrepreneurial and other skills in order to benefit from digital opportunities to promote their work and collaborate with other artists;				
16)	29. Urges all Member States to fulfil their responsibility and obligation to foster and defend artistic freedom in order to uphold the fundamental right to freedom of expression and to ensure that EU citizens can freely enjoy artistic creations and participate in culture, and urges the Commission to sanction those Member States that fail to comply with their obligations; invites the Commission to carry out further research into the topic and prepare a roadmap for achieving better protection of freedom of artistic expression in Europe;				
17)	31. Calls on the Member States to ensure full access to social protection for artists and cultural workers, regardless of their employment status, including access to unemployment allowance, healthcare and pensions; urges the Member States and the Commission to take specific measures for the different categories of creative professions in order to tackle unstable income, unpaid work and job insecurity, and safeguard a minimum standard for their income;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	C C	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	
18)	35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate access to public grants and loans by reducing administrative burdens at all stages of the application and reporting processes, and to ensure transparency;					
19)	36. Stresses the importance of directing an adequate proportion of the economic recovery measures to the CCSI; reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to include culture in the national recovery and resilience plans and to earmark at least 2 % of the budget envelope of the Recovery and Resilience Facility to culture with concrete, inclusive measures which are accessible to all, leaving no one behind; is alarmed that in some Member States, the submitted plans appear to earmark a lower percentage or completely lack dedicated funding to those sectors;  Calls on the Commission to publish data on the amounts and purposes of funds earmarked in the plans in order to ensure transparency and facilitate democratic oversight;					
20)	38. Highlights that the CCSI are the first sectors to be hit by the pandemic, were the most severely hit and have been the last to recover, while, given the restrictions in capacity of cultural events and venues, the CCSI's recovery is expected to be even slower; underlines that the recovery of the CCSI must go hand in hand with the transition towards the sustainability of the sector; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support the short-term recovery of the whole cultural ecosystem and to bolster the resilience, competitiveness and innovation of the CCSI in the					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>long term, and to reinforce these sectors by providing fair and structured support to all, especially the most vulnerable actors, and foster employment opportunities for artists, authors, performers, cultural workers and cultural mediation professionals by supporting cooperation across disciplinary domains, as well as to ensure comprehensive monitoring of the socio-economic situation in the CCSI with the help of the European Framework for working conditions, in order to tackle any major crises as effectively as possible in the future and to accompany their digital and green transitions;</p>				
21)	<p>40. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to gather and share reliable data on best practices and methods for distributing aid to the CCSI; calls, furthermore, for the exchange of best practices on the most efficient ways to distribute recovery funding in the short and mid-term, in order to ensure maximum coverage of the CCSI, so that no artist or cultural worker is left behind;</p>				
22)	<p>42. Calls on the Commission to continuously monitor the CCSI with regular studies on the situation of artists for the purpose of having accurate, reliable, updated and sector-specific data at European level in order to design solid policy-making, as well as to improve mapping of the CCSI and be better prepared in the event of future crises;</p>				

## 4.1.10.7. CULT Resolution 7: EP resolution of 11 November 2021 on the European Education Area: a shared holistic approach

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The European Education Area: a shared holistic approach</b>	11/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0452/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2243(INI)</a> CULT	N.A. <sup>42</sup>			
1)	17. Stresses the importance of placing the learner at the centre of the learning process; underlines the need to ensure that a tailored approach is taken towards vulnerable groups, including people with any kind of disabilities or learning differences, such as those on the autism spectrum or those with high potential, and to foster a whole-school approach to the EEA; invites the Commission to consult all the relevant stakeholders such as student associations, pedagogical support experts, caregivers for learners with special needs, and others, especially when it comes to developing the European Universities and Centres of Vocational Excellence;				
2)	25. Highlights the need to improve the quality and increase the frequency of the necessary data collection activities, and to ensure the active monitoring of relevant indicators and benchmarks such as the target set by the European Skills Agenda to achieve 50% of the adult population participating in learning activities; urges the Commission and the Member States to achieve ambitious targets, such as on the proportion of low achievers and early school leavers, by reducing the first				

<sup>42</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	benchmark from 15 % to 10 % and the second from 10 % to 5 %;				
3)	26. Calls for closer collaboration between the EU and other organisations and institutions such as UNESCO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and for the active use of and support for existing and future educational research and studies to assist Member States in identifying effective policy reforms; urges the Commission and the Member States to develop common and participatory educational research with a well-defined mandate and budget within the remit of EU competences;				
4)	27. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to provide the requisite funding for the establishment, implementation and development of the EEA and the establishment of a dedicated financial instrument in the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework with a view to developing the EEA further and facilitating the mutual recognition of qualifications; reiterates its call to allocate at least 10 % of the funding under the Recovery and Resilience Facility to education, including digital education, and calls for the Member States to substantially increase public spending in education to above the EU average (4,7 % of GDP in 2019);				
5)	28. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to put in place disaster mitigation strategies for the education sector, in partnership and consultation with all stakeholders, and insists on the importance of concerted European				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	action at times of crisis, such as the COVID 19 pandemic;				
6)	30. Calls on the Commission to develop tools to allow Member States to implement the Council recommendation on a comprehensive approach to the teaching and learning of languages, and to monitor progress accordingly; calls on the Member States to collect comparable data on language learning; calls on the Commission to provide financial support for schools teaching European language skills, especially the native languages of EU citizens living in other EU countries;				
7)	32. Welcomes the initiative of the European Centres of Vocational Excellence, which provides a structure for the sector at European level; calls for the creation of a European vocational and training area as an integral part of the EEA; asks the Commission and the Member States to work towards the creation of a European apprentice statute [...]				
8)	34. Urges that the EEA should be a milestone in the recognition of diplomas and qualifications across the EU and calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate the expansion of automatic mutual recognition of learning outcomes and study periods abroad, including in VET and through European micro-credentials;				
9)	35. Highlights the prominent role of non-formal and informal learning as well as volunteering and stresses the need to recognise their results; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote soft skills across the EU;				
10)	39. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to close the gender gap in education,				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	including in education and careers in science, technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics (STEAM), to fight gender stereotypes and discrimination, and to eradicate bullying, cyber-bullying and other forms of harassment, discrimination and violent misconduct so as to improve cultural, ethnic and gender diversity through the creation and exchange of good practices across Europe;				
11)	43. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish a concrete European Education Area Strategic Framework 2030 (EEASF 2030) by the end of 2022, including a comprehensive steering, monitoring and evaluation mechanism, in line with UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 to 'ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' and the first principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights; welcomes the proposal for a steering committee for the EEA, laying the groundwork for a structured and systematic governance framework; emphasises the role of the Conference on the Future of Europe to discuss the way forward on the challenges facing European education and on policy development;				
12)	44. Urges the Commission and the Member States to commit to the type of participation required from Member States and other levels of government, including local and regional authorities, as well as the EU institutions, and to devise effective multi-level governance arrangements that respect the principle of subsidiarity, while aiming to generate European added value;				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	46. Calls on the Commission to establish an EEA platform as an interactive public gateway to support Member States and stakeholders in exchanging information and promoting cooperation and the exchange of good practices; believes that such a platform should be adequately funded and available in all official languages of the EU;				
14)	49. [...] calls on the Commission, the Member States and the Council of Europe to cooperate on European history and cultural heritage education across the EU, and highlights the need for targeted funding and initiatives to increase research on European history, as well as the promotion of public history, taking into account the complex nature of the history of our continent;				
15)	50. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to create a common framework on learning about the EU throughout all appropriate levels and areas of education; stresses the need to familiarise learners with the European integration process, the institutions and policies of the EU, the rights stemming from EU citizenship, and how to actively participate in the EU's democratic processes;				
16)	51. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop a comprehensive European strategy and a common framework on citizenship education with a European dimension, including learning about European values – such as human dignity, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and equality – to encourage the exchange of good practices and the development of common pedagogical				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	material and approaches; asks the Commission, in this respect, to explore the establishment of a citizenship education task force to coordinate this task and improve access to European citizenship education in order to foster a European civic culture and a sense of European belonging, complementing local, regional, national and global dimensions;				

## 4.1.10.8. CULT Resolution 8: EP resolution of 23 November 2021 on EU sports policy: assessment and possible ways forward

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>EU sports policy: assessment and possible ways forward</b>	23/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0463/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2058(INI)</a> CONT	N.A. <sup>43</sup>			
1)	3. Calls on the Commission to set up regular high-level structured cooperation with all sports stakeholders and other institutions to deliver more targeted and accountable recommendations for action on the current challenges facing the sport sector;				
2)	4. Calls on the Commission to present a communication on the future of sport linked to the EU's strategic goals;				
3)	5. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the visibility of sport and its perspective on sport across policy areas at EU level by adding sport to the title of the portfolio of the Commissioner in charge;				
4)	31. Calls on the Commission to build on its existing work on social dialogue and to extend its scope to all professional sports;				

<sup>43</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	33. Recalls the need to regulate the activities of agents and acknowledges that the recent reforms in the football transfer market, including the establishment of a clearing house, licencing requirements for agents and caps on agents' commission go in the right direction; urges the relevant sports authorities to ensure the prompt implementation of these reforms and calls on the Commission to monitor progress;				
6)	36. Urges the Council and the Commission to break the deadlock on the signing and ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions;				
7)	39. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to involve all relevant stakeholders in ensuring that sports policy and legislation support gender equality, with particular attention to tackling all forms of violence and harassment, gender stereotypes, low visibility and media coverage, and disparities in wages, premium pay and awards;				
8)	41. Calls on the Commission to recognise the importance and support the social inclusion of persons with fewer opportunities, refugees, ethnic minorities and the LGBTQI+ community in sport, leaving no one behind;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	44. Insists on a zero-tolerance approach in terms of racism and violence in sport and urges the Commission, the Member States and sports federations to develop measures to prevent such incidents and to adopt effective penalties and measures to support victims;				
10)	52. Welcomes the 2019 Commission study entitled 'Safeguarding children in sport' and calls on the Commission to continue working in this area, including by regularly collecting and updating data;				
11)	57. Welcomes initiatives and campaigns to encourage physical activity such as the European Week of Sport, #BeActive and HealthyLifestyle4All and encourages the Commission to intensify communication about these events in the Member States, particularly targeted towards schools; underlines the importance of regular assessments of their outreach and impact;				
12)	59. Reiterates its call on the Commission, the Member States, sports federations and clubs to promote dual-career opportunities for athletes and calls on the Commission to consider including cross-border mobility of athletes in the next Erasmus+ programme;				
13)	62. Welcomes the inclusion of sport staff mobility in the Erasmus + 2021-2027 programme, and calls on the Commission, national agencies and sports federations to raise awareness about this new opportunity;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	63. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop common standards at EU level to ensure that all coaches have the appropriate skills and training to coach children and young people;				
15)	65. Recognises the valuable contributions that sports volunteers bring to a society and calls on the Commission and the Member States to create a system in line with the EU skills agenda, and building on the European credit transfer and accumulation system (ECTS) and the European credit system for vocational education and training (ECVET), for the recognition of qualifications gained by volunteers, including coaches working as volunteers;				
16)	68. Calls on the Commission to provide data on sports-related investments and reforms in its review report on the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which is to be presented to Parliament and the Council in 2022;				
17)	74. Calls on the Commission to increase the number of accepted pilot projects and preparatory actions in the field of sport;				
18)	78. Calls on the Commission to encourage the use of REACT-EU funding for projects related to sports infrastructure, provided that it is sustainable, contributes to long-term economic recovery and supports tourism;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	81. Calls on the Commission to develop a methodology for defining the criteria for measuring and monitoring the social impact of sports-related projects together with all relevant stakeholders including civil society, social partners and public authorities, and to regularly update and present data on the social impact of sport;				
20)	82. Urges the Commission and the Member States to regularly update and present data on the economic impact of sport;				
21)	85. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support the green transition of the sport sector, especially with regards to constructing, extending and renovating sports infrastructure, including winter sports facilities;				
22)	86. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that sports-related projects, especially those within public spaces, are prioritised within this initiative;				
23)	87. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish harmonised minimum accessibility criteria, sustainability benchmarks and safety standards for sports infrastructure, including measures to prevent any form of harassment, and to support inclusion as well as mobility of athletes and sports-related workers;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	91. Calls on the Commission and the European Institute for Technology to create a Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC) in the field of sport to boost innovation, resilience and transnational collaboration;					
25)	93. Calls on the Commission to effectively tackle the growing problem of illegal streaming of live sport events without delay;					



#### 4.1.11. DEVE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Development (DEVE)** was responsible for five 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and leading to the adoption of a five Parliament's resolutions ('DEVE resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents, as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 16: Overview on DEVE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	5
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	5
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/2 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.


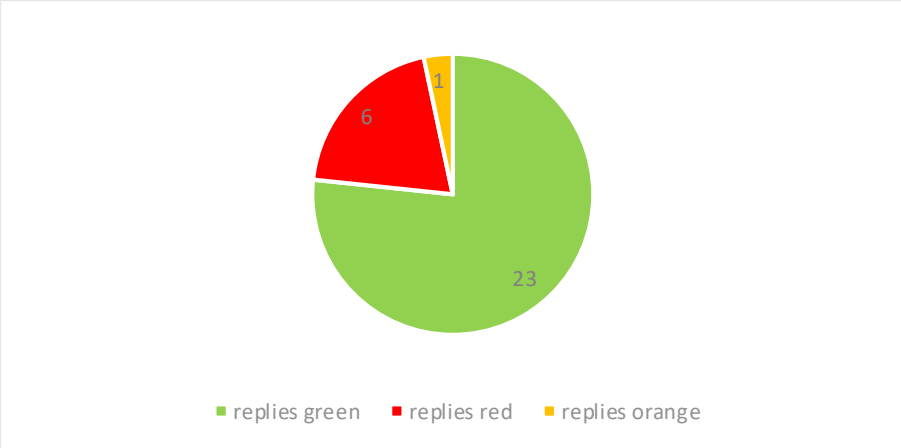
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

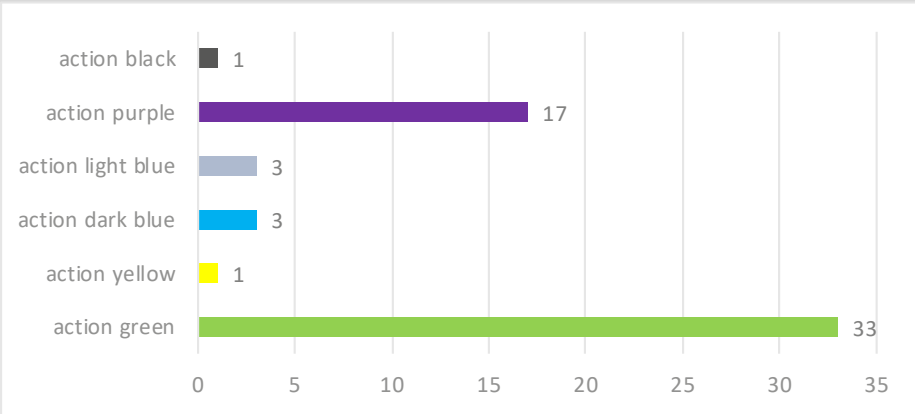
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 2 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	2	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (2) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	2								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>75</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	23	replies red	6	replies orange	1	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (23)</p> <p>No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (6)</p> <p>Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (1)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	23								
replies red	6								
replies orange	1								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="369 375 1281 790"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	1	action purple	17	action light blue	3	action dark blue	3	action yellow	1	action green	33	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <code>black</code> (1)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <code>purple</code> (17)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <code>light blue</code> (3)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <code>dark blue</code> (3)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <code>yellow</code> (1)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <code>green</code> (33)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	1														
action purple	17														
action light blue	3														
action dark blue	3														
action yellow	1														
action green	33														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">33</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial and technical cooperation and assistance (1)</li> <li>- Emergency, food, humanitarian aid, aid to refugees, Emergency Aid Reserve (1) (3) (5)</li> <li>- Development cooperation (2) (3) (4)</li> <li>- Relations with African countries (2)</li> <li>- Medicine, diseases (3)</li> <li>- Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity (4)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent four written replies to the Parliament's five DEVE resolutions. In two cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one DEVE resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted two specific replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 33 of Parliament's 75 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 12 of Parliament's 75 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 34 genuine actions. In six cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 17 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In one case, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 34 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 33 cases. In the one remaining case, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.11.1. DEVE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on improving development effectiveness and the efficiency of aid

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Improving development effectiveness and the efficiency of aid</b>	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0323/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/184(INI)</a> DEVE	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a>	Final reply (SP) received 2 February 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	8. [...] calls on the Commission to use its membership of the GPEDC and OECD-DAC and its voice in international fora and in the governance structures of the international financial institutions to further strengthen the effectiveness principles and encourage adherence to them and implementation of them in all forms of development cooperation and by all actors involved;	<p>The Commission has used its membership in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) and of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to increase development aid effectiveness as the resolution recommends (paragraph 8). Following proposals from the Commission, the DAC has decided to re-engage in significant work on effectiveness. This has been reflected in the DAC High-Level meeting communique and has resulted in the inclusion of a new work stream on effectiveness in the DAC's "Programme of Work and Budget" and a determination that the DAC should strengthen its normative role in encouraging and supporting its members to meet their commitments on effectiveness.</p> <p>The Commission is an active member of the GPEDC and is a member of its Steering Committee, representing the European providers of development cooperation. The Commission leads the flagship work stream in the new GPEDC work programme – <i>Demonstrating the Impact of Effectiveness</i> – which is focused on achieving, demonstrating, and replicating better real-world impact in practice, through the implementation of effectiveness approaches in key SDG sectors in partner countries.</p>				<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Commission considers its action as sufficient).</p> <p>The <a href="#">EU Team Europe initiative and the joint programming tracker</a> offer a detailed overview of the implementation of programming, which enables Team Europe to work better and more effectively together around the world.</p>	
2)	10. Calls on the Commission to publish, at least biannually, an aid effectiveness progress report, covering joint planning, joint	The Commission agrees that development effectiveness is fundamentally about delivering more and better impact, bringing existing actors and resources together behind a				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	implementation and joint results frameworks, and actions by EU institutions, Member States and local and regional authorities; underlines that this report should be based on commonly agreed targets and policy objectives, notably the SDGs and the Consensus; calls on the Commission to consult stakeholders while drawing up this report and to present the report to Parliament;	<p>common purpose - reducing duplication and incoherence. The longer-term effects of strengthening and using country systems and supporting national policy-making processes builds our partners' own development capacities. [...]</p> <p>The Commission reports on the EU and the Member State progress on improving the effectiveness of European development cooperation (paragraph 10) after each of the GPEDC's biannual global monitoring rounds. These reports use the underlying data collected by the GPEDC to present a more disaggregated and detailed picture of the EU and the Member States' performance than that provided by the GPEDC report. The reports show performance against the indicators and target agreed by the GPEDC.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Commission considers its reporting sufficient).</p> <p>The work of the global partnership for effective development co-operation is available <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	
3)	11. Calls on the Commission and the Council to scale up joint programming between the EU and its Member States;	The Commission welcomes the strong support for joint programming, joint implementation and co-ordinated action with the Member States, including through the Team Europe approach, in order to make the European coordination transformative and impactful. To further strengthen the impact of unified and collective European action on the ground, the EU and its Member States apply a Team Europe approach in the pre-programming phase of Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, building on the experience gained during the COVID-19 response. This has strengthened co-ordination and increased the visibility of the external cooperation of the EU, its Member States, their implementing and finance agencies, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Commission considers its action as sufficient).	
4)	12. Calls on the Commission to ensure that regular meetings of the EU with Member States' representatives, implementing agencies, international organisations, local and regional authorities and CSOs take place on	To further strengthen the impact of unified and collective European action on the ground, the EU and its Member States apply a Team Europe approach in the pre-programming phase of Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, building on the experience gained during		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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	the ground in the respective partner countries in order to identify the challenges and opportunities and that the subsequent joint response and implementation meets the identified needs;	the COVID-19 response. This has strengthened co-ordination and increased the visibility of the external cooperation of the EU, its Member States, their implementing and finance agencies, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). [...] As stipulated in the 2012 Communication <sup>7</sup> , the EU values CSOs' diversity and specificities and engages with accountable and transparent CSOs, which share its commitment to social progress and to the fundamental values of peace, freedom, equal rights and human dignity.		<a href="#">EU launches a global €1.5 billion programme to support civil society organisations</a> (14 December 2021).	
5)	13. [...] asks the Commission to submit, on the basis of Articles 209 and 210 TFEU, a proposal for an act concerning regulatory aspects of EU donor coordination on development aid;	With respect to the call on the Commission to submit an act on regulatory aspects on EU donor coordination on development aid (paragraph 13), recently good progress has been achieved with the Team Europe approach, which corresponds to the philosophy of parallel competence in the field of development cooperation, i.e. to achieve 'more for more'. A separate legal act would not necessarily bring added value. In addition, the principles are already enshrined in the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI).		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Team Europe and the neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument (NDICI)).	
6)	15. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the programming and implementation of these modalities is coordinated, strategically aligned with partner countries' priorities and processes, and focused on delivering outcomes and impacts that are transformational for achieving the SDGs in the specific context of each partner country; underlines the need to facilitate the creation of	Programming, implementation, and evaluation will follow an inclusive process encompassing broad and transparent consultation both at country, regional, global and headquarters levels with all relevant stakeholders (paragraphs 15). [...] The Commission welcomes the strong support for joint programming, joint implementation and co-ordinated action with the Member States, including through the Team		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Team Europe approach).	

<sup>7</sup> COM (2012) 492, The roots of democracy and sustainable development

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	markets which are self-sustaining and to ensure that good exit practices are taken into account in the pre-programming phase; calls on the Commission and the Member States to accelerate efforts to untie their ODA in line with the commitments of the Consensus and to encourage all development cooperation providers, including emerging economies, to do the same; encourages local procurement and ownership;	Europe approach (paragraphs 11 to 15), in order to make the European coordination transformative and impactful. To further strengthen the impact of unified and collective European action on the ground, the EU and its Member States apply a Team Europe approach in the pre-programming phase of Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, building on the experience gained during the COVID-19 response. This has strengthened co-ordination and increased the visibility of the external cooperation of the EU, its Member States, their implementing and finance agencies, and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).		Further information on how the EU evaluation methodology encompasses inclusiveness can be found <a href="#">here</a> .	
7)	21. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to coordinate a Europe-wide standardisation of impact indicators in order to compare the effectiveness and efficiency of projects between Member States;	The Commission is determined to improve the transparency and accountability of European external assistance (paragraphs 21, 25, 26 and 27) and has made significant progress as evidenced by the 2020 Aid Transparency Index.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (aid transparency index).	
8)	26. [...] calls on the Commission to look into appropriate indicators for assessment and to use the results to prepare country-specific information on the efficiency and effectiveness of development aid and to develop best-practice approaches;	The Commission is determined to improve the transparency and accountability of European external assistance (paragraphs 21, 25, 26 and 27) and has made significant progress as evidenced by the 2020 Aid Transparency Index. The recently updated EU Aid Explorer is an open and accessible source for comprehensive data on EU and Member State development cooperation based on OECD-DAC and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) reporting standards.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU aid explorer</a> ).  The tracking of transparency and accountability is ongoing. For further information on EU funding available to developing/partnership countries, see the <a href="#">EU aid explorer</a> , which is a one-stop shop with funding information available.	
9)	27. [...] reiterates in this respect that the Commission should publish the 'Annual Report on the implementation of the European Union's instruments for financing	. Although the follow-up mentions par.27, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on annual report on the		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	external action' prior to the start of the discharge procedure for the given year;	implementation of the European Union's instruments for financing external action).			
10)	29. Urges the Commission and the Member States, as well as all development partners, to prioritise gender equality, by making increased use of gender mainstreaming, gender budgeting and gender targeting;	<p>Gender equality (paragraphs 28 and 29) takes a central role in the external actions as evidenced in the Joint Communication on the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III<sup>8</sup> adopted on 25 November. External assistance across all sectors will have to integrate a gender perspective and support gender equality.</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan III (GAPIII) provides the EU with a policy framework for accelerating progress towards meeting international commitments. It provides the EU with five pillars of action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promotion of gender equality as a priority of all external policies and actions. For instance, 85% of all new actions throughout external relations will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment by 2025;</li> <li>- a roadmap for working together with stakeholders at national, regional and multilateral levels, in close cooperation with Member States and all partners, including through GAPIII country level implementation plans;</li> <li>- an accelerating progress, focusing on the key thematic areas of engagement, including fighting against gender-based violence and promoting the economic, social and political empowerment of women and girls among others;</li> <li>- a leading example, including by establishing gender-responsive and gender-balanced leadership at top political and management levels</li> <li>- new approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning, with a stronger focus on measuring results and increase accountability and transparency.</li> </ul>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (gender action plan III).	

<sup>8</sup> JOIN(2020) 17

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	36. [...] calls on the Commission to improve accessibility of funding for CSOs, including in partner countries;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on funding for CSOs.		Not mentioned.	
12)	38. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to enhance cooperation with local authorities in partner countries, but also within the EU;	The Commission attaches a high value to cooperation with local authorities (paragraph 38) in partner countries and the EU, which is exemplified by the mainstreaming of the support to them in the period 2021-2027.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
13)	40. Recognises the essential role of civil society as partner, both during the consultation process and as deliverer of services; in this light, calls on the Commission and the Member States to recognise and strengthen their roles in order to achieve inclusive development partnerships ;	Partnerships with civil society (paragraphs 20, 39, 40, 52 and 53) are vital to fight inequalities, to build inclusive societies, and fulfil the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind. Through strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations (CSO) in third countries, the Commission reinforces public accountability and supports the achievement of the sustainable development goals. As such, civil society actors are enabled to participate in an informed way in national policy dialogues and structural dialogue with the EU on the political priorities of the Commission.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2030 agenda for sustainable development).	
14)	46. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that actors of the private sector involved in development partnerships abide by the principle of corporate accountability on human rights and the environment throughout the whole lifecycle of projects, in compliance with the UN Global Compact on Human Rights, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ILO	Private sector engagement was introduced as a new dimension into EU development policy with the 2014 Communication <sup>9</sup> on the role of the private sector in development, which is based on principles fully in line with Kampala Principles <sup>10</sup> (2019) developed by Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) /OECD. The Communication includes a set of guidelines and criteria to ensure that development and commercial objectives are aligned in mutually reinforcing ways in the partnerships with the private sector.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Kampala principles, work programme 2021). A Commission communication on sustainable corporate governance is still forthcoming. On 26 October 2020, the Commission launched a <a href="#">public consultation</a> , which ended on 08 February 2021.	

<sup>9</sup> COM(2014) 263

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.effectivecooperation.org/system/files/2019-07/Kampala%20Principles%20-%20final.pdf>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	core labour standards, and the UN Convention Against Corruption;	<p>The EU actions to engage the private sector aim at improving the business environment and investment climate, facilitating investments and creating jobs. The Commission has adopted a rights-based approach, mainstreamed across all EU development cooperation, to ensure the respect of human rights in the European Union's engagement with the private sector.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission aims at harnessing the knowledge and experience the private sector has in order to improve aid effectiveness. Through the programming and implementation of EU financial instruments, and public-private dialogue with the private sector, the Commission continues to improve predictability and rapidness of its interventions.</p> <p>The Commission has announced a legislative initiative on sustainable corporate governance for the second quarter of 2021 as part of its Work Programme 2021. The initiative is currently being prepared in line with the Commission's Better Regulation guidelines. On 26 October 2020, an internet-based open public consultation has been launched covering key elements to be considered in the impact assessment.</p>		<p>On 17 December 2020, the <a href="#">European Parliament approved a non-legislative report</a> calling for sustainable business conduct and addressing shortcomings in existing laws. Parliament wants upcoming corporate governance proposals from the Commission to include a series of mandatory obligations for companies and incentives to act rather than rely on voluntary disclosure of information. A clear set of rules strengthening the duties of company boards regarding sustainability is also asked.</p> <p>Initially, the Commission proposal was supposed to be published in the first half of 2021, then in December 2021. The Regulatory Scrutiny Board has twice given a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.</p>	
15)	51. [...] therefore calls on the Commission and the Member States to reinforce cooperation in R&D and to strengthen investments in strategic local production capacity, especially related to health and including for the newest bio-pharmaceutical products, so as to enhance autonomy from global supply chains;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on funding for CSOs).		Not mentioned.	
16)	53. Calls on the Commission to reassess whether the administrative obligations concerning access to EU funding are proportionate;	Although the follow-up mentions paragraph 53, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to reassess whether the administrative obligations concerning access to EU funding are proportionate).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	54. Calls on the Commission to establish a network of and engage with reliable non-governmental partners, such as local CSOs, churches, faith-based organisations and specialised Member State agencies for the implementation of smaller-scale projects;	Faith-based organisations (paragraph 54) can play important roles in development processes by providing services to large groups. As stipulated in the 2012 Communication <sup>11</sup> , the EU values CSOs' diversity and specificities and engages with accountable and transparent CSOs, which share its commitment to social progress and to the fundamental values of peace, freedom, equal rights and human dignity.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">COM (2012) 492</a> -The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations).	
18)	59. Reiterates its request that the Council and the Member States set out a clear timeline for reaching the target of raising the ODA budget to 0,7 % of GNI, including the international commitment of spending 0,15 to 0,2 % of GNI on ODA to LDCs, and that the Commission present a concrete action plan defining how additional resources will be leveraged towards achieving the SDGs; stresses that the effectiveness of aid is no substitute for adequate aid volumes and that maintaining or exceeding the 0,7 % target for ODA is of great importance; reiterates that the EU budget should make a considerable contribution to increasing EU ODA overall;	The Commission recognises the important role that official development aid (ODA) (paragraph 59) plays in fulfilling the development effectiveness agenda, but would also highlight that all forms of development cooperation should respect the key development effectiveness principles. When reporting on ODA, the EU strictly follows the rules set by the OECD DAC. EU development assistance is geared towards poverty eradication and the achievement of the SDGs, as stated in the European Consensus on Development. Despite the challenging economic context, the EU explicitly reaffirmed its collective commitment to the ODA targets (0.7% of gross national income dedicated to ODA and 0.15 to 0.2% of the gross national income dedicated to ODA to least developed countries (LDCs)) in the Annual Report 2020 to the European Council on EU Development Aid Targets. The EU and its Member States are still the largest provider of ODA, with EUR 75.2 billion in 2019, although more efforts will need to be made to reach the 0.7% target.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

<sup>11</sup> COM (2012) 492 The roots of democracy and sustainable development

## 4.1.11.2. DEVE Resolution 2: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on new EU-Africa Strategy – a partnership for sustainable and inclusive development

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>New EU-Africa Strategy – a partnership for sustainable and inclusive development</b>	<b>25/03/2021</b> <a href="#">T9-0108/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2041(INI)</a> <b>DEVE</b>	<p>On 7 May 2021, the Parliament received '<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament –March II 2021 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as it considers that the main elements were addressed in plenary by Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen. The recommendations contained in the resolutions have been discussed in the run-up to the vote, and will continue to be discussed during the fine-tuning of the New EU-Africa Strategy.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 24 March 2021.</p>			
1)	21. [...] calls on the Commission to consider how best to work with the diaspora as part of the comprehensive strategy with Africa, including by taking advantage of synergies between internal and external funding instruments when tackling common challenges;				
2)	46. Calls for the recently launched GAP III to enhance efforts, in particular, to put an end to gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage; calls on the Commission to ensure synergies between the EU-Africa partnership and GAP III in order to achieve gender equality;				
3)	48. [...] calls on the Commission to prioritise sexual and reproductive health and rights in the new EU-Africa partnership and to commit to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of the right of every individual to have full control				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	over, and decide freely and responsibly on, matters related to their sexuality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, free from discrimination, coercion and violence;				
4)	78. Calls on the Commission to support Africa in its ambitions for a continental free trade area; welcomes the launch of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and underlines its enormous potential as an instrument to foster intra-African trade and regional integration, and improve Africa's access to global markets; emphasises that the AfCFTA should make for integration that benefits all African populations, including the most marginalised;				
5)	82. Recalls that free and fair trade with the African continent is key in supporting sustainable development and poverty alleviation; asks the Commission to involve civil society at all levels of the political dialogue, especially when trade agreements are prepared, monitored and evaluated; emphasises that Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) are important instruments of the EU-African trade relationship; urges the Commission, however, to acknowledge diverging views on EPAs and to find concrete solutions to respond to African countries' concerns, notably regarding their priority of building regional value chains and boosting intra-African trade; reiterates its request for an in-depth analysis of the impact of EPAs;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	84. Notes that African countries, while accounting for more than 50 % of the beneficiaries of the GSP, represent less than 5 % of the EU's GSP imports; invites the Commission to assist the economic players in beneficiary countries on adherence to rules of origin and overcoming technical barriers, among others; regrets that the GSP has not so far contributed to the economic diversification of African beneficiary countries; reiterates its call on the Commission to consider expanding the list of products covered by the GSP Regulation <sup>12</sup> ;				
7)	85. Calls on the Commission, in view of the documented growing risk of dissemination of zoonotic pathogens in Africa, to promote more stringent standards in African countries in terms of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and animal welfare, through regulatory cooperation and dialogue;				
8)	89. Underlines that European companies have a responsibility for their supply chains; calls on the Commission to proceed with an ambitious legislative proposal on mandatory human rights, social rights and environmental due diligence obligations for EU companies; urges the Commission, in developing any such proposals, to ensure that they apply to the whole supply chain and meet OECD guidelines on social responsibility and human rights in trade and are WTO-compatible, and that after				

<sup>12</sup> Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 732/2008 (OJ L 303, 31.10.2012, p.1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	careful assessment the proposals are found to be functional and applicable to all actors on the market, including SMEs, and include provisions to facilitate injured parties' access to justice;				
9)	91. Is of the view that the EU-Africa strategy should also include measures to assist African countries in converting their mineral resource wealth into real development results and calls for a review of the effectiveness of existing measures, also with regard to the questionable exploitation of Africa by China and Russia; calls on the Commission and the EU's African partners to implement the measures required under the Conflict Minerals Regulation <sup>13</sup> smoothly, and publish without delay the list of companies outside the EU that do not fulfil requirements set out by that regulation;				
11)	96. Recalls that the position of women can be strengthened with strong provisions in trade agreements on gender and trade; calls in this regard on the Commission to assist the African Union with the implementation of its Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and to implement measures that contribute to the achievement of gender equality in its trade agreements with African countries;				
12)	115. Calls on the Commission expressly to monitor activities related to industrial fishing as they may pose a threat to the stocks				

<sup>13</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 laying down supply chain due diligence obligations for Union importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (OJ L 130, 19.5.2017, p.1).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	available to local populations using traditional fishing resources, while also risking creating an imbalance in the good ecological status of fishery stocks;				
13)	117.[...] encourages the Commission to come up with an ambitious plan for implementing a sustainable energy partnership, notes to this end that renewable energy and energy efficiency are crucial elements in bridging the gap in access to energy on the African continent, while ensuring the necessary reduction in carbon dioxide emissions;				
14)	125. Is concerned at the common agricultural policy-supported exporting of European milk powder to West Africa, given that the tripling of exports since the EU lifted its milk quotas in 2015 has had disastrous consequences for local herders and farmers who cannot compete; calls on the Commission to work on solutions with African governments and stakeholders;				
15)	138. Regrets the lack of recognition of the strategic importance of rangelands, which cover about 43 % of the African land surface and are therefore important carbon sinks; calls on the Commission to develop, together with local communities and local stakeholders, a strategy to optimise this potential through sustainable grazing management such as that practiced by pastoralists;				
16)	169. [...] calls on the Commission to take into account African countries' priorities on migration in order to forge a real 'partnership of equals';				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	171. [...] and calls on the Commission and Member States to increase political, financial, operational and logistical support to G5 Sahel;				
18)	183. Notes that the information sphere in Africa is coming under increasing influence from the EU's global adversaries; calls, in this regard, on the EEAS and the Commission to actively tackle the problem of the lack of presence of a European voice within African societies and to counter false narratives and better promote the European approach and democratic values to the African people;				

## 4.1.11.3. DEVE Resolution 3: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on the role of the EU's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance in addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
The role of the EU's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance in addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic	24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0308/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2118(INI)</a> DEVE	<a href="#">SP(2021)557</a>	Final reply (SP) received 25 October 2021	Specific reply			
1)	4. [...] encourages the Commission to use humanitarian and development instruments flexibly, in line with an integrated nexus approach, particularly when it comes to the financing and distribution of vaccines;	Regarding paragraph 4, human development is at the core of the EU's multilateral commitment towards achieving the SDGs by 2030 and leaving no one behind. This global emphasis is reflected in the on-going programming of the NDICI-Global Europe global, regional and country envelopes: it will be the first and main priority of the Global Challenges Multiannual Indicative Program (MIP); it will also be an important priority of the regional MIPs (notably the program for Sub-Saharan Africa), and numerous country MIPs are contemplating an ambitious priority area tackling several sectors of human development. On health, programming intends to increase the number of country MIPs prioritizing health. The inclusion of health in the regional MIP for Sub-Saharan Africa would constitute a positive development compared to the previous programming cycle. It will rest on four areas: (i) health security and pandemic preparedness and response, (ii) African pharmaceutical systems and manufacturing capacity for vaccines and other medical products and technologies, (iii) Africa-based public health institutional capacity and (iv) legal, political and societal environment for sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). EU Member States have expressed interest in the Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) in all four subjects, which is a promising development. The TEI on vaccine manufacturing and access to vaccines,				The Commission has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">NCICI programme</a> , <a href="#">global challenges multiannual indicative program (MIP)</a> ).  The Commission has committed to increasing the number of country MIPs prioritising health especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. That is visible in the <a href="#">MIP for Sub-Saharan Africa for 2021-2027</a> and in MIPs of individual countries (e.g. <a href="#">Kenya</a> ). However, health does not appear to be a <a href="#">priority in South Africa</a> , where the Covid-19 Omicron variant was first identified, nor in the <a href="#">MIP</a> for that country.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>medicines and health technologies in Africa, announced at the G20 Global Health Summit in Rome in May, is progressing well.</p> <p>Overall, social protection continues to play a prominent role in the new budgetary cycle as reflected in the draft programming documents. This is also due to the reinforced interest in social protection as an important measure to cope with the socio-economic challenges. Against this background, close coordination with EU Member States and international stakeholders is already happening at the level of policymaking and design and implementation of concrete programmes. With the Team Europe approach, these ties will even be strengthened.</p>			
2)	17.[...] asks the Commission to design strategies with partner countries for economic recovery, job creation and for improving social security systems, fostering the expansion of social protection coverage to informal workers in rural sectors;	Regarding social protection (point 17), the Commission underlines that the new budgetary cycle includes a high number of programmes addressing poverty eradication through specific programmes. EU social protection programmes focus on financially sustainable and shock responsive national system building including the needs of the most vulnerable, thus women, children, informal workers as well as migrants and refugees, therefore responding to the Covid-19 effects. At international level, the EU is part of the respective platforms Social Protection Interagency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and the Universal Social Protection 2030 (USP2030) to reach universal social protection by 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Social protection interagency cooperation board, Universal social protection 2030 (USP2030), <a href="#">Sustainable development goals</a> ).	
3)	20. Urges the Commission to address the specific needs of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs), upholding the guiding principle of public health networks of leaving no-one behind and refraining from blocking front-line humanitarian workers from having direct contact with those they serve; recalls with concern that refugees, migrants	As regards the specific needs of refugees, migrants and IDPs (point 20) in addressing the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission has already considered these by adjusting, with its implementing partners, most ongoing interventions to the new situation. In line with the 2016 Communication 'Lives in Dignity', the Commission strives to mainstream wherever possible the health response for these persons into the national systems and reserve parallel			

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	<p>and IDPs are among the most vulnerable populations facing this health crisis, as they are often faced with more precarious living conditions and tend to face greater obstacles to accessing basic health services than local populations;</p>	<p>emergency systems to situations where this is the only option. The Commission is strongly committed to the Nexus approach to forced displacement situations. Concerning the direct access of front-line humanitarian workers to persons in need of humanitarian assistance, the Commission has kept encouraging partner organisations to continue to deliver their services, having also in mind the need to protect humanitarian workers, as spelled out in the recent Humanitarian Assistance Communication.</p> <p>As regards the need to create the conditions for children and young people in refugee camps ( point 20) to have access to education: education is a priority for the Commission in its external assistance, both in the context of humanitarian and development engagements. This is all the more the case for vulnerable populations, such as refugees in protracted situations residing in camps. The EU is committed to continue its engagement and contribution to education in emergencies, including through the 'Education Cannot Wait' initiative and actions related to displacement situations specifically addressing the education needs of refugee children and young people in camps and other.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
4)	<p>24. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that the EU global response to the COVID-19 pandemic does not undermine EU funding for other vital health programmes, including the Minimum Initial Services Package for sexual and reproductive health and programmes targeting the health of women and pregnant women;</p> <p>Urges all Member States and the Commission to continue to support partner countries in providing services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), while ensuring the safety of communities and health workers;</p>	<p>As regards paragraph 24, the EU fully agrees that the urgent response to the COVID-19 should not divert us from tackling other critical health priorities, not to mention the dramatic secondary health impacts of the pandemic. Protecting essential health services and preserving health gains for women, adolescents and children, key populations and people living with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is critical during this crisis and beyond. In the context of a reduced Global Challenges envelope which requires making difficult choices, the EU is still committed to the Global Fund, the Vaccine Alliance (GAVI), the Universal Health Coverage (UHC)-Partnership led by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Supplies Partnership, including continuation</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Global fund</a>, <a href="#">Vaccine alliance (GAVI)</a>, <a href="#">Universal health coverage (UHC)-partnership</a> (WHO), <a href="#">United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</a>, <a href="#">Supplies partnership, COVAX</a>).</p> <p>On 25 June 2021, a meeting on the <a href="#">EU multi-annual indicative programme on global challenges</a> took place.</p> <p>On NDICI-Global Europe, see the <a href="#">Commission website</a>.</p> <p>Global challenges programme is ongoing:</p>	

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		<p>of the support to ACT-A and COVAX initiated in 2020. The Global Challenges Programme is still under finalisation.</p> <p>The EU's longstanding commitment to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) will be reflected in our partnerships at country, regional, and global levels. In addition of the ongoing SRHR initiatives from the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF), (notably the country and regional programs of the Spotlight Initiative and the call for proposals for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on vulnerable adolescents' SRHR in Africa), the EU intends to continue supporting the UNFPA Supplies Partnership, which ensures access to essential SRHR commodities for women and girls most in need. A regional TEI on SRHR in Sub-Saharan Africa is in the making. SRHR will also be supported at country level via the country MIPs prioritizing health.</p>		<p><a href="#">Global challenges multiannual indicative program (MIP)</a></p> <p>On the 11th European Development Fund instrument see <a href="#">here</a>.</p>	
5)	27. Urges the Commission and the Member States to commit to making anti-pandemic vaccines and treatments a global public good, accessible to all;	<p>The Commission is committed to the objective of universal equitable access to vaccines and treatments against COVID-19 (point 27). From the start, it has advocated for a multilateral approach to ensure the provision of diagnostics, treatments and vaccines everywhere. The EU has been a key initiator with the WHO and international health organizations of the ACT Accelerator, and a top contributor from the start to COVAX, the vaccine's pillar of the ACT-A. In</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">EU response to Covid-19 and on particular programs, ACT Accelerator, COVAX</a>).</p>	

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		<p>support of the ACT-A, we launched the Global Coronavirus Response to help mobilise necessary resources. The EU has invested close to EUR 3 billion to pre-finance the production of safe and effective vaccines, which will benefit not only the EU but also citizens across the world. 'Team Europe' is also one of the leading contributors to the COVAX Facility, having pledged over EUR 3 billion. The EU has also exported around half of the vaccines produced in the EU. Finally, the EU has set up a vaccine sharing mechanism and EU Member States have committed to sharing at least 200 million doses by the end of 2021, the majority of which will be shared via COVAX.</p> <p>The Commission considers that the key objective at this stage in efforts towards universal equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines is increasing the global manufacturing capacity. The Commission is undertaking action to facilitate the production of COVID-19 vaccines and to allow for a ramping up of production in the shortest possible time. Public-private partnerships being key to address this problem, our objective is to ensure that any available and adequate manufacturing capacity anywhere in the world is used for the COVID-19 vaccines production.</p>		<p>By <a href="#">January 2022</a>, Team Europe (a joint action involving the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions) has so far shared more than 380 million vaccine doses with countries around the world, making the EU the biggest donor of Covid-19 vaccines to date. In parallel, the EU was the only region that exported 1.7 billion doses to the rest of the world, to 155 countries.</p> <p>Some examples of the COVAX vaccine delivery by Team Europe include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Sierra Leone, in August 2021, the Commission (via COVAX, Team Europe and other partners), delivered 96,000 vaccines. This brings the total to 192,000. Its goal was to have 200,000 vaccines delivered by the end of 2021.</li> <li>- In Mali, in March 2021, the first 396,000 doses went to medical personnel, people older than 60 or having a serious illness.</li> <li>- In Guinea, COVAX, with Team Europe as a main funder, sent 194,400 vaccines. The EU already mobilised €35 million to fight the virus. The total Team Europe contribution is €45 million. As such, Team Europe is the biggest donor in this country.</li> <li>- In Madagascar, via COVAX, the first 250,000 doses of Covishield/AstraZeneca arrived. They will be given to the front line workers (health care, police, social workers), to the most vulnerable and to people older than 70. Together with the other vaccines to come in the future, COVAX - mainly funded by Team Europe - will already cover about 20% of the population.</li> </ul>	
6)	32. Highlights the crucial role played by community-led organisations and civil society organisations (CSOs) in delivering health	As regards paragraph 32, civil society organizations (CSOs) are indeed instrumental in advocating for universal health coverage as a human right. Their involvement is key for the			

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	services to the most marginalised and underserved communities; calls on the Commission to ensure political, financial and technical support for CSOs delivering community-based services in order to make sure that those who cannot go to health clinics are able to access tailored and appropriate services;	EU's rights-based approach, particularly as it relates to diseases affecting marginalised populations (HIV, tuberculosis), SRHR or mental health. They are instrumental particularly in fragile settings where governments are not able to deliver healthcare and there are not private providers. Support to international and local CSOs will be mainstreamed through calls for proposals at global and local levels, and also through global initiatives (especially the Global Fund) or the UN with a thorough monitoring framework.		Due to the general character of the promise/reply, the action(s) taken cannot be assessed.	
7)	39. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support parliaments as they continue to play an active role in scrutinising government measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic and in assessing the human rights implications of public health measures; stresses that the health sector in many countries is prone to corruption and there is a need to strengthen accountability and oversight;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	42. Welcomes the temporary suspension of debt service payments for the poorest countries announced by the G20 and joins the call on private creditors and state-owned commercial banks to follow suit; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote full implementation of the G-20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and the G-20's new Common Framework on Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI; underlines that the magnitude of the economic and social crisis in the developing world requires more profound and far-reaching measures and encourages the Commission to support international efforts in this regard; considers that interest saved thanks to this suspension	As regards paragraph 42, on the background of the rise of non-OECD creditors and increased private debts, the Commission has been advocating the need of addressing the debt issue of developing countries in the context of the pandemic; it has been promoting the implementation of the G-20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI). In addition, the Commission is following up on the G-20's new Common Framework on Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI in coordination with the EU member states.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">G-20 debt service suspension initiative (DSSI)</a> ), <a href="#">G-20 new common framework on debt treatments</a> ).	



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	should instead be invested in the health sector, which is often severely underfunded in developing countries; invites the Commission and the Member States, in this regard, also to support initiatives at international level proposing flexible mechanisms for debt reduction linked to the creation of counterpart funds in local currency to promote investments aimed at achieving the SDGs;				
9)	43. Points out that many developing countries were already experiencing significant levels of debt before the pandemic, thereby preventing adequate investments in crisis prevention, health systems and social protection; underlines the importance of addressing debt sustainability in partner countries as a priority; calls on the Commission to take new initiatives to tackle the problems of illicit financial flows, tax evasion and tax fraud in order to improve the tax bases of developing countries;	As regards paragraph 43, the Commission agrees with the importance of strengthened domestic revenue mobilisation to finance sustainable development outcomes. It is fully committed to the principle of policy coherence for development as also reflected in the Addis Tax Initiative 2025 declaration, which it supports. The Commission confirms that illicit financial flows, tax evasion and topics related to domestic revenue mobilisation feature substantially in the ongoing programming exercise. The Commission agrees that budget support is a useful modality to assist partner countries' reform programmes on universal basic services. The Commission believes that it would be important to strengthen and better coordinate existing international bodies and organisations working on tax issues and international cooperation, in particular the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of information and the Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS). While the Commission recalls that Double Taxation Treaties fall under the competence of EU Member States, the Commission shares the view that such treaties should be negotiated also applying policy coherence for developments principles.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Addis tax initiative 2025 declaration, double taxation treaties</a> ).	
10)	44. Calls on the Commission to envisage more support for the most fragile countries to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic and provide access to healthcare while not neglecting existing	Concerning paragraph 44, many fragile countries recovering from the fallouts of the pandemic require indeed linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) approaches in collaboration with the Commission, continuing the good		Human development investments in the Sahel region are described <a href="#">here</a> . Recent examples include:	

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	<p>challenges such as extreme poverty, security, access to quality education and jobs, democracy, equal opportunities and climate change;</p>	<p>collaboration e.g. the Ebola epidemic in Kivu and the COVID-19 response. At country level, bilateral EU health programmes are ongoing or planned precisely in some of the most fragile countries -Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Yemen-, or fragile parts of countries where nexus considerations apply -north of Nigeria, north of Burkina Faso-. In the countries of the Sahel region, social sectors and basic services play a key role in (re)building states, and the health and social protection nexus helps protect refugees' health. Important human development investments are planned in all Sahel countries.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Regreening Africa: Restoring land and livelihoods in the Sahel</a> (June 2021).</li> <li>- <a href="#">Investing in brighter futures for displaced people in the Sahel</a> (May 2021).</li> </ul>	
11)	<p>64. Underlines that implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus has to be a priority in the programming of the NDICI-Global Europe in fragile countries; calls on the Commission's DG ECHO, DG INTPA and DG NEAR to implement complementary programmes suited to local contexts and local opportunities, whenever possible, in order to mutually reinforce the different aspects of the nexus;</p>	<p>In line with paragraph 64, the Commission acknowledges that the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the weak social protection for various groups in society, including migrants, the urban poor and vulnerable communities. In order to reduce vulnerabilities and the growing inequality, the Commission's work with early investment on Shock Responsive Social Protection at community level has proved to be strategic in the context of COVID-19. These actions have been complementary to development and peacebuilding efforts enabling the expansion of social protection at national level in the times of COVID-19.</p> <p>The Commission also recognises the importance of continuing strengthening synergies and complementarities among different actors while respecting humanitarian principles. The programming exercise in fragile and conflict-affected countries has taken the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus into consideration, in accordance with the framework set out in the NDICI-Global Europe instrument and its programming guidelines.</p> <p>The HDP nexus has also been at the core of the response to COVID-19. Through Team Europe, over EUR 40 billion have been allocated to tackle the humanitarian needs, strengthening at the same time health system and also</p>		<p>A two-track approach to the EU humanitarian initiative to support Covid-19 vaccination rollout in Africa is explained <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>On the Commission's work with early investment on shock responsive social protection to support children and their families living in crisis-prone areas where severity and complexity of humanitarian crises is increasing, see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Programme guidance: strengthening shock-responsive social protection systems</a></li> </ul> <p>The Commission continues its work on the <a href="#">resilience and humanitarian-development-peace</a> nexus. However, it is unclear how the work has evolved during the pandemic.</p> <p>The Commission has made available extra funds to address <a href="#">humanitarian crises</a> exacerbated or created as a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>	

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		<p>addressing socio-economic impacts. In the same way, and as mentioned above, the Commission, through Team Europe is one of the main contributors to COVAX, aiming to deliver 2 billion vaccines in 2021 to 92 low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), of which 5% for humanitarian needs. By implementing effective linkages between the different humanitarian, development and peace actions and using existing tools, such as policy dialogue, the Commission will reinforce national and local capacities to provide basic services and support resilience building.</p>			

4.1.11.4. DEVE Resolution 4: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on the role of development policy in the response to biodiversity loss in developing countries, in the context of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The role of development policy in the response to biodiversity loss in developing countries, in the context of the achievement of the 2030 Agenda</b></p>	<p>6/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0404/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2274(INI)</a> <b>DEVE</b></p>	<p>On 9 November 2021, the Parliament received <a href="#">‘Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October I 2021 part-session’ informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Janez Lenarčič on behalf of Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 10 October 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>10. Welcomes the African initiative on the ‘Great Green Wall’ and calls on the Commission to support this project;</p>				
2)	<p>16. Reiterates its request that the Commission urgently present a proposal for an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation and forest degradation, which imposes on companies a requirement to conduct due diligence in order to ensure that the products placed on the EU market are not associated with deforestation, the conversion of natural ecosystems and violations of IPLC rights;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>20. Notes with deep concern that EU consumption accounts for around 10 % of the global share of deforestation, in particular through dependency on imports of agricultural commodities such as palm oil, meat, soy, cocoa, coffee, maize, timber and rubber; reiterates its call on the Commission to submit a proposal in 2021 for an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation, by ensuring that EU markets and consumption patterns do not detrimentally affect forests and biodiversity in developing countries, taking account of the knock-on effects of this on their populations; calls for the EU to support such countries in implementing the sustainability of food systems, through the creation of short supply chains, the development of agro-ecology, support for small farmers, while ensuring land rights and the rights of local communities;</p>				
4)	<p>28. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to take into account the Union's obligations under international agreements and to ensure that development aid is not used to promote genetic modification (GM) technologies in developing countries;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>29. [...] calls for the Commission, within the remit of its development aid and trade and investment policies, to support farming that is in line with the provisions of the ITPGRFA, which safeguards the rights of small-scale farmers to maintain, control, protect and develop their own seeds and traditional knowledge (including financially, technically, in establishing seed banks in order to conserve and exchange traditional seeds, as well as within free trade agreements (FTAs)); (...); recalls the Commission's commitment to prioritise the effective implementation of the CBD in trade and investment agreements, and urges the EU to support the development of locally adapted seed varieties and farmer-saved seeds, which safeguard the rights of farmers to maintain genetic resources for the purposes of food security and climate change adaptation;</p>				
6)	<p>31. [...] calls on the Commission to take action to prohibit the export from the EU of hazardous substances banned in the EU; calls on the Commission to ensure that exported products meet the same standards as those required of European producers, avoiding hazardous substances that are not allowed in the EU and allowing for a level playing field worldwide;</p>				
7)	<p>35. Calls on the Commission to support the establishment of a global capacity building programme for the use and management of soil biodiversity and of the Global Soil Biodiversity Observatory; calls on the Commission to support ongoing efforts in the FAO's Commission on Genetic Resources for</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Food and Agriculture for a Global Plan of Action to address the decline of biodiversity for food and agriculture and promote its sustainable management;				
8)	37.[...] calls for recognition of the ocean as a global common resource with a view to contributing to the fulfilment of the SDGs in developing countries and ensuring its effective protection; calls on the Commission, accordingly, to champion in international multilateral fora, such as the regional fisheries management organisations, an ambitious governance model on marine biodiversity and marine genetic resources beyond national jurisdictions [...]				
9)	39. Calls on the Commission to carefully assess the impacts of trade agreements on deforestation, biodiversity loss and human rights in the Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs), based on comprehensive, solid scientific data and evaluation methodologies;				
10)	41. Notes that the trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters of EU free trade agreements (FTAs) are not effectively enforceable; asks the Commission to reinforce TSD chapters in the context of EU FTAs, in particular as regards biodiversity-related provisions; stresses that in order to be effectively enforceable, biodiversity-related provisions and the environmental objectives of the EU's FTAs must be clear and concrete and their implementation verifiable; calls on the Commission to consider, within the upcoming review of the 15-point action plan, further				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	action and resource allocation to allow for the effective implementation of TSD chapters, applying the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development;					
11)	44. Calls on the Commission to carefully review its trade policy, especially its Economic Partnership Agreements, to ensure that it is not in contradiction with the principles of policy coherence for development, the Paris Agreement and the Green Deal; asks the Commission and the Council not to conclude new FTAs that could contribute to increasing world deforestation and biodiversity loss;					
12)	47. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, to reinforce EU action against pandemics and other health threats, taking into account the links between zoonotic pandemics and biodiversity loss, in line with the new Commission proposal on serious cross-border threats to health, while building upon cooperation with EU partner countries to reduce the risk of future zoonotic pandemics and support the development of an international treaty on pandemics under the WHO;					



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	50. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, to reinforce EU action against pandemics and other health threats, taking into account the links between zoonotic pandemics and biodiversity loss, in line with the new Commission proposal on serious cross-border threats to health, while building upon cooperation with EU partner countries to reduce the risk of future zoonotic pandemics and support the development of an international treaty on pandemics under the WHO;				
14)	63. Calls on the Commission to revise the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking to crack down on the illegal wildlife trade; welcomes the draft measures published by the Commission aimed at effectively banning the EU trade in ivory; calls on the Commission and the Member States, in this regard, to drive international action to stop the demand for elephant ivory and to address the root causes of the elephant poaching crisis, by stepping up their cooperation with and assistance of African countries; calls for the revision of the Environmental Crime Directive <sup>14</sup> by expanding its scope and introducing specific provisions for sanctions to ensure that environmental crimes, including illegal fishing, wildlife crime and forest crime, are recognised as serious crimes and adequately penalised, especially in the				

<sup>14</sup> Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJL 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).

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	context of organised crime, thereby creating strong deterrents;				
15)	65. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate appropriate financial and human resources to preventing, investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes;				

4.1.11.5. DEVE Resolution 5: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on new orientations for the EU’s humanitarian action

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>New orientations for the EU’s humanitarian action</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0505/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2163(INI)</a> <b>DEVE</b>	N.A. <sup>15</sup>			
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission to put the principle of ‘no one left behind’ at the heart of the new approach to humanitarian action [...]				
2)	2. Notes with concern the sharp increase in the humanitarian funding gap, as major donors are reducing funding at a time of growing needs; underlines the stark differences in contributions both at a global level and from within the EU; calls for the Commission to provide a robust annual budget for EU humanitarian aid to guarantee timely, predictable and flexible funding for humanitarian aid from the start of each financial year, both for addressing protracted crises and for responding to new crises, and to keep a ring-fenced envelope within the Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve for humanitarian crises outside the EU to maintain the existing capacity to rapidly mobilise additional funds in the case of emerging, escalating or sudden-onset emergencies; calls for the EU to advocate for greater international responsibility-sharing and an increase in				

<sup>15</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

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	humanitarian funding; urges the Member States to lead by example and contribute a fixed share of their gross national incomes to humanitarian aid; calls on the Commission to report annually on the amount of humanitarian funding disbursed from the EU in the global context;				
3)	3. Calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to devise a strategy for long-term collaboration with third countries, in particular emerging donors, by leveraging the EU's bilateral, regional and multilateral diplomacy to expand the range of donor countries which contribute to humanitarian aid on a voluntary basis; underlines that a contribution from additional donor countries would make it possible to raise the amount needed to address international humanitarian crises; notes with concern the lack of a formal arrangement in the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement regarding humanitarian aid and calls on the Commission and the Member States to work towards a formal EU-UK partnership on humanitarian aid;				
4)	4. [...] calls on the Commission to provide Parliament with more information and a written assessment on the implementation of the pilot project for blending for humanitarian action, assessing the alignment with external action objectives [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	6. Calls on the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Member States to closely monitor international humanitarian law violations and to include international humanitarian law violations as a criterion for listing individuals or entities in the relevant EU sanctions regimes in line with the EU guidelines on promoting compliance with international humanitarian law [...]				
6)	7. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen international humanitarian law and to vigorously prosecute and sanction those who use starvation as a weapon of war in order to counteract the widespread violations of the right to food during conflicts, the recurring use of starvation as a method of warfare, and the denial of humanitarian access;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	<p>9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maintain and foster a realistic risk-sharing dialogue between the relevant departments, with their humanitarian partners and with other stakeholders, building on recent experiences and the lessons learnt in order to continuously strive to improve existing funding regulations by making them more efficient and effective, particularly at times of highly volatile humanitarian crises; points out that risk awareness has proven to be an effective tool for risk mitigation;</p>				
8)	<p>10. Stresses the particular importance of supporting local actors and urges the Commission to develop an ambitious localisation policy, including fostering transparency, making use of partners' expertise and experience, and outlining how to provide more and better support for local respondents to strengthen their capacities, enable them to make use of all the instruments available and ensure their involvement in decision-making processes, while addressing the issue of mutual accountability and risk sharing, as reinforcing local respondents is a major factor to reduce the need for international humanitarian assistance in the future; calls on the Commission to ensure that women's equal participation and empowerment is integrated explicitly into any new mechanisms to strengthen the role of local actors in humanitarian action;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to provide the necessary resources for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, among other tools, and to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai commitments in the EU’s external action;				
10)	14. Underlines the fact that while humanitarian aid seeks to tackle immediate, life-threatening situations, crises are caused by drivers that require long-term solutions, as underlying fragility is a significant precursor to humanitarian crises; calls on the Commission and the European External Action Service to adopt a communication developing a clear policy on a humanitarian-development-peace nexus in order to bridge the gaps between the individual policy areas, while ensuring that the distinct legal character and principles of humanitarian aid are respected; (...); calls on the Commission to publish an assessment of the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus in the six pilot countries identified in 2017;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	15. Calls on the Commission to assess past experiences and programmes on gender-related issues, as there is a growing need to address these given the prominent role of women as victims of conflicts and disasters;				
12)	18. Reiterates the Commission's commitment and ongoing efforts to promote the visibility and awareness of EU humanitarian aid among different stakeholders throughout the EU, including NGOs, and to strengthen the EU's visibility in its external action;				



#### 4.1.12. ECON

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)** was responsible for fourteen ‘ordinary’ own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of fifteen Parliament's resolutions ('ECON resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents, as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 17: Overview on ECON resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	15
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	14
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	10
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	2


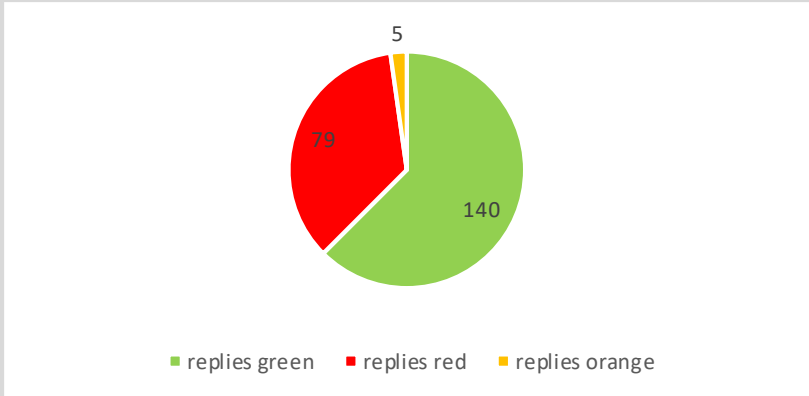
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

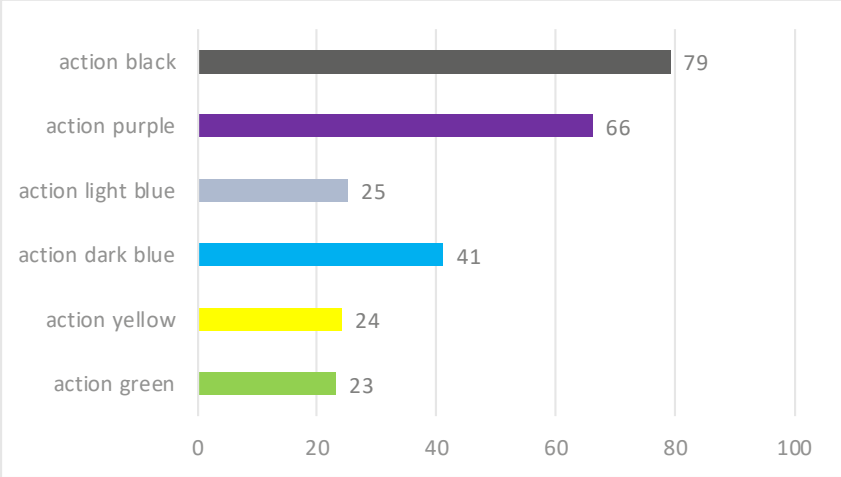
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/10 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Number	Specific reply	7	General reply	0	Mixed reply	3	<p>Specific reply (7)                      General reply (0)                      Mixed reply (3)</p>
Type of reply	Number								
Specific reply	7								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	3								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	249								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	140	replies red	79	replies orange	5	<p>Specific reply provided                      - code green (140)                      No specific reply provided                      - code red (79)                      Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified                      - code orange (5)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	140								
replies red	79								
replies orange	5								

<sup>6</sup> Only 10 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="407 316 1245 794"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	79	action purple	66	action light blue	25	action dark blue	41	action yellow	24	action green	23	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <code>black</code> (79)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <code>purple</code> (66)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <code>light blue</code> (25)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <code>dark blue</code> (41)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <code>yellow</code> (24)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <code>green</code> (23)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	79														
action purple	66														
action light blue	25														
action dark blue	41														
action yellow	24														
action green	23														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Central Bank (ECB), ESCB (1)(5)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Competition (2) (9)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Banks and credit (3)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Free movement of capital (4)</li> <li>- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), craft industries (4)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Financial management of undertakings, business loans, accounting (4)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Economic growth (6)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Single currency, euro, euro area (7)</li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (8)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Company taxation (8)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- European Investment Bank (EIB) (10)</li> <li>- Economic and monetary system (11)</li> <li>- Convergence of economic policies, public deficit, interest rates (11)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taxation (12) (14)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Banks and credit (13)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent 12 written replies to the Parliament’s 14 ECON resolutions. In ten cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one ECON resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted six specific and six mixed replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to one of Parliament's 249 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 23 of Parliament’s 249 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 47 genuine actions. In 66 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 66 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 79 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 47 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 23 cases. In the 24 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.12.1. ECON Resolution 1: EP resolution of 12 February 2020 on the European Central Bank Annual Report for 2018

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The European Central Bank Annual Report for 2018</b>	12/02/2020 <a href="#">T9-0034/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2129(INI)</a> ECON	On 22 April 2020, the Parliament received 'Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – February 2020 part-session' informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Valdis Dombrovskis. In addition, the report does not address any direct calls to the Commission.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 14 September 2020.			
No calls falling under the scope of the methodology.					

4.1.12.2. ECON Resolution 2: EP resolution of 18 June 2020 on competition policy – annual report 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Competition policy – annual report 2019</b>	18/06/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0158</a> <a href="#">2019/2131(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2020)427</a>	Final reply (SP) received 14 December 2020	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission to further develop the influence of EU competition policy in the world, in particular by continuing pertinent dialogue and stepping up cooperation with the USA, China, Japan and other third countries, where possible, via second-generation cooperation agreements that allow for a more effective exchange of information between competition authorities;	The Commission intends to maintain and strengthen its role as one of the world’s leading competition law enforcers. An important aspect of this objective is to continue to develop its close cooperation with the competition authorities in many competition policy jurisdictions (paragraph 1). The Commission has longstanding cooperation arrangements in place with a number of countries such as the United States (US), Japan and South Korea. The cooperation between the US competition agencies (the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice) and the Commission in ongoing merger investigations is particularly close and frequent. The Commission also has good cooperation with other important jurisdictions, including China. The Commission continues the negotiations with Japan and Canada with a view to conclude a 2nd generation cooperation agreement that would, under certain conditions, allow the exchange of confidential evidence in “parallel” investigations. The Commission also remains very active in multilateral fora such as the Competition Committee and the International Competition Network of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Commission reconfirmed its State aid control dialogue with the Chinese competition agency (State Administration for Market Regulation) in 2019 and the Commission is looking to expand its State aid control dialogue with other jurisdictions.				In February 2021, the Commission announced an <a href="#">improvement</a> to the agreement with Japan, which would allow for more effective exchange of information. However, it does not specifically concern cooperation on anticompetitive practices.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	<p>2. Calls on the Commission to develop tools to facilitate better monitoring of foreign direct investment (FDI) in all Member States, to ensure a rapid implementation of the screening mechanism for FDIs and to propose a tool to strengthen the current mechanism, while ensuring that the European Union remains open and attractive for FDI;</p>	<p>The resolution recalls the need to apply State aid control equally to EU and non-EU operators and requests that the Commission pay attention to foreign state-owned companies subsidised by their governments (paragraph 2). [...] In its Communication “Guidance to the Member States concerning foreign direct investment and free movement of capital from third countries, and the protection of Europe’s strategic assets, ahead of the application of Regulation (EU) 2019/452 (Foreign Direct Investment – FDI-Screening Regulation)”, issued on 25 March 2020, the Commission called upon Member States to set up a screening mechanism for foreign direct investments into the EU. To date, a majority of Member States have introduced a screening mechanism, and a number of them have reviewed their scope or are considering doing so. An evaluation of the FDI Screening Regulation taking into account the experience gained in the covid-19 pandemic as well as lessons learnt from the full implementation of the regulation as of October 2020 indeed could be considered. In such a review, Member States’ national FDI screening mechanisms would be assessed in order to remove remaining blind spots in the single market.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  The <a href="#">EU foreign investment screening mechanism</a> became fully operational on 11 October 2020. In July 2020, the Commission proposed <a href="#">a delegated act</a> amending Annex I to the <a href="#">FDI screening regulation</a>.</p>	
3)	<p>3. Calls on the Commission to ensure reciprocity with third countries in public procurement, State aid and in investment policy including taking into account social and environmental dumping; recalls the need to open up public procurement markets in third countries to which access does not yet exist;</p> <p>Urges the Commission to work towards the accession of key third countries, such as China, to the WTO Agreement on Government</p>	<p>Moreover, the revised Commission proposal for an International Procurement Instrument is aimed at opening public procurement markets in third countries to EU firms by increasing the EU leverage in consultations with third countries excluding foreign firms participating in public tenders. The objective is to adopt an effective procurement instrument, which will not create unnecessary administrative burdens for contracting authorities and adverse effects for EU companies. The Commission pursues reciprocity in the opening of procurement markets by negotiating and implementing ambitious provisions on public procurement in</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">international public procurement</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Procurement with an acceptable initial offer; stresses that any instrument aimed at improving international market opening, such as the EU's International Procurement Instrument that are to be finalised by 2021 must avoid additional bureaucracy and new market distortions that have adverse effects on EU companies;	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and by securing the broadest possible commitments from countries joining the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA). The EU is strongly in favour of additional countries acceding to the GPA if their public procurement regulatory frameworks are compatible with the GPA rules and that market access is commensurate with the EU and other GPA parties' schedules.			
4)	4. Calls on the Commission to guarantee fair competition between the European Union and the United Kingdom following its departure from the EU in order to ensure a level playing field and avoid dumping;	The Commission supports the European Parliament's call to guarantee fair competition between the EU and the United Kingdom following its departure from the EU.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	5. Calls on the Commission to further promote major IPCEIs in disruptive technologies, to simplify the relevant provisions and to streamline its requirements so that smaller industrial research projects are also approved;	Not mentioned.		Not mentioned.	
6)	6. Recalls the need for the Commission to apply State aid control equally to EU and non-EU operators to avoid asymmetries with foreign competitors and pay increased attention to foreign-based state-owned companies that are subsidised by their governments in ways that the EU single market rules prohibit for EU entities; invites the Commission to look at the recent proposal of the Dutch Government and investigate the option to add a pillar to EU competition law that gives the Commission appropriate investigative tools in cases where a company is deemed to have engaged in distortionary behaviour due to government	Although the follow-up does not mention point 6, the Commission however states that the "Commission reconfirmed its State aid control dialogue with the Chinese competition agency (State Administration for Market Regulation) in 2019 and the Commission is looking to expand its State aid control dialogue with other jurisdictions."		Due to a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether relevant action has been taken by the Commission.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	subsidies or to have made excessive profits based on a dominant market position in its home country;				
7)	7. Reiterates its request for the Commission to examine whether possible distortions of competition arise from the corporate support purchase programme, especially between SMEs and multinational corporations;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	8. Calls on the Commission to adopt a more favourable approach for strong EU industrial policy to ensure and maintain high competitiveness in global markets;	The Commission recognises the link between the competition rules, industrial policy and rules on international trade (paragraph 12), because they all have the objective to maintain and enhance Europe's competitiveness within the Single Market and globally. In this respect, the Commission refers to its Communication "A New Industrial Strategy for Europe" of 10 March 2020, which lays out the Commission's vision for achievements in the EU by 2030 and beyond. The industrial strategy aims to enable and accelerate change and innovation, to make the EU a global leader in green and digital technologies. The Communication includes a number of initiatives putting the industrial strategy into practice.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	9. Calls on the Commission to seize the opportunity of the revision of the guidelines on horizontal cooperation agreements to create a more flexible framework and increase legal certainty for companies, (...) calls on the Commission to communicate more timely and efficiently to the holders of cooperation projects of a certain magnitude, and allow for the possibility of asking new questions as part of a voluntary fast-track notification procedure;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
10)	14. Calls on the Commission to fully involve Parliament and the Member States in this area;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
11)	17. Calls on the Commission to ensure the EU trade and competition policy doesn't undermine the respect of EU social and ecological standards or undermine the development of more ambition standards;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
12)	18. Calls on the Commission to properly analyse and study the public procurement markets of the third countries with which it has or is negotiating a free trade agreement, in order to negotiate the best access conditions for European companies;	The Commission is engaged in FTA negotiations based on comprehensive analyses of third countries' procurement markets. The Commission relies on the country knowledge of trade experts including those in EU delegations in third countries. In addition, the Commission has developed innovative tools to gather economic data and analyses of legal frameworks, including assessments of access barriers to procurement markets.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	19. Calls on the Commission to coordinate the necessary action by the Directorates-General involved – DG Trade and DG Competition – to ensure that the competition rules and their implementation guarantee fair competition for European companies in third-country markets, and vice versa;	In general, the Commission aims to ensure that competition rules and their implementation guarantee fair competition for European companies in third country markets, and vice versa.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission ensured 'that competition rules and their implementation guarantee fair competition for European companies in third country markets, and vice versa'.	
14)	20. Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the role of international standard-setting for fair competition; insists that the EU should strengthen its multilateral approach to standard-setting, in particular in the context of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC);	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
	Calls on the Commission to establish a high-level coordinator for standardisation policy in this context;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	<p>22. Calls on the Commission to review merger and acquisition rules and strengthen antitrust action and to take into account the effects of market and network power associated with both personal and financial data;</p> <p>Calls, in particular, on the Commission to adjudge the control of such data as a proxy for the existence of market power under its guidance on Article 102 of the TFEU;</p>	<p>The European Parliament is of the opinion that the Commission should consider the control of personal and financial data as a proxy for market power (paragraph 22). While the European Court of Justice stated in its 2006 ASNEF judgment<sup>7</sup> that data protection issues "as such" are not a matter for competition policy enforcement, this does not prevent the Commission to take into account the importance of control of large amounts of (personal) data, and of data protection in the competitive dynamics of digital markets. In competition analyses, data can be relevant in several ways, for example as a product offered on a market, as an input for the product provided and as an asset that confers a competitive advantage and market power. An example of data as an asset are unilateral conduct or merger cases where the possession of data is an element of the quality of a product. For example, in the Microsoft/ LinkedIn merger case, the Commission considered data protection as an element of the quality of professional social networks.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Case C-238/05, Asnef-Equifax, Servicios de Información sobre Solvencia y Crédito, SL and Administración del Estado v Asociación de Usuarios de Servicios Bancarios (Ausbanc), 23.11.2006

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	<p>23. Calls on the Commission to review the notion of ‘abuse of a dominant position’ and the ‘essential facilities’ doctrine to ensure that they are fit for purpose in the digital age; suggests a broader analysis of market power in connection to conglomerate and gatekeeper effects to fight the abuse of dominance of large operators and lack of interoperability;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to carry out a stakeholder consultation to reflect the evolution of the digital economy, including its multi-sided nature;</p>	<p>Finally, as regards the call in the resolution to review the notion of ‘abuse of a dominant position’ and the essential facilities doctrine to ensure that they are fit for purpose in the digital age (paragraph 23), the Commission is committed to ensure that the application of Articles 101 and 102 of the EU Treaty is as effective and timely as possible, whilst recalling the need to guarantee the rights of defence of companies being investigated as well as to fulfil the burden and standard of proof required by the EU Courts’ jurisprudence.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
17)	<p>24. Calls on the Commission to consider revising the thresholds for a merger review in order to include factors such as the number of consumers affected and the value of the related transactions as part of its ongoing evaluation of the Merger Regulation<sup>8</sup>;</p>	<p>The European Parliament calls on the Commission to consider revising the thresholds for merger reviews (paragraph 24). This issue is one of the main components of the Commission’s ongoing evaluation of certain procedural and jurisdictional aspects of the Merger Regulation. The Commission has reached the tentative conclusion that overall the existing thresholds work well. However, each year there are a few mergers that could potentially affect competition in the internal market, which the Commission cannot review because the turnover thresholds are not met. Sometimes a company’s turnover does not reflect the role the firm plays on the market. In digital and pharmaceutical industries for instance, future competition may depend on new products or services, which have generated as yet no or limited turnover. A solution currently considered would be to readjust the use of the merger referral system between the Commission and the national competition authorities of the EU. In the past, certain proposed mergers could be reviewed because national</p>		<p>In March 2021, the Commission published a staff working document announcing <a href="#">evaluation results and follow-up measures</a> on jurisdictional and procedural aspects of EU merger control. The evaluation considers revising the jurisdictional thresholds for a merger review.</p>	

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		competition authorities referred them to the Commission. An increased use of such referrals would be a possible way for the Commission to assess mergers that do not meet the EU turnover thresholds, but have potential negative effects on competition across the EU. However, before changing the approach in this manner, further reflection is needed and guidance would have to be adopted.			
18)	25. Calls on the Commission to assess higher levels of concentration due to horizontal ownership by large asset management companies in its ongoing evaluation of the Merger Regulation and consider providing guidelines on the use of Article 101 and Article 102 of the TFEU in this respect;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
19)	26. Calls on the Commission to take resolute action against such abuses of dominant positions, which are harmful to the fluidity of financial markets and run counter to the interests of sustainable development	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
20)	27. Calls on the Commission and the national competition authorities to look into the practices of such acquisitions and their effects on competition, especially with regard to 'killer acquisitions', as defined in its high-level expert report of 4 April 2019 entitled 'Competition policy for the digital era' [...]  Calls on the Commission and the national competition authorities to look into the practices of such acquisitions and their effects on competition, especially with regard to 'killer acquisitions', as defined in its high-level expert	The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's call for conducting a study about reversing the burden of proof for certain "digital" mergers (paragraph 27). The Commission would like to emphasise the fact that the allocation of the burden of proof in EU merger control follows directly from the EU Merger Regulation and the jurisprudence of EU courts. The Commission bears the burden of proof both in prohibition and clearance decisions. There are limited exceptions, such as merger-specific efficiency claims that must be demonstrated by the merging parties. Reversing the burden of proof would not be possible without amending the Merger Regulation. A legislative reform reversing the burden of proof would have to take into account fairness and efficiency considerations while being fully reconciled with the merging firms' rights of		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	report of 4 April 2019 entitled 'Competition policy for the digital era';  Calls on the Commission to conduct a study on the reversal of burden of proof as per the Act on Digitalisation of German Competition Law ('GWB-Digitalisierungsgesetz') published in October 2019;	defence. Another difficulty would be to determine in a non-ambiguous manner, which "digital" mergers would fall under the normal standard of proof and those that would be subject to the reverse burden.			
21)	28. Asks the Commission to assess how more demanding regimes of data access, including data interoperability, can be imposed in particular when data access opens up secondary markets for complementary services or when data is confined to dominant firms;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
22)	29. Calls on the Commission to look into the issue of self-preferencing and enforce the necessary laws and use the instruments required on those entities that practice self-preferencing;  Calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of imposing <i>ex ante</i> regulatory obligations where competition law is not enough to ensure contestability in these markets, therefore avoiding competitors' foreclosure and ensuring that emerging bottlenecks are not perpetuated by the monopolisation of future innovation;	The European Parliament calls on the Commission to explore the possibility to adopt <i>ex-ante</i> regulation in markets dominated by digital platforms to ensure the contestability and fair functioning of such markets (paragraph 29). The Commission considers that there is a need for a comprehensive policy response, which comprises three complementary and mutually reinforcing pillars. These are i) continued vigorous enforcement of the competition rules, ii) possible <i>ex ante</i> regulation of digital platforms, and iii) a possible new competition tool addressing competition issues which cannot be addressed or tackled in the most effective way with the existing competition rules.  Gatekeeper platforms may both operate a platform upstream and at the same time compete with companies operating on the platform downstream. In such cases, gatekeeper platforms may favour their own downstream products in a way that is detrimental to choice and innovation. The Platform-to-Business Regulation, which entered into force on 12 July 2020, created horizontal standards for transparency and offers		The Commission published a <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> for the digital service act package on 15 December 2020.  The <a href="#">Platform-to-Business Regulation</a> entered into force on 12 July 2020.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>redress for small and medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) that may be using platforms' services. However, there is no current regulatory framework at EU level addressing the economic power of large digital platforms acting as gatekeepers. The Commission is therefore working on a possible <i>ex ante</i> regulatory instrument for large online platforms acting as gatekeepers in markets with significant network effects. The aim is to ensure a fair trading environment and increase the innovation potential and capacity across the online platform ecosystem in the EU's single market. As part of the Digital Services Act Package, the Commission has published an Inception Impact Assessment and initiated a public consultation. One possibility would be to establish a number of clear-cut regulatory obligations and prohibitions ("dos and don'ts") for digital platforms acting as gatekeepers. Another possibility would be to allow imposing on such platforms tailor-made remedies on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>The Commission also refers in this context to its ongoing public consultation on a possible new competition tool. Such a tool would on a case-by-case basis, and subject to fair process principles (including judicial review), allow the Commission to impose behavioural and, where appropriate, structural remedies to address structural competition problems that cannot be addressed or tackled in the most effective manner with the existing competition rules. There would be no finding of an infringement and consequently no fines imposed on market participants</p>		<p>The Commission carried out a public consultation on a possible new competition tool the from 3 June to 8 September 2020.</p>	
23)	<p>30. Notes that the Commission is reflecting on the need for targeted <i>ex ante</i> regulation on specific systemic issues that may arise in digital markets; calls, therefore, on the Commission to introduce a centralised <i>ex ante</i> market monitoring system (while taking into account the results of an impact assessment), to provide</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	EU and national competition and regulatory authorities with the necessary means to gather data anonymously so as to be able to better detect market failures in due time, and – where appropriate – to introduce targeted regulation when practices become systemic;				
24)	31. Calls on the Commission to take those aspects into account regarding the upcoming European strategy for data and to investigate the cross-usage of data, where data originating from one service is used to expand the platforms’ offering to new services;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
25)	34. Calls on the Commission to give explicit attention in its competition policy to these gatekeepers and to conclude its ongoing investigations as soon as possible;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
26)	35. Urges the Commission to increase freedom of choice for consumers, to strengthen the role of the European Consumers Centres Network (ECC-Net) and to conduct a study on whether an EU consumers authority is needed;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
27)	36. Calls on the Commission to support initiatives that meet this objective and to recognise that their success is contingent both on the innovative nature of the system for consumers and businesses and on the viability of its economic model;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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28)	37. Calls on the Commission to also make use of alternative behavioural and, if need be, structural remedies in order to fully ensure the effectiveness of EU competition policy; stresses that the cease-and-desist order should be much more prescriptive in upcoming remedies;	The Commission considers fines and remedies ( <b>paragraph 37</b> ) as two fundamental complementary tools to ensure the full effectiveness of competition law. The purpose of the fines imposed for infringements of Articles 101 or 102 TFEU is two-fold. While fines are set in each case at a level that has a deterrent effect on the undertaking concerned (specific deterrence), they also aim at deterring other undertakings from engaging in, or continuing, anti-competitive conduct (general deterrence). However, the fine imposed in a competition case is only one of the elements that can contribute to a change in an undertaking's behaviour. In this regard, remedies play an important role in ensuring that an undertaking that breached Articles 101 or 102 TFEU ceases its illegal conduct and desists from engaging in similar conduct in the future. Under Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 (recital 12 and Article 7.1), the Commission can impose any remedy, whether behavioural or structural, which is necessary to bring the infringement effectively to an end, having regard to the principle of proportionality. Structural remedies can only be imposed either where there is no equally effective behavioural remedy or where any equally effective behavioural remedy would be more burdensome for the undertaking concerned than the structural remedy. Changes to the structure of an undertaking as it existed before the infringement would only be proportionate where there is a substantial risk of a lasting or repeated infringement that derives from the very structure of the undertaking. The Commission thus must assess in each case what remedy is necessary and proportionate, based on the specific circumstances at stake. The Commission is committed to make full use of its powers when devising appropriate and proportionate remedies, in order to ensure the full effectiveness of competition law enforcement. The Commission also highlights that it has already conducted a review of alternative approaches proposed in the literature to		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission fulfilled its' commitment to make full use of its powers when devising appropriate and proportionate remedies, in order to ensure the full effectiveness of competition law enforcement'.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		assess the deterrent effects of cartel and merger enforcement policies <sup>9</sup> .			
29)	39. Calls on the Commission to consider a proposal aimed at unbundling search engines –as outlined in Parliament’s resolution of 27 November 2014 on supporting consumer rights in the digital single market <sup>10</sup> – from their commercial services in order to end the status quo, which could be a potential long-term means of achieving fair and effective competition in the European digital market;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
30)	40. Calls on the Commission to make use of fast-track antitrust procedures and to find new incentives, such as the leniency programme, to make companies more cooperative when it comes to tracking down cartels across the EU;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
31)	41. Calls on the Commission to relax the criteria for these measures, while respecting the rule of law, in order to avoid any irreversible damage;	The Commission considers the imposition of interim measures (paragraph 41) as a key tool to ensure that competition is not harmed while an investigation is ongoing. The purpose of interim measures is to avoid that the final decision is deprived of its effectiveness. Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation 1/2003, interim measures can only be imposed if two conditions are fulfilled: (i) there is a “ <i>prima facie</i> finding of infringement”; and (ii) there is a risk of “serious and irreparable damage to competition”. In October 2019, the Commission issued a decision imposing interim measures on chipset manufacturer Broadcom. It was the first time in 18 years the Commission		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>9</sup> See Dierx et al. (2020), ‘The deterrent effects of competition policy’, Chapter 12 in *Ex post economic evaluation of competition policy: The EU experience*, Wolters Kluwer.

<sup>10</sup> OJC 289, 9.8.2016, p. 65.

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	Calls on the Commission to revise the Notice on Remedies <sup>11</sup> by taking into account the developments and evolution of the digital sector over the last years;	used the rules for interim measures. In the Broadcom case, an urgent intervention was warranted to prevent competitors from being marginalised or from being forced to exit the markets. The Commission will not hesitate to impose interim measures again in cases where it can be clearly demonstrated that the two conditions above are fulfilled.	C C	No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	C C
32)	42. Calls on the Commission to revisit cases where the remedies offered have clearly been ineffective at restoring competition to the market, as in the case of Google Shopping; stresses that, in the absence of targeted and effective behavioural remedies that have been tested in advance with the affected undertaking, a complete structural separation of general and specialised search services, including local search, may be necessary; underlines that compared with structural remedies, behavioural remedies could offer a time-efficient solution, mitigating the possibility that competitors are forced out of the market during prolonged discussions on divestiture;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 267, 22.10.2008, p. 1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
33)	44. Calls on the Commission to issue guidance on the interpretation of 'significant impediment to effective competition', as set out in the Merger Regulation, so that in cases of mergers, the Commission does not only look at prices, output and innovation but also pays attention to the social and environmental costs of such transactions in light of TFEU principles, and to pay particular attention to environment protection;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
34)	45. Calls on the Commission to inquire about this new checking account service that will be provided to consumers by some of the world's biggest tech companies in forthcoming years;  Urges the Commission to give particular focus to their entry into this new digital financial market and the huge amount of data they will gather from their consumers and the potential use of it;  Urges the Commission to give particular focus to their entry into this new digital financial market and the huge amount of data they will gather from their consumers and the potential use of it;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.  No specific reply is provided to this particular point.  No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.  Not mentioned.  Not mentioned.	
35)	47. Calls on the Commission to examine whether the tax exemption for kerosene results in a distortion of competition that benefits the aviation sector;	The Commission welcomes the European Parliament's support for the Commission's review of the State aid guidelines in line with the European Green Deal (paragraph 47). The State aid rules enable Member States to steer investment towards objectives of common interest, such as aid for environmental protection and energy savings governed by the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020		<a href="#">Revised guidelines</a> on state aid for environmental protection and energy were adopted by the Commission on 21 December 2021.	

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	<p>Calls on the Commission, as part of the upcoming revision of the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy, to provide for greater flexibility for aid granted to citizen-generated renewable energy, in line with the EU's climate commitments;</p>	<p>(EEAG). Since State aid rules form a vital part of the EU legal framework promoting the green transition, they need to be kept up to date, not least by adjusting them to market developments and to the objectives set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal. To that end, the EEAG are currently undergoing an evaluation with a view to revising them by the end of 2021.</p> <p>The EEAG evaluation forms part of a wider Fitness check of a large number of State aid rules mostly adopted in 2012-2014 as a part of the so-called State aid modernisation. Within the Fitness check, the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER) is evaluated to bring it in line with the European Green Deal during the second half of 2021. The GBER allows the Member States - without the Commission's approval - to provide considerable support for environmental protection and energy savings. The GBER shortens the lead times for investments in support of the European Green Deal targets.</p> <p>To address the risk of carbon leakage, in 2012 the Commission adopted the Emissions trading scheme State aid guidelines (ETS guidelines). These guidelines define the conditions under which state aid can be used to help energy-intensive industries to cope with higher electricity costs from the EU's emissions trading system, while maintaining incentives for green investments and maintaining competition in the internal market. The Commission adopted on 21 September 2020, revised EU Emission Trading System State aid Guidelines in the context of the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading post-2021. The revised rules will enter into force on 1 January 2021 with the start of the new ETS trading period, and replace those of 2012.</p> <p>Member States may continue to rely on the State aid rules to alleviate the social and regional consequences of decarbonisation measures. The Commission may authorise State aid measures promoting the deployment of renewables,</p>			

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		improving energy efficiency, stimulating demand for low emission vehicles for public and private transport as well as reducing CO2 emissions.			
36)	50. Calls on the Commission to provide further guidance and an enabling framework for further investments in energy efficiency and building renovation, as well as on repowering, hybrid projects and electricity storage;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
37)	53. Calls on the Commission to make more systematic use of investigations in sectors that are essential to the everyday life of citizens, such as health, mobility, online advertising, energy, tourism, including monitoring price caps of online accommodation platforms, culture, financial and payment services, and the media, in the digital age, while maintaining the EU's high standards;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
38)	54. Calls on the Commission to take note of the presence of national monopolies and oligopolies as a potential signal of the existence of weaknesses in the single market or barriers to fair competition;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
39)	55. Requests that the Commission carry out a preliminary study on the concentration of media ownership in Europe, also in the context of multinational corporations buying out European media providers	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
40)	56. calls on the Commission to update its existing guidelines on the notion of State aid to ensure that the Member States do not grant State aid in the form of a tax advantage; Insists that the Commission have access to the information exchanged between the Member States' tax authorities so as to better detect violations of competition rules;	The 2016 Notice on the notion of State aid gives the Member States and other stakeholders, clear and concrete guidance on how the Commission interprets this concept. However, it is ultimately for the European Court of Justice to interpret this notion. Because the notice is relatively recent, the Commission considers it premature to evaluate it at this stage.	C C	No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	C C
41)	57. Calls on the Commission to look into the possibility to fine countries found in breach of State aid rules;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C
42)	58. Calls on the Commission to examine swiftly the discrepancies between the rules on State aid in the area of liquidation aid and the resolution regime under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive <sup>12</sup> ('BRR Directive'), and to revise its Banking Communication of 30 July 2013 <sup>13</sup> accordingly, including in light of recent cases, taking into account the need to protect taxpayers;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C

<sup>12</sup> OJL 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190.

<sup>13</sup> OJC 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1.



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43)	59. Calls the Commission to have a close look at cases in the banking sector with potential competitive relevance in certain Member States where consumers currently face high interest rates <sup>14</sup> and a lack of transparency when it comes to loans, potentially due to concentration of ownership in the banking sector, which could lead to deceptive selling practices of mortgages;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
44)	60. Calls on the Commission to re-evaluate on an annual basis whether the requirements for the application of Article 107(3)(b) of the TFEU in the financial sector continue to be fulfilled;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
45)	61. Calls, further, on the Commission to investigate thoroughly and to propose further measures to address the quasi monopoly of the 'Big Four' accountancy companies auditing the largest listed companies, such as the separation of audit from consulting services, and the setting up of mandatory 'joint audit' to enable firms outside the Big Four to develop the capacity needed to review the biggest companies;	The Commission is aware of the so-called "Big Four" oligopoly in accountancy services, and the potential competition issues that may arise in such a concentrated market. The Commission closely monitors market developments and will not hesitate to act in case evidence of infringements of the EU competition rules emerges.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission 'closely monitored market developments and did not hesitate to act in case evidence of infringements of the EU competition rules emerged'.	

<sup>14</sup> [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LNDP?locations=RO&most\\_recent\\_value\\_desc=false](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LNDP?locations=RO&most_recent_value_desc=false)

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46)	<p>62. Calls on the Commission to guarantee fair competition and greater transparency in offline platforms' commercial practices, including supermarket and hypermarkets, so as to ensure that EU producers receive fair conditions and prices for their products;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to continue its in-depth analysis on the extent and effect of buying alliances, related to both pricing and non-pricing strategies, on the economic functioning of the agricultural and food supply chain, taking particular account of the effects on small-scale suppliers and farmers; regrets the fact that selling at a loss is not on the list of practices that are prohibited at EU level;</p>	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
47)	<p>63. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to assess the implementation and clarify the provisions of Single Common Organisation of the Markets (CMO) Regulation<sup>15</sup>, in particular with regard to the exceptions to competition rules granted to certain agreements and practices of farmers in association;</p>	As regards the application of the competition rules to agricultural producers and producer organisations, competition law enforcement help farmers obtain better conditions when selling their produce to large buyers or buying cooperatives. In addition, the Commission supports cooperation among farmers in producer organisations that help them become more efficient, innovative and competitive.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>15</sup> OJL 347, 20.12.2013, p. 671.

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		Joint sales and integrating other activities via producer organisations enable farmers to capture more value in the food supply chain. Most producer organisations doing joint selling integrate other activities on behalf of their members such as common quality control, distribution and procurement of inputs.			
48)	64. Calls on the Commission to exempt from State aid rules tax provisions specifically introduced by Member States to encourage farmers to set up voluntary precautionary savings with a view to coping better with the upsurge in climate-driven and health risks, as well as economic crises;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
49)	65. Calls on the Commission to assess the implementation and clarify the scope of Article 209 of the Single CMO Regulation, specifically with regard to the exceptions to competition rules granted to certain agreements and practices of farmers in associations, in order to provide those concerned with greater clarity and legal certainty when this article is implemented, and to give the Commission greater flexibility in implementing this article;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
50)	69. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the provisions of Article 222 of the Single CMO Regulation are activated swiftly in order to address serious market distortions;	In the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Commission reiterates its commitment to encourage cooperation of farmers and to help them capture a fair share of the value added in the food supply chain. Article 152 and other provisions in the CMO Regulation help farmers improve their position in the food supply chain. The Commission stands ready to help farmers to interpret the provisions of the CMO regulation. Farmers have the possibility to ask the Commission for an opinion for instance on the agreements of farmers' associations or of		The Commission adopted an <a href="#">implementing regulation</a> authorising agreements and decisions on market stabilisation measures in live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage sector in April 2020; it also adopted an <a href="#">implementing regulation</a> authorising agreements and decisions on market stabilisation measures in the wine sector in July 2020.	

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		inter-branch organisations pursuant to Articles 209 and 210 of the CMO Regulation. In the context of the economic turmoil caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Commission has shown that it reacts swiftly to address severe market imbalances in different sectors by making full use of Article 222 of the CMO Regulation. The Commission has adopted four implementing regulations allowing collective measures by farmers to deal with oversupply in the sectors of flowers & plants, milk, potatoes (April 2020) and wine (July 2020), including temporary planning of production for some of these sectors.			
51)	71. Asks the Commission to engage in dialogue with all relevant stakeholders on the functioning of the agricultural and food supply chain, and to adapt EU competition policy in line with the most recent developments in the trading environment;	As regards adapting EU competition policy in line with the functioning of the agricultural and food supply chain and recent developments in the trading environment (point 71), the Commission refers to its Communication of 20 May 2020 setting out its "Farm to Fork" strategy. In the Communication, the Commission announced that it envisages clarifying the application of the competition rules to collective initiatives that promote sustainability in food supply chains. The Commission will also help farmers to strengthen their position in the food supply chain and to capture a fair share of the benefits generated by sustainable production, for example by encouraging the possibilities for cooperation as set out in the CMO Regulation. Together with the co-legislators, the Commission will work to improve agricultural rules that strengthen the position of farmers, their cooperatives and producer organisations in the food supply chain.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission addressed this point of the resolution.	
52)	72. Calls on the Commission to monitor the progress of transposition closely and to promote the sharing of best practices between Member States;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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53)	73. Calls on the Commission, when assessing mergers in these sectors, to consider impacts beyond consumer prices;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
54)	74. Considers it essential that the Commission continue its detailed monitoring of the EU market for pesticides, seeds and traits, and monitor the impact of digitalisation on the agricultural sector;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
55)	75. Urges the Commission to set up a permanent EU-level information platform on risk management tools to help farmers cope with the uncertainty of climate, market volatility and other risks where stakeholders can exchange best practices, as set out in its communication on the future of food and farming from November 2017;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
56)	77. Calls on the Commission to present, as soon as possible, its latest report on the cumulative impact of ongoing and future trade deals, and calls for the application of the principles of reciprocity and compliance for agricultural products and for the protection of vulnerable sectors in future and ongoing trade negotiations, ensuring that all necessary inspections are carried out;	As regards the call to report on the impact of FTAs on EU agri-food producers (paragraph 77), the Commission is preparing a study on the cumulative impact of FTAs on EU agriculture, to be published in the second half of 2020. In its trade policy, the EU has successfully reconciled the need to make meaningful concessions to EU trading partners with the need to safeguard the interests of EU farmers. For sensitive agricultural products in particular, the Commission has used Tariff Rate Quotas, allowing imports at preferential tariff rates only up to a limited volume, and has introduced safeguard clauses. While respecting the EU's regulatory sovereignty, as well as that of the EU's trading partners, trade agreements also serve as useful platforms of exchange and cooperation in order to elevate standards. At the same time, EU standards are not negotiable. EU sanitary and phytosanitary standards apply in the same way to all products in the EU internal market, whether they are domestically produced or imported. The EU		The Commission published a <a href="#">report</a> on the implementation of EU trade agreements on 12 November 2020.	

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		has a tight system of controls including inspections, audits, and border controls by its Member States, as well as market surveillance tools to make sure that products that do not comply with EU requirements do not enter the EU market.			
57)	81. Calls on the Commission to continue to pay particular attention to the provision of services of general economic interest (SGEI) when applying State aid rules, especially in the context of isolated, remote or peripheral regions and islands in the Union;	When applying the State aid rules, the Commission pays particular attention to services of general economic interest (SGEIs) If the State aid concerns isolated, remote or peripheral regions and islands, the Commission takes into account the particular economic conditions in such areas.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">SGEI</a> ).	
58)	87. Calls on the Commission to report regularly to Parliament on the implementation and monitoring of cooperation agreements with reference to competition, on the screening of foreign direct investments; Calls on the Commission to maintain high transparency standards;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
59)	88. Calls on the Commission to particularly involve Parliament when devising soft-law instruments such as notices and guidelines;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
60)	89. Calls on the Commission to organise multisectoral and interinstitutional forums involving industry, national regulators including data protection authorities, consumer groups and other relevant stakeholders to decompartmentalise competition policy; Calls, therefore, on the Commission to simplify the complaint form in order to give ordinary citizens the possibility to send in complaints;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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61)	91.Calls on the Commission to give the complainant a confirmation of receipt and a notification upon the launch of the investigation, including an expectation of the length of the investigation;	<p>The European Parliament considers that the Commission provides inadequate information to complainants during its investigations of possible breaches of competition law (paragraph 91). Complaints are an invaluable source of information for the Commission which takes several measures to ensure that complainants have appropriate access to information during the course of its investigation. When a formal complaint under Regulation 1/2003 is submitted to the Commission, the complainant receives a confirmation of receipt. The Commission has a duty to examine formal complaints, and strives to inform the complainant within four months on the action that it intends to take. This time-frame, however, is indicative and may vary depending on the circumstances of the individual case. Due to the complexity of antitrust investigations, for priority reasons and due to circumstances beyond its control, it is difficult for the Commission to foresee the total length of a case and to inform the complainant about the projected duration. If it follows up on the complaint - for example by initiating proceedings – the Commission must involve the complainant in the procedure. The complainant may receive non-confidential versions of replies to requests for information, the Statement of Objections, replies to Statement of Objections and a recording of the Oral Hearing (if the complainant participated). If the Commission decides not to pursue the complaint, it will inform the complainant of its intention to reject the complaint and allow the complainant to provide additional comments, before issuing any final decision. The Commission also regularly receives valuable market information that does not constitute a formal complaint. Such market information can also help the Commission to detect competition issues and may serve as a starting point for opening an own-initiative investigation. When the Commission receives market information, it will reply by letter within 15 working days.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
62)	92. Calls on the Commission to present to Parliament an assessment of the implementation of the ECN+ Directive;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
63)	96. Calls on the Commission to evaluate in due time whether this Temporary Framework should be extended beyond the end of 2020 if necessary;	The Commission welcomes the European Parliament's recognition of the prompt adoption of the Temporary Framework for State aid and the European Parliament's support for applying it as long as the covid-19 crisis requires. The Commission continuously assesses the pandemic, its economic consequences and how these influence the continued need for the Temporary Framework.		The temporary framework has been extended several times (see <a href="#">Temporary Framework</a> ).	
64)	100. Calls on the Commission to set common minimum standards in order to specify the requirement for companies receiving financial assistance to be in line with ESG criteria and taxation transparency, so as to avoid different national criteria giving rise to further discrepancies and to demonstrate how the public support received is used to align their operation with the EU's climate and environmental objectives and the Paris Agreement; recalls that aid should only be granted to cover the losses incurred due to COVID-19;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
65)	102. Calls on the Commission to adopt a more dynamic approach when revising the 1997 Communication on market definition, making the innovation criteria as a core element of the relevant market analysis when it comes to European merger control;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
				Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission 'contributed to	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Calls on the Commission to assess, as part of its fitness review, the possibility of adopting a more favourable approach towards cooperation and research and development agreements;	In general, the Commission aims to ensure that competition rules and their implementation guarantee fair competition for European companies in third country markets, and vice versa (paragraph 19) as well as to contribute to reinforcing the economic resilience of key European sectors (point 102).		reinforcing the economic resilience of key European sectors'.	
66)	104. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to propose immediately a temporary ban on foreign takeovers of European companies by SOEs or GLCs from third countries	<p>The Commission closely follows FDI developments, and has urged Member States to be particularly vigilant to ensure that the current covid-19 pandemic does not result in a sell-off of Europe's business and industrial actors. In particular, the Commission called upon all Member States to envisage setting-up a fully-fledged FDI screening mechanism and in the meantime to consider available options to address risks to security and public order. The Commission also called upon Member States to make full use of already existing screening mechanisms.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>FDI remains an essential component of the EU's economic growth, competitiveness, employment and innovation. The EU's openness to FDI will remain crucial in the recovery phase after the covid-19 pandemic. The EU economy has to emerge from this crisis better prepared for the future, including in terms of resilience and diversification. One should not assume that every acquisition by foreign SOEs or GLCs equates unfair competition or hostile behaviour. It has also to be kept in mind that a very large number of EU companies, big and small, depend on investing in other countries to remain competitive globally.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Moreover, the European Parliament requests stepping up the EU's efforts to counter unfair competition and hostile behaviour from foreign state-owned enterprises or government-linked companies towards vulnerable European companies (paragraph 104). In this respect, the Commission</p>		The Commission adopted a <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> to address distortions caused by foreign subsidies in the Single Market on 5 May 2021.	

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		<p>refers to its White Paper on foreign subsidies in the single market published on 17 June 2020. The White paper launched the public discussion on how to address effects caused by foreign subsidies so that they do not undermine the functioning of the single market. The EU State aid rules make sure that subsidies from Member States do not distort competition in the internal market. However, it has become increasingly clear that only controlling subsidies granted in the EU is insufficient to ensure that competition is not distorted. Foreign subsidies can undermine competition in the EU in various ways, by subsidising the operation of undertakings active in the EU, by facilitating acquisitions of EU undertakings and by subsidising bids in public tenders in the EU. The current instruments at the Commission’s disposal – such as State aid rules, the merger Regulation and trade defence instruments – are insufficient to deal with this problem. In the White paper, the Commission puts forward for discussion with stakeholders several options to fill this regulatory gap. The public consultation on the White Paper is open until 23 September 2020. If the public consultation shows that new rules are needed, the Commission will table a legislative proposal in 2021.</p>			
67)	<p>105. Calls on the Commission to ban platforms from displaying micro-targeted advertisements and to increase transparency for users; Calls on the Commission to ensure that data collection will not further entrench the market power of a few dominant players;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
68)	<p>106. Calls on the Commission to assess whether the failing firm defence concept currently applied is fit for purpose for the current crisis; strongly believes that competition policy and</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	

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	industrial policy can together help to build European sovereignty in a sustainable way;				
69)	108. Urges the Commission to better inform Parliament about its ongoing work, in particular the revision of the definition of the relevant market and the revision of the State aid guidelines;  Calls on the Commission to provide Parliament with a detailed evaluation presenting the repartition of the global amount of State aid authorised within the Temporary State aid Framework by Member State, sector and type of aid authorised (grants, guarantees, etc.) as well as any additional conditions applied by the Member States;	The Commission notes that it does not yet have comprehensive information on actual aid amounts disbursed in different Member States, which will become available later since the Temporary Framework includes a number of transparency requirements. Member States must publish relevant information about recapitalisation measures within three months and for most other types of aid such information must be published within 12 months (paragraph 108). Moreover, Member States must submit to the Commission annual reports setting out their Temporary Framework expenditure. These requirements will enable the Commission to monitor State aid granted and disbursed under the Temporary Framework.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission was 'enabled to monitor State aid granted and disbursed under the Temporary Framework'.  Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission was 'enabled to monitor State aid granted and disbursed under the Temporary Framework'.	
70)	109. Calls on the Commission to present to Parliament and the Council, after the crisis, a communication on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on market competition and competition law enforcement, the integrity of the single market and the future of competition policy;	The Commission takes note of the call by the European Parliament to present, after the crisis, a communication on the effects of the covid-19 pandemic on market competition and competition law enforcement, the integrity of the single market and the future of competition policy.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
71)	110. Calls on the Commission to make it compulsory for banks receiving State aid to retain their full retail banking/consumer banking services and to ensure that banks are not allowed to use the COVID-19 crisis as a pretext for permanently reducing such services	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

4.1.12.3. ECON Resolution 3: EP resolution of 18 June 2020 on Banking Union - annual report 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Banking Union - annual report 2019</b>	18/06/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0165</a> <a href="#">2019/2130(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2020)427</a>	Final reply (SP) received on 14 December 2020	Mixed reply			
1)	19. Calls on the governments of the Member States, the European Council, the Eurogroup and the Commission to actively work towards gender balance in their upcoming proposals for shortlists and appointments, endeavouring to include at least one female and one male candidate per nomination procedure;	As regards the gender balance in EU institutions and bodies, currently, 41% of the Commission management are women. In its Gender Equality strategy 2020-2025, adopted on 05 March 2020, the Commission confirms its President’s commitment to reach gender equality at all management levels by 2024. The Commission also considers that other EU institutions and bodies should not be exempt from ensuring gender balance in leadership positions. With respect to the agencies and bodies in the area of economic, financial and monetary affairs where the Commission is responsible for establishing a shortlist of candidates to be put forward to the relevant appointing authorities, in addition to encouraging applications from women in its advertisements in the international press, the Commission stands ready to:  review the eligibility criteria with the objective of attracting a higher number of female applications  and  strive, whenever possible, to include at least one female and one male candidate in the shortlist				Although the Commission published in March 2020 a <a href="#">gender equality strategy 2020-2025</a> , the strategy does not mention concrete measures to achieve gender balance in leadership positions.	
2)	24. Calls on the Commission, in the upcoming revision of the Consumer Credit Directive, to lay down more ambitious provisions on the protection of borrowers against abusive practices, ensuring that those rights apply equally to existing and future loans;	The Commission is currently reviewing the Consumer Credit Directive, with the aim to reinforce the protection of borrowers, and has just launched a project aimed at facilitating the delivery of debt-advice services for all European citizens.				The Commission published a <a href="#">report on the implementation of the directive</a> on 5 November 2020. On 30 June 2021, the Commission adopted its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the consumer credit directive.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	26. Urges the Commission to further assess the issue of miss-selling of financial products by banking institutions;	As regards protection of retail investors, the Commission agrees with the need to ensure prudent application by relevant authorities of the new rules included in the Banking Package that restrict the selling of Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities eligible instruments to such investors.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
4)	28. [...] Calls on the Commission to act on the recommendations therein when drafting the new legislative proposals;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's commitment to timely and consistently implement the Basel III agreement in the EU, taking into account European specificities and the need to preserve the diversity of the EU banking sector. The Commission services have taken several steps over the last two years to prepare for the EU implementation of the final Basel III reforms with a view to putting forward legislative proposals. The Commission is currently reviewing its impact assessment taking into account the impact of the COVID 19 crisis. In this context, particular consideration is also given to the objective stated by the Parliament for the reforms not to result in a significant increase in the overall capital requirements for the EU banking sector.		The Commission adopted its <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> as regards adjustments to the securitisation framework to support the economic recovery in response to the COVID-19 pandemic on 24 July 2020.	
5)	36. Urges the Commission to respond to the joint advice of the ESAs on the need for legislative improvements relating to ICT risk management requirements in the EU financial sector;	The Commission agrees that financial technologies pose opportunities and challenges for banking in the EU. The Commission has adopted on 23 September 2020 a Digital finance strategy in the third quarter of 2020 to ensure that the EU realises the opportunities stemming from the digital transformation while addressing risks in a proportionate manner. It is accompanied by a legislative initiative on digital operational resilience and a legislative initiative on crypto assets, in response to calls for follow up to the ESAs advice.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">digital finance package</a> , <a href="#">financial services – improving resilience against cyberattacks</a> , <a href="#">financial services – EU regulatory framework for crypto-assets</a> ).	
6)	44. [...] Calls on the Commission to evaluate in 2020 the current state of the credit rating agencies market, to assess it in terms of competition, information asymmetries and transparency to the markets;	One of the objectives of the EU legislation relative to credit ratings is to increase competition in that market. The Commission services are monitoring developments in the market in close cooperation with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), which publishes every year a		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear how the Commission is 'monitoring developments in the market in close cooperation with the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)' beyond market shares.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		calculation of the market share of the credit rating agencies registered in the EU.			
7)	<p>46. Urges the Commission to review whether the legislation is adequate to ensure that all banks could, if needed, be resolved without the need for taxpayers' money;</p> <p>[...] Calls on the Commission to take into account the Financial Stability Board review of the 'too big to fail' legislation and address potential shortcomings, in particular with regard to the safeguarding of retail deposits;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p> <p>As regards the Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities, the Commission notes the strong emphasis placed on the need to protect retail investors and retail depositors in the context of bail-in and selling of Minimum Requirement for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities eligible instruments:</p> <p>As regards the need to address potential shortcomings in safeguarding retail deposits, it shall be noted that they already have been granted a sizeable degree of protection in the EU resolution framework by virtue of their super-preferred ranking in the hierarchy of claims under insolvency law. Any additional enhancements could be considered in the follow-up to the Commission report on implementation of Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) and Single Resolution Mechanism Regulation (SRMR) of April 2019.</p>	<p style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center;">C C</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
8)	<p>48. Invites the Commission to reflect on the potential for further harmonisation of specific aspects of existing national insolvency laws and to assess the extent to which such further harmonisation is necessary to ensure a consistent and effective application of the crisis management framework; calls on the Commission, in the framework of the revision of the Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive (DGSD) to bring more clarity to the least-cost principle under the DGSD;</p>	<p>In parallel, the Commission is consulting European Parliament and Member States' representatives through its own technical expert group on aspects of the Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive (DGSD) and Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD) to help design a complete and consistent framework, taking into account national characteristics and the diversity of national frameworks.</p>		<p>The Commission published a roadmap/inception impact assessment for a <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> amending the BRRD on 10 November 2020.</p> <p>The Commission published a roadmap/inception impact assessment for a <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> amending the DGSD on 12 November 2020.</p> <p>The Commission adoption for a review of the bank crisis management and deposit insurance framework is still pending.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	51. [...] is concerned by the lack of a mechanism in the Banking Union to ensure that liquidity can be provided to a bank in the event of a resolution in order to ensure the smooth continuity of services and the stability of financial markets, calls on the Commission to attempt to address this gap without further delay;	On liquidity in resolution, the Commission agrees with the need to find solutions to cover the identified gap in the framework and is ready to continue discussions with the other EU institutions and bodies and with Member States to that end.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
10)	55. Calls on the Commission to analyse the framework of functioning institutional protection schemes in the context of EDIS;	<p>The Commission welcomes the 2019 Banking Union Annual resolution and the Parliament's acknowledgment on the major steps taken in several critical areas as well as its call for the completion of the Banking Union, which remains a key priority also under this Commission, including European Deposit Insurance Scheme.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Finally, the completion of the Banking Union including a European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS) remains one of the key priorities also for this Commission. In light of the outcome of discussions between Member States in December 2019, the Commission continues to believe that it is essential that an agreement is found on how to move forward with the Banking Union. The Political Guidelines of President von der Leyen for the 2019-2024 European Commission recall the need for a European Deposit Insurance Scheme. The Commission is actively contributing to continued technical discussions in the Council's Ad Hoc Working Party, exploring potential design scenarios for a common depositor protection mechanism, which may help to inform political discussions and identify desirable features of a financial safety net that includes a strong depositor protection component.</p>		In 2015, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">legislative proposal</a> establishing an EDIS. Final adoption by co-legislators is still pending, as mentioned in <a href="#">Annex III</a> to the Commission Work Programme 2022.	

4.1.12.4. ECON Resolution 4: EP resolution of 8 October 2020 on further development of the Capital Markets Union (CMU): improving access to capital market finance, in particular by SMEs, and further enabling retail investor participation

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Further development of the Capital Markets Union (CMU): improving access to capital market finance, in particular by SMEs, and further enabling retail investor participation</b>	8/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0266/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2036(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2020)686</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 March 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Asks the Commission to make a stronger commitment to achieving real progress on issues such as supervision, taxation and insolvency laws, which still represent major obstacles to the true integration of EU capital markets;	<p>The Commission fully shares the European Parliament’s view that issues such as supervision, taxation and insolvency laws represent major long-standing obstacles to the true integration of EU capital markets. Since the launch of the CMU initiative in 2015, the Commission has been dealing with these issues as a matter of priority.</p> <p>On supervision, the Commission tabled in 2017 a legislative proposal amending the rules on the powers, governance and funding of the three European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs). The revised rules were adopted by the co-legislators in December 2019. On withholding tax, the Commission put forward in December 2017 a Code of Conduct with best practices to help the Member States simplify withholding tax procedures and make them more efficient for cross-border investors in the EU. On insolvency, in June 2019 the EU adopted the Restructuring and Second Chance Directive<sup>16</sup> to facilitate the</p>				<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>On supervision, the Commission tabled in 2017 a legislative proposal amending the rules on the powers, governance and funding of the three European supervisory authorities (ESAs). The revised rules were adopted by the co-legislators in December 2019).</p>	

<sup>16</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1023 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on preventive restructuring frameworks, on discharge of debt and disqualifications, and on measures to increase the efficiency of procedures concerning restructuring, insolvency and discharge of debt, and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		efficient restructuring of viable companies in financial difficulties and to give honest entrepreneurs a second chance, which also laid down some elements to enhance the efficiency of insolvency procedures. As detailed below, in its new CMU action plan the Commission committed to taking additional measures in these areas.			
2)	4.Calls on the Commission to draft a legislative proposal on 'European Secured Notes' (ESNs), as a new dual-recourse funding instrument for banks which could help improve access to financing for SMEs across the EU;	As part of its mandate set out in the Directive on Covered Bonds, the Commission will submit a report to the European Parliament and Council on the possibility of introducing a dual-recourse instrument - European Secured Note - together with a legislative proposal, if appropriate, by July 2024. In its assessment, the Commission will consider the objective of supporting SMEs in the transition to a more competitive and sustainable economy and channelling funding to the real economy.		Already in 2018, the Commission published a <a href="#">study on the feasibility of European secured notes</a> .  European secured notes are also mentioned in the Commission communication on <a href="#">a capital markets union for people and businesses-new action plan</a> . The last date for submitting the proposal is 8 July 2024.	
3)	5. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the mandatory feedback given by banks when declining SME credit applications, as a more comprehensive feedback could give the opportunity to SMEs with declined requests to adapt their business approach and to learn;	In line with the European Parliament's resolution, the Commission will assess the merits and feasibility of introducing a requirement for banks to direct SMEs, whose credit applications have been turned down, to providers of alternative funding. The Commission is grateful for the European Parliament's support to the creation of the SME IPO (Initial Public Offering) fund, which would primarily aim to support SMEs, going for a public listing (IPO), but would also help SMEs in pre-IPO or post-IPO stages.  The Commission expects the Regulation on European Crowdfunding Service Providers <sup>17</sup> , which entered into force on 10 November 2020, to enable the development of this industry		A report to the European Parliament and Council on the application of the regulation on European	

<sup>17</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/1503 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 October 2020 on European crowdfunding service providers for business, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 and Directive (EU) 2019/1937

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			<p>by establishing a pan-European framework for the provision of these services, thus unlocking this alternative financing channel for European companies, especially start-ups and SMEs. Before 10 November 2023, the Commission will present a report to the European Parliament and Council on the application of this regulation, accompanied where appropriate by a legislative proposal. The report will also assess the impact of this regulation on the proper functioning of the Union's internal market for crowdfunding services, including the impact on access to finance by SMEs.</p> <p>The report will also assess the impact of this regulation on the proper functioning of the Union's internal market for crowdfunding services, including the impact on access to finance by SMEs.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission is working on a number of projects that would provide more information to SMEs on alternative financing instruments through assessing the feasibility of a bank referral scheme as well as the creation of the SME IPO Fund.</p>		<p>crowdfunding service providers will be presented in 2023.</p>	
4)	<p>11. [...] calls on the Commission to submit a legislative proposal for a European Single Access Point for financial and non-financial information in respect of listed and unlisted EU companies, while also respecting the proportionality principle where appropriate; calls on the Commission to streamline the transparency requirements under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) with those under the Taxonomy Regulation and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation;</p>		<p>The Commission welcomes the European Parliament's support to create a European Single Access Point (ESAP) and would consider adopting a legislative proposal to put it in place in the third quarter of 2021. The aim of ESAP would be to provide seamless, EU-wide access to all relevant information (including financial and sustainability-related information) disclosed to the public by listed companies. Moreover, the Commission intends to adopt a proposal to revise the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)<sup>18</sup> in the first quarter of 2021. An aim of the revision would be to align the disclosure requirements of the NFRD as much as possible with other relevant EU legislation,</p>		<p>On 25 November 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation</a> establishing a European single access point.</p> <p>On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a corporate sustainability reporting directive (CSRD)</a>, which would amend the existing reporting requirements of the NFRD.</p>	

<sup>18</sup> Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		including the Taxonomy Regulation <sup>19</sup> and the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation <sup>20</sup> . This is likely to require the development of mandatory EU non-financial reporting standards. The sustainability-related information reported under the revised NFRD may also feed into ESAP.			
	15. [...] asks the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) and the Commission to finalise all Regulatory Technical Standards [...]	Furthermore, the European Supervisory Authorities are currently jointly - and in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including representatives of civil society - developing financial product-level and entity-level disclosure rules in regulatory technical standards under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. These disclosure rules should bring greater accountability, discipline and comparability to financial markets by improving disclosures of sustainability-related information, for the benefit of end-investors, supervisors and broader civil society. The European Supervisory Authorities will also develop financial product-level disclosure rules in regulatory technical standards under the Taxonomy Regulation.		The ESAs have submitted a <a href="#">draft RTS</a> to the Commission in February 2021, which should apply as of 1 July 2022.  The ESAs have also submitted <a href="#">a report with draft RTS</a> regarding disclosures under the taxonomy regulation.	

<sup>19</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

<sup>20</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>16. Takes note of the proposals on securitisation presented on 24 July 2020 within the Capital Markets Recovery Package; requests the Commission to assess how targeted amendments to the Securitisation Regulation could free up financing capacity, so as to avoid a reduction of European bank lending while addressing financial stability concerns, given that the nature of some synthetic securitisation may create specific prudential and systemic risks;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament on the need for appropriate differentiation between groups of clients. As part of the Capital Markets Recovery Package adopted on 24 July 2020, the Commission proposed a clear differentiation between retail and professional investors. In order to tailor the treatment of clients according to knowledge and experience, the Commission has also proposed the introduction of exemptions, such as cost and charges disclosures or loss reporting requirements that would apply to professional investors only. Other proposals to increase the ability for retail clients to opt into the professional client status, such as modifying the annual transaction thresholds or the introduction of a “semi-professional” client category, did not find a majority in the consultations leading up to the proposal or in the negotiations on the proposal itself.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In line with the recommendation of the Parliament, the Commission is looking to revitalise securitisation markets in the EU by undertaking a comprehensive review of the EU securitisation framework for both Simple, Transparent and Standardised Securitisation (STS) and non-STS securitisation. The Commission took note of the European Parliament’s suggestion to assess how targeted amendments to the securitisation framework could free up the financing capacity of banks.</p>		<p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>In 2021, the Commission carried out a <a href="#">targeted consultation</a> on the functioning of the EU securitisation framework.</p>	
6)	<p>17. Calls on the Commission to assess the impact on financial stability of potential targeted measures, aligning and simplifying securities market legislation, to facilitate expeditious recovery after the COVID-19 crisis, to facilitate investment in the real economy, in particular in SMEs, and to allow newcomers</p>	<p>The upcoming review of the MiFIR (Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation) rulebook will also aim at reconciling the interest of transparent trading on public markets with the aim to allow EU issuers to raise capital in the markets of their choice.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>On 25 November 2021, the Commission adopted proposals for the review of the markets in financial instruments <a href="#">regulation</a> as well as of the <a href="#">directive</a> (MiFIR/MiFID).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>and new products to enter the markets, preserving consumer protection and market integrity while encouraging cross-border equity investment and trade; furthermore, calls on the Commission to assess whether it is necessary to review the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR), including the Share Trading Obligation (STO) and Derivative Trading Obligation (DTO), in order to eliminate potential frictions that can impact the ability of EU companies to raise capital at this time, especially in view of the end of the transition period between the EU and the UK;</p>	<p>As announced in the new CMU action plan, the Commission would plan to put forward a legislative proposal amending the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR)<sup>21</sup>/ the revised Markets in Financial Instruments Directives (MiFID II)<sup>22</sup> by the fourth quarter of 2021 to reduce the administrative burden and information requirements for a subset or retail investors. This will involve reviewing the existing investor categorisation of retail versus professional investors.</p> <p>The Commission took note of the European Parliament's concerns regarding the reporting framework under EMIR<sup>23</sup> and MiFIR. The reporting obligations under EMIR and under MiFIR serve different objectives. While MiFIR reported data should help national competent authorities detect and investigate potential cases of market abuse, to monitor the fair and orderly functioning of markets, as well as the activities of investment firms, the EMIR reporting requirement should allow for a comprehensive overview of the market and for assessing systemic risk, both of cleared and non-cleared derivative contracts. The Commission is aware of the relevance of streamlining the obligations across different pieces of legislation as much as possible. EMIR REFIT mandated the European Commission to prepare a report assessing whether the obligations to report transactions under MiFIR and under EMIR create a duplicative transaction reporting obligation for non-OTC (over-the-counter) derivatives and whether reporting of non-OTC transactions could be reduced or simplified for all counterparties without undue loss of information. This report may be accompanied with any appropriate proposal. Any</p>		<p>On 23 March 2021, ESMA published a <a href="#">MiFIR review report</a> on the obligations to report transactions and reference data.</p> <p>On 31 March 2021, ESMA published a <a href="#">Q&amp;A document</a> regarding Regulation 648/2012 (EMIR).</p>	

<sup>21</sup> Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

<sup>22</sup> Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU.

<sup>23</sup> Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		modification to the reporting requirements, however, should ensure that there is not any undue loss of information both in terms of scope and by different actors, and that the objectives are achieved efficiently.			
7)	18. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to actively inform SMEs of the alternative financing instruments available to them;	<p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission will consider the objective of supporting SMEs in the transition to a more competitive and sustainable economy and channelling funding to the real economy.</p> <p>In line with the European Parliament's resolution, the Commission will assess the merits and feasibility of introducing a requirement for banks to direct SMEs, whose credit applications have been turned down, to providers of alternative funding. The Commission is grateful for the European Parliament's support to the creation of the SME IPO (Initial Public Offering) fund, which would primarily aim to support SMEs, going for a public listing (IPO), but would also help SMEs in pre-IPO or post-IPO stages.</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission took action on this point.	
8)	19. Calls on the Commission to explore initiatives to incentivise employee share ownership, in order to promote the direct involvement of retail savers in the financing of the economy, and also as a tool to improve corporate governance and help develop an equity culture;	The Commission sees that Employee Share Ownership schemes can have a number of benefits for employees and companies, but also for society in general. This is also the reason why the promotion of the development of Employee Share Ownership has been the EU policy for nearly thirty years, starting with the publication of the PEPPER report in 1991 on Promotion of Employee Participation in Profits and Enterprise Results. As part of the CMU action plan in 2015 and its mid-term review in 2017, the Commission carried out actions considered useful and realistic in this area, notably targeted exchanges in the Member States Expert Group of the European Securities Committee and a mapping of the existing EU Employee Share Ownership schemes. Continuing this exchange between Member States, coordinated at European level, could be useful to promote such schemes and allow Member States with less experience to benefit from the experience of other Member States, notably		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (CMU action plan in 2015 and its mid-term review in 2017).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		where Employee Share Ownership has traditionally played a greater role. Nevertheless, the success of Employee Share Ownership hinges to a large extent on the tax treatment afforded to such schemes. This is why the High Level Forum on the CMU recommended that Member States should promote Employee Share Ownership and Employee Financial Participation in general by providing adequate tax incentives.			
9)	20. Calls on the Commission to promote the direct involvement of retail savers in financing the economy, considering the possibility of return on investment for retail investors;	<p>The Commission will continue to promote best execution and the interest of investors.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission concurs that it is important to ensure investor confidence in capital markets, ensure that the sound investor protection measures are in place and that market participants are financially literate. In this regard, the Commission will seek to conduct a feasibility assessment for the development of a dedicated EU financial competence framework by the second quarter of 2021 as well as to assess whether it is appropriate to extend the principle enshrined in Article 6 of the Mortgage Credit Directive, requiring Member States to promote formal and non-formal financial education, to other relevant sectoral legislation.</p>		DG FISMA published a <a href="#">feasibility assessment report</a> in the second quarter of 2021. The report was followed by the launch of a <a href="#">joint Commission/OECD-INFE project</a> to develop a financial competence framework in the EU on the 26 April 2021.	
10)	21. Invites the Commission to review the settlement discipline regime under the Central securities depositories regulation (CSDR), in view of the COVID-19 crisis and Brexit;	The Commission agrees with the European Parliament that an assessment of the settlement discipline regime under CSDR <sup>24</sup> may be necessary in view of Brexit as well as recent experiences in the financial markets as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. The Commission intends to conduct this analysis within the ambit of its forthcoming report to the European Parliament and the Council on the CSDR review. Depending on the outcome of that		The Commission adoption of a <a href="#">revised CSDR</a> is planned for Q1 2022.	

<sup>24</sup> Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on improving securities settlement in the European Union and on central securities depositories and amending Directives 98/26/EC and 2014/65/EU and Regulation (EU) No 236/2012

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			<p>analysis, the Commission may make appropriate legislative proposals by the fourth quarter of 2021.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Regarding the supervision of CSDs by ESMA, the Commission takes note of the European Parliament's view. In addition to the specific provision in the ESMA Regulation, which requires the Commission to assess the supervisory framework for third-country CSDs by 30 June 2021, a review of CSDR as a whole is currently ongoing. The Commission intends to present a report to the European Parliament and the Council in the coming months on the application of CSDR, including on matters related to the authorisation and supervision of EU CSDs. Depending on the outcome of that analysis, the Commission might make appropriate proposals by the fourth quarter of 2021.</p>		<p>On 5 November 2020, <a href="#">ESMA published its first reports on CSDR implementation</a>.</p>	
11)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to propose legislative initiatives and/or issue recommendations to Member States, as appropriate;		<p>The Commission shares the European Parliament's view concerning the importance of more efficient and effective insolvency proceedings. Divergent and sometimes inefficient national regimes make it difficult for cross-border investors to anticipate the length and outcome of value recovery proceedings, and is thus a barrier to cross-border investment. Action is needed to make the outcome of insolvency proceedings more predictable. The Commission will analyse with great care which instrument can best serve this objective and will, after careful assessment, proceed to proposing legislation or issue apposite recommendations to the Member States.</p> <p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament that it should be made easier for shareholders to engage with companies whose shares they own and to fully exercise their voting rights. The Commission will therefore assess the need for, and the possibility of, introducing an EU-wide, harmonised definition of "shareholder". It will also consider if and how the rules governing the interaction between shareholders,</p>		<p>The Commission <a href="#">proposal on cross-border investment within the EU</a> is still pending.</p>	



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		<p>intermediaries and issuers as regards the exercise of voting rights and corporate action processing can be further clarified and harmonised.</p> <p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament on the need to ensure a consistent and adequate protection of intra-EU investments. The debate triggered by the termination of the intra-EU Bilateral Investment Treaties showed that reinforcing investors' trust in the protection that EU law offers to them will be essential to encourage them to invest in other Member States. The Commission will therefore propose to strengthen the investment protection and facilitation framework in the EU by the second quarter of 2021.</p>			
12)	26. [...] calls on the Commission and the ESAs to focus on the use of supervisory convergence tools and to enhance their effectiveness;	<p>The Commission will then carefully monitor whether there is sufficient progress on supervisory convergence for the CMU to thrive. This will notably involve assessing the extent to which the enhanced tools and powers granted to the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) in the EU rules adopted in 2019 are effective and sufficiently conducive to ensuring supervisory convergence in the EU. This in particular concerns strengthened peer reviews (e.g. more balanced composition of review teams in addition to improved review and reporting process), the ESA's ability to define Union strategic supervisory priorities and the ability to coordinate mystery shopping activities of competent authorities. The Commission would then take stock of what has been achieved in terms of supervisory convergence in the fourth quarter of 2021. Should there be indications that the EU supervisory set-up is inadequate for the desired progress of market integration, the Commission will consider stronger supervisory coordination or direct supervision by the ESAs in future reviews.</p>		Between 12 March and 21 May 2021, the Commission carried out a <a href="#">targeted consultation</a> on supervisory convergence.	
13)	27. [...] recalls the Commission recommendation of 26 June 2017 inviting Member States to ensure that PEPPs are	<p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament's view that demographic changes within the EU are affecting pension adequacy, and creating a risk of insufficient income for</p>		No review available yet as the <a href="#">PEPP Regulation</a> becomes applicable on 22 March 2022.	

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	subject to the same tax treatment as national pension products to become an option for savers;	individuals when they retire. As state finances are ever more strained, it will be essential to promote occupation and personal pensions. The goal of PEPP <sup>25</sup> , was precisely to contribute to increased choices for retirement savings and to build an EU market for personal private pensions. The Commission reminds that Member States are encouraged to apply a fair and favourable tax treatment for all pension products to ensure a level playing field. The Commission is currently in the process of adopting implementing measures to further specify details of the PEPP Regulation. In line with the mandate set out in the PEPP Regulation, every two years from the date of application, the Commission will review, with the support of the European Supervisory Authorities, the adequacy of costs and fees, and analyse their impact on the availability of PEPPs.			
14)	30. [...] requests the Commission and EIOPA to assess, on the basis of a targeted impact assessment, the potential benefits and prudential justification of adjusting capital requirements for investments in equity and private debt, in particular of SMEs, possibly also through the internal model approach, to ensure that capital requirements for insurers and pension funds do not discourage long-term investments; encourages the rapid phasing-out of national exemptions and the reduction of 'gold-plating' in the national implementation of Solvency II;	[...] The Commission believes that incentivising institutional investors to make more long-term investments will be instrumental to supporting re-equitisation in the corporate sector. The participation of insurers in long-term investments, in particular equity, can be supported by ensuring that the prudential framework appropriately reflects the long-term nature of the insurance business and mitigates the impact of short-term market turmoil on insurers' solvency. In addition, the role of banks as institutional investors can be further increased by facilitating their investment and enhancing their ability to build on their large customer bases. With this in mind, the Commission will assess whether Solvency II could be amended to further promote long-term investment by insurance companies, without harming financial stability and policy holder protection.		On 22 September 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">'review package'</a> of Solvency II rules.	

<sup>25</sup> Pan-European Personal Pension Product Regulation

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15)	32. [...] calls on the Commission, in implementing the finalised Basel III standards, to pay due attention to risk weights applicable to banks' investments in equity, especially SMEs' long-term equity;	<p>The Commission believes that incentivising institutional investors to make more long-term investments will be instrumental to supporting re-equitisation in the corporate sector. The participation of insurers in long-term investments, in particular equity, can be supported by ensuring that the prudential framework appropriately reflects the long-term nature of the insurance business and mitigates the impact of short-term market turmoil on insurers' solvency. In addition, the role of banks as institutional investors can be further increased by facilitating their investment and enhancing their ability to build on their large customer bases. With this in mind, the Commission will assess whether Solvency II could be amended to further promote long-term investment by insurance companies, without harming financial stability and policy holder protection.</p> <p>The Commission [...] welcomes the European Parliament's support to pay attention to appropriate prudential treatment of long-term SME equity investment by banks when implementing Basel III.</p>		On 22 September 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">'review package'</a> of Solvency II rules.	
16)	35. Calls on the Commission, with a view to potential efficiency gains, to consider gradually granting ESMA direct supervisory powers, including direct oversight over certain market segments, such as EU Central Counterparties (CCPs) and Central Securities Depositories (CSDs), and the European Single Access Point, as well as greater product intervention powers;	<p>On the specific European Parliament's recommendation on the supervision of an ESAP, the Commission would examine the possibility of granting the direct supervisory powers to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in the impact assessment that would accompany a possible future proposal on ESAP, alongside other options aiming for an effective system.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission took good note of the European Parliament's call to consider a gradual granting of the direct supervisory powers to (ESMA), including the direct oversight of EU Central Counterparties (CCPs) and Central Securities Depositories (CSDs). Regarding the supervision of EU CCPs, under the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR), the Commission is required to prepare by 2 January 2023 a report</p>		In 2021, the Commission carried out a <a href="#">targeted consultation</a> on the establishment of a European single access point for financial and non-financial information publicly disclosed by companies.	

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		<p>assessing notably the effectiveness of ESMA's tasks, and in particular the CCP Supervisory Committee's, in fostering the convergence and coherence of the application of EMIR among the competent authorities supervising EU CCPs and the colleges, and the division of responsibilities between ESMA, the competent authorities and the central banks of issue.</p> <p>Depending on the outcome of that analysis, the Commission may make appropriate legislative proposals.</p>			
17)	<p>36. Is concerned about the recent scandal involving the German FinTech company Wirecard; in this regard, asks the Commission and the EU competent authorities to assess to what extent this scandal can be attributed to deficiencies in the EU regulatory framework in the area of audit and supervision, and whether national and EU supervisors are sufficiently equipped to effectively supervise big cross-border financial institutions with complex business models that involve different third-country jurisdictions and multiple corporate layers; (...) ; reiterates in particular its call on the Commission to look into ways of improving the functioning of the accounting sector, including through joint audits;</p>	<p>The Commission is equally concerned as the European Parliament about the Wirecard case. The Commission outlines again that risks should be regulated and supervised appropriately, and that strong regulation and supervision are key to preserving trust in finance, both for traditional and new players. The Commission will therefore evaluate, in the context of the Payment Services Directive review, any new risks stemming from unregulated activities, and whether some of these activities should be brought under supervision [...]</p> <p>On audit, the Commission will evaluate the impact of the Audit Directive and of the Audit Regulation, including their effects on the market, and has just launched a study to this effect. Joint audits will be one of the items to be included in the review.</p>		<p>On 20 October 2021, the Commission <a href="#">requested advice</a> from the European Banking Authority on a number of specific topics related to the application and impact of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 on payments services (PSD2).</p> <p>The results of a <a href="#">study</a> on the audit directive and the audit regulation are not yet publicly available.</p>	
18)	<p>40. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to commit to significant efforts to streamline and harmonise existing and future rules, by phasing out national exemptions as appropriate and by preventing the 'gold-plating' of EU law at national level;</p>	<p>The Commission notes the European Parliament's concern regarding the complexity of and need for proportionality in financial regulation. The Commission is committed to the principles of Better Regulation. Legislative proposals must be evidence-based, widely consulted upon, subject to an impact assessment and reviewed by the independent Regulatory Scrutiny Board. They should also respect the principles of proportionality and subsidiarity and show the clear benefit of a European action. In its legislative work, the Commission pays particular attention to the coherence of rules and, as part of an</p>		<p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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		impact assessment, to the overall impact of each proposed legislation. Regular legal reviews or evaluations of existing rules aim to assess not only the effectiveness and efficiency of those rules but also their coherence with the wider legal framework and the potential for simplification and burden reduction.			
19)	41. Reiterates the call made in its resolution of 19 January 2016 on 'Stocktaking and challenges of the EU Financial Services Regulation', for the Commission to conduct, every five years and in cooperation with the ESAs, the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative assessment of the cumulative impact of EU financial services regulation on the financial markets and their participants at EU and Member State level, in order to identify shortcomings and loopholes, assess the performance, effectiveness and efficiency of the regulation of financial services, ensure that it is not impeding fair competition and the development of the economy, and report back to Parliament; regrets that no such assessment has been conducted thus far;	<p>As requested by the European Parliament, the Commission is currently undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the distribution channels for retail products across all sectors (including insurance-based investment products). Depending on the outcome of this study and considering the advice already provided by ESMA, the Commission will assess the applicable rules in the area of inducements to ensure that retail investors receive fair and adequate investment advice.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission will use the opportunity provided by the ongoing reviews of the regulatory frameworks for insurers and investment funds to consider options for further developing the macro-prudential toolkit, also taking into account relevant recommendations of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission concurs that it is important to ensure investor confidence in capital markets, ensure that the sound investor protection measures are in place and that market participants are financially literate. In this regard, the Commission will seek to conduct a feasibility assessment for the development of a dedicated EU financial competence framework by the second quarter of 2021 as well as to assess whether it is appropriate to extend the principle enshrined in Article 6 of the Mortgage Credit Directive, requiring Member States to promote formal</p>		<p>The results of a <a href="#">study</a> on disclosure, inducements and suitability rules for retail investors are not yet publicly available.</p> <p>DG FISMA published a <a href="#">feasibility assessment report</a> in the second quarter of 2021. The report was followed by the launch of the <a href="#">joint Commission/OECD-INFE project</a> to develop a financial competence framework in the EU on the 26 April 2021.</p>	

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			<p>and non-formal financial education, to other relevant sectoral legislation.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission points out that it has undertaken various comprehensive assessments of the regulatory reforms that followed the last financial crisis. Further evaluations of these reforms are ongoing and planned, with some coordinated at international level by the Financial Stability Board. In 2019, the Commission completed a large-scale fitness check of the supervisory reporting requirements contained in EU financial services legislation, following up on the findings of the 2015 Call for Evidence and subsequent reports. The fitness check considered the overall effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the rules in place. Significant work has also been undertaken to assess whether the rules in place are fit-for-purpose to address new challenges and facilitate the digital and green transformations.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
20)	42. Calls on the Commission to present a detailed roadmap to strengthen the robustness of the financial ecosystem, drawing lessons from the benefits and shortcomings of the existing EU rulebook on financial stability and financial supervision, as identified during the COVID-19 crisis;		<p>Commission states that the robust equivalence monitoring process ensures that financial stability, orderly markets and investor protection are preserved at all times. Any decision to suspend or withdraw an equivalence decision may be taken at the discretion of the Commission, taking into account the risks of any such decision. Equivalence decisions can be unilaterally withdrawn at any time, in particular if third-country frameworks diverge and the conditions for equivalence are no longer fulfilled.</p> <p>The Commission is committed to the implementation of G20 financial regulatory reforms in the Financial Stability Board, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the other standard-setting bodies. The Commission will continue to work within the Financial Stability Board and the standard-setting</p>		<p>Due to the general wording of the Commission answer to EP's request, it remains unclear to what extent the promise will be kept.</p>	

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		<p>bodies to evaluate the effects of the G20 financial regulatory reforms. The Commission supports international coordination on the COVID-19 response, and is determined to act consistently with international standards.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission agrees that a level playing field should be guaranteed in future relations with the UK. In its Communication of 9 July 2020, the Commission noted the importance, when assessing equivalence, of being particularly mindful of the risks for the EU in terms of financial stability, market transparency, market integrity, investor protection and level-playing field.</p>			
21)	<p>44. Regrets with concern that the consumer and investor protection provisions in several sectorial pieces of EU financial services legislation are poorly aligned, resulting in undue complexity for financial intermediaries and retail clients alike; calls on the Commission to adopt a more horizontal and harmonised approach to consumer and investor protection in EU financial services legislation, adapted to the green and digital transformation, in order to ensure effective and consistent levels of protection across all financial products and providers;</p>	<p>The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's request to align investor protection measures across financial services legislation and to foster the development of web-based comparison tools that would help retail investors in their decision making process. As announced in the new CMU action plan and in line with the results of the Commission's study on Options for development of online tools and services supporting retail investors in investment decisions, the Commission will assess the applicable disclosure framework with a view to amending it to ensure that investors receive clear and comparable product information. Comparable product information is an essential pre-requisite for the development of digital comparison tools. This action should include improvements to the disclosure of sustainability-related information, which would accelerate the uptake of sustainable products by retail investors. The Commission will complete the assessment by the first quarter of 2022.</p>		<p>According to the Commission reply, the assessment of the disclosure framework will be completed by the first quarter of 2022.</p>	
22)	<p>47. [...] calls on the Commission to put in place a new Action Plan for retail that sets out an ambitious strategy to remove obstacles for cross-border retail financial services, along</p>	<p>The Commission shares the European Parliament's view that the single market for retail financial services is underdeveloped and that purchasing retail investment products on a cross-border basis is not common and is subject to obstacles. While for</p>		<p>According to the Commission reply, it will present a retail investment strategy in the first half of 2022.</p>	

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	with the elimination of unnecessary and excessive fees for such services;	mortgages or insurance products there can be high costs associated with cross-border provision, this is not necessarily the case for all retail investment products. The Commission has thus committed to presenting a retail investment strategy in the first half of 2022, which should focus on the interest of individual investors and seek to ensure that they can take full advantage of capital markets. In particular, it will seek to ensure that an individual investor can benefit from adequate protection, bias-free advice and fair treatment, open markets with a variety of competitive and cost-efficient financial services and products, and transparent, comparable and understandable product information. The Commission will also seek to address weaknesses of the current disclosure framework, notably to seek better alignment of the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD), the Markets in Financial Instruments Directives (MiFID II) and the Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products (PRIIPS).			
23)	48. [...] calls on the Commission and the ESAs to coordinate their proposals for their respective level 1 and level 2 changes in a way that guarantees a high degree of predictability for intermediaries and retail clients alike;	<p>As regards the Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products (PRIIPs), the Commission agrees with the assessment of the CMU High Level Forum that some elements of the PRIIPs framework should be reviewed, in particular to ensure that the PRIIPs Key Information Document functions well as a disclosure document for investment fund products. The Commission has thus closely followed and supported the work of the European Supervisory Authorities to review the Delegated Regulation on the PRIIPs Key Information Document. As part of this effort, the Commission has carried out consumer testing on the optimal presentation of financial performance information.</p> <p>The Commission regrets that ESAs were not yet able to agree on a proposal to review the PRIIPs Key Information Document, despite considerable work that went into the review process. The Commission is currently assessing the options to ensure that the work on the revised PRIIPs Key Information Document continues. The Commission shares the European Parliament's</p>		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise to assess 'the options to ensure that the work on the revised PRIIPs Key Information Document continues'.	



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		expectation that any changes to delegated and implementing acts must fully respect the provisions set out in the legislative act. Meanwhile, work is ongoing on the broader review of the PRIIPs Regulation. This review will build on a comprehensive study of the EU rules for financial product disclosure. The Commission will seek to ensure that any interaction between the reviews of the legislative act and its delegated and implementing acts do not result in confusion or a disproportionate burden for stakeholders.			
24)	49. Urges the Commission to clarify the differentiation between professional and retail investors on all levels of MiFID, making it possible to tailor the treatment of clients according to their knowledge and experience on the markets; takes the view that it is important to allow retail investors to be considered professional investors according to clear criteria, upon request; requests the Commission to consider if the introduction of a category of semi-professional investors would better respond to the reality of participation on the financial markets and, on the basis of its findings, assess whether the introduction of such a category would be needed or not; alternatively, requests the Commission to consider more flexibility in the client categorisation, namely through opt-out options for certain obligations and opt-in options for certain clients, or to make the existing criteria for professional investors more efficient;	The Commission agrees with the European Parliament on the need for appropriate differentiation between groups of clients. As part of the Capital Markets Recovery Package adopted on 24 July 2020, the Commission proposed a clear differentiation between retail and professional investors. In order to tailor the treatment of clients according to knowledge and experience, the Commission has also proposed the introduction of exemptions, such as cost and charges disclosures or loss reporting requirements that would apply to professional investors only. Other proposals to increase the ability for retail clients to opt into the professional client status, such as modifying the annual transaction thresholds or the introduction of a “semi-professional” client category, did not find a majority in the consultations leading up to the proposal or in the negotiations on the proposal itself. Nonetheless, as announced in the new CMU action plan, the Commission would plan to put forward a legislative proposal amending the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR) / the revised Markets in Financial Instruments Directives (MiFID II) by the fourth quarter of 2021 to reduce the administrative burden and information requirements for a subset or retail investors. This will involve reviewing the existing investor categorisation of retail versus professional investors.		On 25 November 2021, the Commission adopted proposals for the review of the markets in financial instruments <a href="#">regulation</a> as well as of the <a href="#">directive</a> (MiFIR/MiFID).	
25)	51. [...] calls on the Commission to explore alternative approaches, with similar effects on	The Commission took note of the European Parliament’s concerns regarding the reporting framework under EMIR and			

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	aligning interests across the entire distribution chain [...]	<p>MiFIR. The reporting obligations under EMIR and under MiFIR serve different objectives. While MiFIR reported data should help national competent authorities detect and investigate potential cases of market abuse, to monitor the fair and orderly functioning of markets, as well as the activities of investment firms, the EMIR reporting requirement should allow for a comprehensive overview of the market and for assessing systemic risk, both of cleared and non-cleared derivative contracts. The Commission is aware of the relevance of streamlining the obligations across different pieces of legislation as much as possible. EMIR REFIT mandated the European Commission to prepare a report assessing whether the obligations to report transactions under MiFIR and under EMIR create a duplicative transaction reporting obligation for non-OTC (over-the-counter) derivatives and whether reporting of non-OTC transactions could be reduced or simplified for all counterparties without undue loss of information. This report may be accompanied with any appropriate proposal. Any modification to the reporting requirements, however, should ensure that there is not any undue loss of information both in terms of scope and by different actors, and that the objectives are achieved efficiently.</p> <p>The Commission is committed to considering all possible regulatory tools to avoid conflicts of interests in investment advice. For independent advice, the Commission takes note of the safeguards already in place, such as the obligation to transfer all monetary benefits received from third parties to the client. On the distribution of in-house products, investment firms already today have to inform the client on whether the range of financial instruments is limited to instruments issued or provided by entities with close links. As requested by the European Parliament, the Commission is currently undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the distribution channels for retail products across all sectors (including insurance-based investment products). Depending on the outcome of this study</p>			

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		and considering the advice already provided by ESMA, the Commission will assess the applicable rules in the area of inducements to ensure that retail investors receive fair and adequate investment advice.		The results of a <a href="#">study</a> on disclosure, inducements and suitability rules for retail investors are not yet publicly available.	
26)	55. [...] urges the Commission to launch and support programmes in Member States to foster financial and digital literacy using a range of instruments, including digital and social media, to engage with citizens and businesses, especially through public agencies created for that effect;	<p>The Commission is committed to making progress on this file. On the European Parliament’s call to launch and support programmes in Member States to foster financial and digital literacy, the Commission put forward two measures in the new CMU action plan to contribute to this objective.</p> <p>The first measure – the development of an EU financial competence framework (if recommended by the feasibility assessment) – will aim to categorise financial competences or skills, and within these categories, specific levels of proficiency. The competence framework would provide a common conceptual basis for a variety of stakeholders (such as national, regional, local public authorities, educational institutions, private bodies) in a variety of applications. Examples of applications include testing and monitoring of financial skills, school curricula reforms in the Member States, design of learning opportunities, design of teacher trainings and recognition and certification of financial skills. If the competence framework is effectively set up, it will be proposed to promote its take-up amongst Member States through working groups facilitated by the Commission. These working groups could constitute a useful platform for the Member States to exchange best practices on financial literacy measures and on the take-up of the competence framework.</p> <p>The second measure, subject to a positive impact assessment, would seek to extend the principle enshrined in Article 6 of the Mortgage Credit Directive to relevant sectoral legislation, such as MiFID II, IDD, PEPP, UCITS and PRIIPs. It would require Member States to promote formal, non-formal and/ or informal</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Capital markets union 2020 action plan: A capital markets union for people and businesses</a> ).	

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			learning measures that support consumers' financial education as regards responsible investing. The Commission aims to put forward a legislative omnibus to introduce this requirement in relevant sectorial legislation.			
27)	57. Believes that a more informed and better-educated citizenship on financial issues is beneficial to democratic systems, contributes to the stability of financial systems, and promotes the transparency and duties of information of financial institutions; calls on the Commission to propose a review of the Council recommendation on 'Key Competences on Lifelong Learning', and to introduce financial literacy as a standalone key competence;		<p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament's analysis that financial education cannot replace access to reliable and impartial professional financial advice, and to effective consumer protection measures. Financial literacy and education should not be an argument to shift onto the consumer the full responsibility for making sound investment decisions. Financial literacy should help individuals reach out for advice and guidance when they need it, and to ask the right questions – but not necessarily to know all the answers.</p> <p>Although the Council recommendation on 'Key Competences on Lifelong Learning' has recently been updated (in May 2018), the Commission notes the European Parliament's call to propose a review of the Council recommendation and to introduce financial literacy as a standalone key competence in a future review of the Council recommendation.</p> <p>The Commission supports the European Parliament's call to financial institutions to take an active role in increasing the financial literacy of individuals, and suggests to them to take up the EU financial competence framework, once and if developed.</p> <p>The Commission joins the European Parliament in its call to Member States and competent regional, local or other public authorities, to consider including or expanding financial literacy in all curricula from school to university. The Commission underlines that the EU financial competence framework, if set up after a positive feasibility assessment, could constitute a useful conceptual basis for national, regional and local public authorities and educational institutions to design such curricula reforms, and will be ready to support these authorities,</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		<p>including by offering a platform for Member States to exchange best practices in the field.</p> <p>As regards the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) study, the Commission encourages Member States' increased and regular participation in the financial literacy assessment of students.</p>			
28)	<p>60. Calls on the Commission to work towards the implementation of the Digital Finance Action Plan for better access to financial services offering wider choice and increasing efficiency of operations;</p>	<p>The Commission considers that digital transformation of the financial sector brings significant opportunities. Digital finance cuts across borders and can contribute to further integrating capital markets in the EU. On 24 September, the Commission adopted a digital finance package consisting of a digital finance strategy and two sets of legislative proposals on crypto assets (including the proposal for a regulation on a pilot regime for distributed ledger technology market infrastructures) and digital operational resilience.</p> <p>As set out in the digital finance strategy, the Commission will take measures to remove fragmentation in the Single Market for digital financial services to the benefit of consumers, retail investors and businesses. These measures will aim to enhance access to financial services, including across borders. Furthermore, the Commission will support the uptake of new technologies, hence bringing efficiencies for the industry.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In the context of the digital finance package, the Commission has adopted a proposal, which clarifies the application of existing rules to crypto-assets, introduces a pilot regime for crypto-assets covered by existing financial services legislation and establishes a new legal framework (MICA) for crypto-assets, which are not covered by these rules. These new rules are meant to clarify the requirements to be applied by issuers of crypto-assets in the EU, in particular in the context of SME funding. In addition, and in line with ongoing work at international level,</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Digital finance package</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Digital operational resilience</a> - Commission adoption in September 2020.</p> <p><a href="#">Markets in crypto-assets</a> - Commission adoption in September 2020.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Digital finance package</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Digital operational resilience</a> - Commission adoption in September 2020.</p> <p><a href="#">Markets in crypto-assets</a> - Commission adoption in September 2020).</p>	

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		<p>the Commission will consider updating the prudential rules for crypto-assets held by financial firms.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In addition, as set out in the digital finance strategy, the Commission will assess whether the current financial services legislation, both prudential and conduct rules, need to be adapted to this new ecosystem.</p>			
29)	61. Calls on the Commission to use the forthcoming reviews of financial services regulations to foster investor and shareholder engagement through digital tools;	<p>The Commission will seek to ensure that the financial services legislative framework is fit for the digital age. The Commission will seek to ensure through regular legislative reviews and interpretative guidance that the current framework neither prescribes nor prevents the use of digital technologies. At the same time, the Commission will assess whether the existing rules are sufficient to mitigate the risks stemming from the use of these services and adapt these rules if need be.</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission kept its promise.	
30)	62. Emphasises the need for European markets to be able to compete globally; calls on the Commission to create a favourable environment for innovative and competitive EU financial products, with a global reach to attract foreign capital and investment and to promote the EU's competitiveness in global markets, whilst maintaining high levels of prudential regulation and financial stability;	<p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament that the adoption of the legislative proposal on a Common Consolidated Corporate Tax base (CCCTB) would increase the competitiveness of the single market.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>At the same time, it is important that the EU stays open and connected to global markets, to ensure that European investors and companies have access to the highest-quality and cheapest financial products and services.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
31)	64. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor and investigate how the competitive advantages inherent to these operators may distort competition in the market and harm the interests of consumers and innovation	<p>The Commission agrees with the European Parliament that the financial ecosystem is evolving rapidly, involving a wide range of players including traditional financial services providers, smaller start-ups and technology providers. While these firms offer financial services, it is essential that they can operate under the 'same business, same risk, same rules' principle and benefit from a level playing field. In the context of the Digital agenda, the Commission intends to propose by the end of this year new</p>		On 15 December 2020, the Commission adopted its proposal for a <a href="#">digital services act</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>rules ('Digital Services act') to be able to investigate ex-ante competition issues that arise in digital markets and to regulate large platforms acting as gatekeepers. These horizontal measures are likely to address a number of issues that the financial services providers are facing while competing with large platforms. In addition, as set out in the digital finance strategy, the Commission will assess whether the current financial services legislation, both prudential and conduct rules, need to be adapted to this new ecosystem. The Commission is preparing a call for advice to the European Supervisory Authorities in order to propose legislative amendments by 2022, if appropriate.</p> <p>While MiFIR reported data should help national competent authorities detect and investigate potential cases of market abuse, to monitor the fair and orderly functioning of markets, as well as the activities of investment firms, the EMIR reporting requirement should allow for a comprehensive overview of the market and for assessing systemic risk, both of cleared and non-cleared derivative contracts.</p>		The Commission plans to present amendments to the financial services legislation by 2022.	
32)	65. [...] requests that the Commission draw upon the experience gained from the European Forum for Innovation Facilitators (EFIF) to assess whether a common EU framework for a pan-European 'sandbox' for financial services would provide additional benefits for financial innovation;	The Commission welcomes the European Parliament's interest in and support for regulatory sandboxes. The Commission considers that regulatory sandboxes are effective tools to foster innovation while enabling supervisors to identify opportunities and challenges innovation brings at an early stage. The European Supervisory Authorities and the Commission are monitoring these developments in the context of the European Forum of Innovation Facilitators (EFIF) and have already issued guidelines on the design of innovation facilitators to ensure sufficient harmonisation across the EU. By mid-2021, the EFIF is going to implement a new framework for cross-border testing to enable firms to test innovative proposals simultaneously in several countries on a voluntary basis.		In an <a href="#">EFIF conference call</a> in October 2021, EIOPA presented an update on a final version of the framework prepared by the EFIF project team on cross-border testing. ESMA also presented proposals to implement the framework.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
33)	68. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the ESAs, and where relevant with NCAs, to establish a dynamic monitoring system on equivalence regimes, in the case of third-country regulatory and supervisory divergences which could entail potential risks for the EU in terms of financial stability, market transparency, market integrity, investor and consumer protection and the level playing field;	The Commission, with the support of the relevant stakeholders including the European Supervisory Authorities, and acting in accordance with their respective mandates, ensures adequate and dynamic equivalence monitoring. This robust equivalence monitoring process ensures that financial stability, orderly markets and investor protection are preserved at all times. Any decision to suspend or withdraw an equivalence decision may be taken at the discretion of the Commission, taking into account the risks of any such decision. Equivalence decisions can be unilaterally withdrawn at any time, in particular if third-country frameworks diverge and the conditions for equivalence are no longer fulfilled.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (dynamic monitoring system on equivalence regimes).	



## 4.1.12.5. ECON Resolution 5: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on European Central Bank - annual report 2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>European Central Bank - annual report 2020</b>	10/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-0039/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2123(INI)</a> ECON	On 23 March 2021, the Parliament received ' <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – February 2021 part-session' informing that Commission will not be responding formally to the resolution because it does not address any direct calls to the Commission.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 8 February 2021.			
1)	36. [...] calls on the governments of the Member States, the European Council, the Council, the Eurogroup and the Commission to actively work towards gender balance in their upcoming proposals for shortlists and appointments;				

4.1.12.6. ECON Resolution 6: EP resolution of 11 March 2021 on European Semester for economic policy coordination: Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>European Semester for economic policy coordination: Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021</b></p>	<p>11/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0083/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2004(INI)</a> ECON</p>	<p><a href="#">SP(2021)261</a></p>	<p>Final reply (SP) received 12 July 2021</p>	<p>Specific reply</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Takes note of the fact that the European Semester and the Recovery and Resilience Facility are closely intertwined; notes that the assessment of the recovery and resilience plans (RRPs) will be made against 11 criteria grouped under relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence; invites the Commission to scrutinise the plans thoroughly in order to ensure that the recovery generates European added value, improves Member States' long-term competitiveness and sustainable growth prospects, and guides European economies to address the challenges and reap the benefits of the green and digital transitions, the EPSR and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);</p>	<p>The Commission will assess the Recovery and Resilience Plans based on the eleven criteria set out in Article 19 of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) Regulation. In particular, the Commission will consider whether the investments and reforms set out in the plans represent a balanced response to the economic and social situation of the Member State concerned, contributing appropriately to all six RRF pillars; contribute to effectively address all or a significant subset of the challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations; contain measures that effectively contribute to strengthening the growth potential, job creation and economic, institutional and social resilience of the Member State, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and to mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis; contain measures that effectively contribute to the green and digital transitions; and do not significantly harm environmental objectives.</p> <p>Moreover, as a performance-based instrument, payments of the financial support will be made in instalments upon fulfilment of the relevant milestones and targets, based on a positive assessment by the Commission of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan by the Member State concerned.</p>				<p>The action is ongoing, as of the cut-off date of this publication (January 2022), the Commission has not yet finalised the assessment of all national recovery and resilience plans. Information on the latest state of play is accessible on the <a href="#">Commission website</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		As required by the RRF Regulation, the Commission will monitor the implementation of the RRF and measure the achievement of its objectives in a targeted and proportionate manner. By 31 July 2022, the Commission will present a review report on the implementation of the RRF. By 20 February 2024, it will provide an independent evaluation report, assessing the achievement of the objectives of the RRF, the efficiency of the use of its resources and its European added value. Finally, by 31 December 2028 an independent ex post evaluation report will focus on the long-term impact of the RRF.			
2)	2. Welcomes, furthermore, the rapid and intense initial response to the crisis in the area of monetary and fiscal policy, at both EU and Member State level, as well as the adoption of the next MFF and Next Generation EU (NGEU); calls on the Commission and the Council to accelerate the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility in order for funding to be disbursed quickly;	With the RRF Regulation in force since 19 February 2021, the priority is for the Member States to finalise their Recovery and Resilience Plans for their official submission. The Commission has been engaging intensely with all the Member States since the outset to help them deliver high quality plans that meet the requirements in the Regulation. This work is essential to ensure a smooth assessment and approval process for the plans, so that they can be rolled out quickly and disbursements reach Member States as soon as possible.		No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	3. [...] considers it essential, therefore, for debates to be held in national parliaments, for the Commission to cooperate with the national authorities and relevant stakeholders proactively in order to discuss the draft national plans at an early stage, making tailor-made solutions and specific reforms possible;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	10. [...] invites the Member States and the Commission to strike a proper balance between boosting sustainable, growth-friendly public and private investment and structural reforms in the recovery plans;	<p>The Commission fully agrees that to ensure their contribution to the objectives of the RRF as set out in Article 4 of the RRF Regulation, Recovery and Resilience Plans should comprise measures for the implementation of both reforms and investment projects through a comprehensive and coherent package, which may also include public schemes that aim to incentivise private investment. The plans must effectively address all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations, pursuant to articles 18 and 19 of the RRF Regulation, it is therefore key to ensure that all plans present the right balance between investments and reforms. The Commission will continue to engage in an intensive dialogue with Member States on the preparation of their Recovery and Resilience Plans to help ensure that this right balance is reached.</p> <p>Moreover, in line with Articles 18 and 19 of the RRF Regulation, the Recovery and Resilience Plans should set out a detailed explanation and the Commission should assess their expected impact to strengthen the growth potential, job creation and economic, social and institutional resilience, including through the promotion of policies for children and the youth, and on the mitigation of the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including on gender equality and equal opportunity for all, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union.</p>		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>20. Points out that those Member States that had fiscal buffers were able to mobilise fiscal stimulus packages at a much faster pace and without associated borrowing costs, which has helped to mitigate the negative socio-economic effects of the pandemic; reiterates that replenishing fiscal buffers over time, in a socially responsible manner, will be important for preparation for future crises; however, urges Member States, the Commission and the Council not to repeat mistakes of the past in response to the economic crisis; shares the view of the European Fiscal Board that rapidly reversing the fiscal stance is not advisable for recovery;</p>	<p>The sharp fall of economic output, the severity of the imposed restrictions to economic activity and the policy support put in place by governments to mitigate the impact of the crisis makes the COVID-19 crisis different from the previous financial crisis. The EU strengthened its economic governance framework substantially since then, which facilitated a coordinated policy response. Moreover, this time the Commission swiftly reacted by setting up new instruments to support Member States' efforts to fight the pandemic and its economic fallout.</p> <p>Firstly, in March 2020, the Commission and the Council activated for the first time the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact. The activation of this clause has allowed Member States to provide necessary fiscal support to businesses and citizens to deal with the current health crisis and the economic disruption that it is causing.</p> <p>Secondly, in spring 2020, as part of the country-specific recommendations under the European Semester framework, Member States were recommended to take all necessary measures, in line with the general escape clause of the Stability and Growth Pact, to effectively address the COVID-19 pandemic, sustain the economy and support the ensuing recovery. Member States were also recommended to, when economic conditions allow, pursue fiscal policies aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring debt sustainability, while enhancing investment.</p> <p>Moreover, the Commission started working straight away on multiple instruments designed to save lives and jobs, protect companies and support Member States whose public finances were put under severe stress. The response complemented the action taken at national level and provided the coordinated action that this unprecedented crisis called for. This included, among others, the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE), providing up to EUR 100 billion in loans granted on favourable terms to Member States to address sudden increases in public expenditure needed to protect employment and workers' income, the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+), which introduced extraordinary flexibility to allow that all non-utilised support from the European Structural and Investment Funds could be mobilised to the fullest to address the consequences of the crisis. The "Next Generation EU" recovery instrument continues and extends the crisis response and crisis repair measures delivered through the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus through ReactEU. Finally, the Recovery and Resilience Facility will provide funding and support for the implementation of reforms and investments to foster the economic and social recovery and strengthen the overall resilience.</p> <p>Still in spring 2020, the Commission reached the conclusion that a decision whether to open the excessive deficit procedures should not be taken, due to the exceptional uncertainty created by the macroeconomic and fiscal impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, including for designing a credible path for fiscal policy. The Commission intends to prepare new reports to assess Member States' compliance with the deficit and debt criteria in spring 2021. In this context, the Commission intends to take into account the high uncertainty, the agreed fiscal policy response to the COVID-19 crisis and the Council recommendations for 2021. The Commission approach will be confirmed in the European Semester spring package, based on the outturn data for 2020 and the Member States' Stability and Convergence Programmes.</p>		<p>The latest <a href="#">report on Member States' compliance with deficit and debt criteria</a> was published on 2 June 2021.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>In addition, in the Communication issued on 3 March 2021, the Commission presented a number of key considerations for the conduct of fiscal policy for the period ahead. Importantly, learning from the past crisis, it is highlighted that the Member States should avoid a premature withdrawal of fiscal support to their economies. Fiscal policy should remain agile and adjust to the evolving situation as warranted. Support measures should be timely, temporary and targeted. They should maximise support to the recovery without pre-empting future fiscal trajectories. The proposals for fiscal policy guidance that the Commission will put forward as part of the European Semester package in May will remain predominantly qualitative. They will include some differentiated quantified element as part of the medium-term guidance. Fiscal policy should take account of the state of the recovery, fiscal sustainability risks in the medium term and the need to reduce economic, social and territorial divergences. Once health risks diminish, fiscal measures should gradually pivot to more targeted measures that promote a resilient and sustainable recovery.</p> <p>The overall fiscal impulse needs to remain supportive in 2021 and 2022. To that end, fiscal policies should make best use of the window of opportunity provided by NextGenerationEU, notably under the RRF. Additional expenditure financed by the RRF will provide a significant fiscal impulse in the coming years without giving rise to higher deficits and debt. Moreover, the expenditure financed by the RRF with non-repayable support will make it possible to fund high-quality investment projects and cover costs of productivity-enhancing reforms. The fiscal impulse from the RRF, an improvement of the underlying fiscal position, and the implementation of reforms and investments to boost potential growth are mutually beneficial. This opportunity is particularly important for Member States with less fiscal space or high levels of public debt, who should pursue</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>prudent fiscal policies, while preserving nationally-financed investment and using RRF grants to fund additional high-quality investment projects.</p> <p>Finally, country-specific situations will continue to be taken into account after the deactivation of the general escape clause. The pace of this adjustment should depend on factors such as the state of the economy and country-specific risks to debt sustainability. In case a Member State has not recovered to the pre-crisis level of economic activity, fiscal policy guidance will make use of all flexibilities within the Stability and Growth Pact. These will be fully used, in particular when proposing fiscal policy guidance.</p>			
6)	23. [...] invites the Commission to assess the deactivation or continued application of the general escape clause as part of its European Semester package on the basis of its spring 2021 economic forecast [...]	The decision on the deactivation or continued application of the general escape clause should be taken as an overall assessment of the state of the economy based on quantitative criteria, notably the level of economic activity in the EU or euro area compared to pre-crisis levels. The current forecast suggests continuing to apply the clause in 2022 and to de-activate it as of 2023. The Commission will assess the deactivation or continued application of the general escape clause as part of its spring European Semester package, on the basis of the Commission 2021 spring forecast.		Action still ongoing, as the general escape clause continues to be applied until the <a href="#">end of 2022</a> .	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	<p>25. Calls on the Commission to act decisively in order to tackle tax fraud, tax avoidance and evasion, as well money laundering issues, which drain potential resources from national budgets and hampers governments' capacity to act, among others, for the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic;</p>	<p>The European Commission places a high priority on combatting tax fraud, evasion and avoidance. It has pushed a number of important legislations (Anti-Tax Avoidance Directives and amendments to the Directive on Administrative Cooperation) to increase transparency and fight tax abuse and money laundering practices. Against the backdrop of the COVID 19 pandemic, the Commission also adopted a Recommendation on making state financial support to undertakings in the EU conditional on the absence of links to non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. Restrictions should also apply to companies that have been convicted of serious financial crimes, including, among others, financial fraud, corruption, and non-payment of tax and social security obligations.</p> <p>The European Commission also supports the work of the Code of Conduct on Business Taxation, which continues to look into critical elements of harmful tax regimes that can lead to tax avoidance and evasion. The Commission's July 2020 Communication on Tax good governance in Europe and beyond proposes to revisit and reform the code of conduct on business taxation and the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions. Furthermore, the Commission actively supports the ongoing OECD-led discussions to reform the global corporate tax framework, which would reallocate taxing rights, to better reflect the way of doing business in a digitalised and globalised economy, and set a minimum effective tax rate for taxing multinational's profits. A successful conclusion of these discussions would be a significant step forward in the fight against tax avoidance and towards a fairer global corporate tax system. The Commission will continue to take steps to address tax evasion and avoidance, and is looking in particular into action to tackle the challenges linked to the use of shell</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (tackling tax fraud, avoidance and evasion as well as money laundering).</p> <p>On 22 December 2022, the Commission proposed a <a href="#">directive</a> to ensure a global minimum effective tax rate of 15% for large groups operating in the European Union.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>companies for tax avoidance purposes.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission has analysed the issue under the European Semester leading to Country Specific Recommendations being put forward to six Member States calling on these to take steps to address Aggressive Tax Planning. The new EU instrument of the RRF, aiming at mitigating the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic and making European economies and societies more sustainable, socially and economically resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions, is also a good framework to address tax evasion, aggressive tax planning and money laundering issues. The RRF links the EU funding with the necessary reforms that each Member State has to implement in order to address its main challenges identified in its country specific recommendations. Funding can also be used to strengthen the ability of tax administrations to combat tax fraud, including through digitalisation.</p> <p>The Commission will also continue to work with the Member States tax administrations to develop methodologies to estimate various tax gaps. This work can also be supported financially by the FISCALIS programme. The Commission works with national governments and civil society through a wide range of platforms at political and operational level, such as the Platform for Tax Good Governance, which brings together Member State representatives and civil society. A new instrument to be launched in June 2021, the EU Tax Observatory, thanks to a preparatory action of the European Parliament, will promote high-quality research, create a public repository of data and information, and will be an active voice in the EU and internationally on tax evasion and</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p> <p>An <a href="#">EU tax observatory</a> was created in 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>avoidance issues, bringing together the interests of various stakeholders, including parliaments, civil society and taxpayers.</p> <p>As regards money laundering, the Commission will present during the first semester of 2021 a package of legislative proposals implementing the Action Plan on anti-money-laundering/counter terrorist financing of 7 May 2020, including a single rulebook and the establishment of an EU level anti-money-laundering/counter terrorist financing supervisor.</p>		<p>On 20 July 2021, the Commission presented an <a href="#">anti-money laundering package</a>.</p>	
8)	<p>29. Calls on the Commission to start working on the creation of a climate indicator to assess the discrepancy between the structure of Member States' budgets and the Paris-aligned scenario for each of their national budgets [...]</p>	<p>The Commission is developing a set of key indicators to monitor the transition to a sustainable economy within the European Semester, including the transition towards climate neutrality. The consistency of Member States' budgets with the Paris agreement targets is very relevant in this context. In its Green Deal Communication, the Commission has committed to working with Member States on green budgeting and intense consultations to follow-up on this commitment have started. While the green budgeting work highly encourages country-specific approaches that would ensure ownership and adaptability of these approaches to each Member State's context, the use of standardised indicators could potentially over time contribute to increased transparency.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
9)	<p>31. Calls on the Member States and the Commission, while respecting fiscal sustainability and sound budgetary rules, to create a regulatory and governance framework, including investment rules or other adequate mechanisms, that are predictable and supportive of public and private investments in line with the EU's long-term objectives, while</p>	<p>Ensuring an investment framework that comprises an efficient and high-quality public administration, an effective and agile regulatory framework and an efficient judicial system will be crucial to allow for a swift deployment of the recovery support and on a longer run to deliver on the green and digital transitions, as well as to strengthen economic and social resilience.</p> <p>In addition, the review of the economic governance framework also needs to pay due attention to the quality of</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	ensuring Member States' ability to respond to future crises ;	<p>public finances, including the role of public investment, as a necessary condition for supporting sustainable economic growth and for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Investment Plan for Europe in 2014, the Commission has continuously mapped investment barriers as part of the European Semester. Such barriers include regulatory barriers, heavy administrative procedures, the lack of adequate skills, and the weakness of some public administrations. As progress in addressing these barriers has been slow, the Recovery and Resilience Plans under preparation by the Member States will prove a determinant tool in adopting the necessary reforms to deliver an effective and investment-friendly regulatory and governance framework.</p> <p>While assessing the Recovery and Resilience Plans, the Commission will notably pay particular attention that the measures put forward aim to strengthen the growth potential, job creation and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State concerned, including through the promotion of policies for children and the youth, and mitigate the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union. The Commission will also by a rigorous assessment ensure that the plans contain measures that effectively contribute to the green and digital transitions, verifying thoroughly that digital measures amount for at least 20 % of the Recovery and Resilience Plan's total allocation, and that at least 37% of the plan's total allocation is dedicated to climate objectives.</p>			
10)	40. Highlights the importance of full debate and the proper involvement of national parliaments and the European Parliament in the process of	Greater transparency, ownership and accountability for the decisions taken under the framework of the European Semester is ensured by economic dialogue with the		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>the European Semester; reiterates its call for the strengthening of the European Parliament’s democratic role in the economic governance framework, and calls on the Council and Commission to take due account of the resolutions adopted by parliaments; invites the Commission to keep both the European Parliament and the Council, as co-legislators, equally well informed on all aspects relating to the application of the EU economic governance framework, including on the preparatory stages;</p>	<p>European Parliament, which has been significantly enhanced by the so called six-pack and the two-pack regulations<sup>26</sup>. Such dialogue allows to better understand and take into account the European Parliament’s views. Moreover, the fact that not only the competent committees of the European Parliament, but also the national parliament of the Member State concerned may invite representatives of the Commission to participate in an economic dialogue also ensures that national parliaments’ positions are duly considered. Finally, Member States may also be invited by the European Parliament for an economic dialogue, improving the mutual understanding.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Through the economic dialogue the Commission keeps the European Parliament well informed on all issues related to the EU economic governance framework. The Commission is presenting the Annual Growth Survey and now Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy to the European Parliament, as well as all other policy documents, including its opinions of the draft budgetary plans and its proposals for euro-area recommendations and country-specific recommendations.</p> <p>The Commission is also fully committed and engaged with the recovery and resilience dialogue as foreseen by the RRF Regulation. In particular, the Commission will discuss with the European Parliament matters that concern the</p>		<p>been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (information of the European Parliament and Council).</p>	

<sup>26</sup> Article 2 ab of Regulation 1466/97 on the strengthening of the surveillance of budgetary positions and the surveillance and coordination of economic policies; article 3 of Regulation 1173/2011 on the effective enforcement of budgetary surveillance in the euro area; article 2 a of Regulation 1467/97 on speeding up and clarifying the implementation of the excessive deficit procedure; article 14 (1) of Regulation 1176/2011 on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances; article 6 of Regulation 1174/2011 on enforcement measures to correct excessive macroeconomic imbalances; articles 7(3), 15 (1), (3) and 16 of Regulation 473/2013 on common provisions for monitoring and assessing draft budgetary plans and ensuring the correction of excessive deficit of the Member States in the euro area; articles 3(1), (5), (8) and (9), 7 (1), (4) and (10), 14 (3), 18 and 19 of Regulation 472/2013 on the strengthening of economic budgetary surveillance of Member States in the euro area experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>implementation of the RRF, such as the Recovery and Resilience Plans of the Member States, the assessment by the Commission, the main findings of the review report, the status of fulfilment of the milestones and targets, the procedures related to payments and suspensions, the state of recovery, resilience and adjustment capacity in the Union, as well as the measures adopted under the RRF Regulation, and any other relevant information and documentation provided by the Commission in relation to the implementation of the RRF. The Commission will take into account elements arising from the views expressed through the recovery and resilience dialogue, including the resolutions from the European Parliament if provided. Moreover, the Commission has already started sharing with the European Parliament information transmitted to the Council or any of its preparatory bodies in the context of the RRF Regulation.</p>			

## 4.1.12.7. ECON Resolution 7: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on strengthening the international role of the euro

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Strengthening the international role of the euro</b>	25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0110/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2037(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)345</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 August 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. [...] encourages the Commission, in that regard, to assess the potential impact of further enlargement of the euro area on the process of strengthening the international role of the euro;	<p>The Commission continues to work towards further enlargement of the euro area including on the assessment of its potential impact on the EU economy, financial system and its financial and monetary stability (paragraph 1). Euro adoption is a Treaty obligation for all the Member States (except Denmark), and the Commission supports all Member States that have not yet adopted the euro in their efforts to achieve sustainable economic convergence and prepare their economies in view of euro adoption. Currently Bulgaria and Croatia are working towards a successful membership in the euro area and the Commission is supporting the efforts of the two countries.</p> <p>The Commission assesses the economic convergence achieved by the Member States outside the euro area at least every two years, or at the request of a Member State that has not yet adopted the euro. The Commission also provides analytical support to those Member States, as well as technical guidance on the practical preparation for euro changeover when all convergence criteria are met. The general impact of an expanded euro area on the process of strengthening the international role of the euro should be positive. As economic size and international trade are important determinants for the internationalisation of a currency, expanding the euro area should contribute to strengthening the international role of the euro along both these dimensions.</p>				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (the Commission assesses the economic convergence and provides analytical support).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	<p>16. Acknowledges that the euro is already the main currency of denomination for the issuance of green bonds, as according to the ECB, in 2019 over half of the green bonds issued globally were issued in euro; believes that the EU should also become the world leader in setting standards for green bond issuance; calls, therefore, on the Commission to present an ambitious new action plan on sustainable finance and a proposal for a robust EU green bond standard; considers that the consolidation of the EU's role as a global leader and standard-setter for green finance could strengthen the euro as the currency of choice for sustainable financial products, bolstering its international role;(…); urges the Commission and the Member States to provide investors, through strong standards of transparency and traceability of proceeds, with a strong degree of legal certainty that their investment will be used for its stated purpose; calls, in this context, for the swift completion and implementation of the taxonomy of sustainable economic activities; points to the need to avoid the risk of potential negative liquidity effects that may arise as a result of the fragmentation of European safe assets between green bonds, social bonds and 'standard' bonds;</p>	<p>Almost half of all global green bond issuances is denominated in euro and this share is expected to grow along with the objective of having 30% of NextGenerationEU investments funded by green bonds. The recently adopted EU taxonomy Regulation<sup>27</sup>, followed by a delegated act<sup>28</sup> specifying the technical screening criteria, will guide investments into green economic activities and fight against greenwashing. The Commission's proposal for an EU Green Bond Standard is scheduled for later this year. The Commission organised last year a public consultation on the Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy that will feed into the upcoming new action plan on sustainable finance (paragraph 16).</p>		<p>On 6 July 2021, the Commission adopted its proposal for a <a href="#">regulation on European green bonds</a> as well as a <a href="#">strategy for financing the transition to a sustainable economy</a>.</p>	
3)	<p>18. [...] calls on the Commission to continue its work on both the effectiveness of its own</p>	<p>In order to address risks stemming from the extra-territorial application of sanctions by third countries on EU operators</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as</p>	

<sup>27</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/sustainable-finance-taxonomy-regulation-eu-2020-852\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/sustainable-finance-taxonomy-regulation-eu-2020-852_en)

<sup>28</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/level-2-measures/taxonomy-regulation-delegated-act-2021-2800\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/finance/docs/level-2-measures/taxonomy-regulation-delegated-act-2021-2800_en.pdf)



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	sanctions and the extra-territorial effects of sanctions by third countries on EU operators;	(paragraph 18), the Commission launched a dialogue with financial-market infrastructures, with relevant ESAs and with the ECB with the aim to assessing relevant vulnerabilities. Relatedly, the Commission is discussing with the European Banking Authority (EBA) the approach, scope and feasibility of the study on EU dependence on non-EU financial operators and on funding in foreign currencies. On that basis, the Commission will assess the need for issuing related recommendations.		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (dialogue with financial-market infrastructures, with relevant ESAs and with the ECB).	
4)	19. [...] calls on the Commission to provide detailed answers regarding the concrete actions undertaken to follow up on the proposals made by Parliament in its resolution of 12 April 2016 on the EU role in the framework of international financial, monetary and regulatory institutions and bodies;	As regards the need for a unified representation of the euro area in multilateral organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (paragraph 19), the Commission in 2015 presented a Communication entitled "A roadmap for moving towards a more consistent external representation of the euro area in international fora" (2015, COM(2015) 602 final), which laid out a proposal to strengthen the representation of the euro area at the IMF. While several institutional and organizational obstacles hamper a unified representation of the euro area in the IMF, coordination on IMF-related topics in the EU has improved considerably over the last years with the help of the Commission. However, a more consistent euro area representation would allow delivering single euro area messages at the IMF on issues such as economic and fiscal policy, macroeconomic surveillance, exchange rate policies, and financial stability. Currently, the Commission's proposal is still under consideration by the Council.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">communication</a> - A roadmap for moving towards a more consistent external representation of the euro area in international fora (COM(2015) 60).	
5)	24. [...] calls, therefore, on the Commission to foster the use of the euro in pricing and invoicing in trade transactions, and to make use of the high potential offered by financial instruments denominated in euro, by actively engaging with private stakeholders and trade	No specific reply to the particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	partners, and by promoting the use of euro in EU trade agreements;				
6)	26. [...] encourages the Commission to continue consultation and the drafting of studies aiming to identify the potential to increase the use of euro in other sectors, notably in transport, as well as agriculture and food commodities, in order to further support and promote the use of euro for this type of contracts;	<p>Regarding the importance of green energy, commodity markets and of the EU emissions trading system (paragraph 26), the Commission strives to promote the use of the euro in strategic sectors and commodity markets including gas and other materials. To this end, the Commission maintains regular dialogue with main market players. The Commission is also looking for possibilities to expand the role of the EU Emissions Trading System to maximize its environmental outcome by covering additional sources of greenhouse gas emissions and to meet the EU's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990. The Commission will make legislative proposals by July 2021.</p> <p>To further facilitate the take-off of euro-denominated contracts, in particular for sustainable energy sources and nascent energy markets (paragraph 26), the Commission will review the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation / Directive (MiFIR/MiFID) framework in the area of exchanged-traded derivatives. The review of the Benchmarks Regulation is planned for 2022, so as to facilitate the emergence of euro-denominated indices and to ensure their robustness.</p>		<p>On 14 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">series of legislative proposals</a>, including a revision of the emissions trading system, setting out how it intends to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, including the intermediate target of an at least 55% net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.</p> <p>On 25 November 2021, the Commission adopted the proposals for the review of the markets in financial instruments <a href="#">regulation</a> as well as of the <a href="#">directive</a> (MiFIR/MiFID).</p>	

## 4.1.12.8. ECON Resolution 8: EP resolution of 29 April 2021 on digital taxation: OECD negotiations, tax residency of digital companies and a possible European Digital Tax

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Digital taxation: OECD negotiations, tax residency of digital companies and a possible European Digital Tax</b>	29/04/2021 <a href="#">T9-147/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2010(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)567</a>	Final reply (SP) received 27 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Council to make sure that the future compromises of the G20/OECD IF negotiations take into account the EU's interests and avoid adding more complexity and any supplementary red tape for SMEs and citizens;	The Commission is actively supporting the ongoing OECD-led and G20 guided discussion and engaging with the Member States and international partners including via the G20 process to ensure that any solution benefits the EU and is compatible with the Single Market, the EU legal framework and EU international obligations. The Commission also supports a solution that avoids red tape and is simple for businesses and tax administrations to implement, as the cost of implementation shall not exceed the expected benefits of the envisaged measures.				No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( OECD-led and G20 guided discussion).	
2)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Council to intensify the dialogue with the new US administration on digital tax policy with the aim of finding a common approach in the framework of the G20/OECD IF negotiations before June 2021; welcomes the recent declaration of the new US administration that it will re-engage actively in OECD negotiations with a view to achieving an agreement and abandon the 'safe harbour' concept; calls on the Commission to assess carefully the implications of the new proposed adjustments made by the US to Pillar I; calls on the Member States to oppose the 'safe harbour' clause,	The Commission welcomes the reengagement of the US in the OECD-led discussions, on both pillars, which paved the way toward an agreement on the main features of the two-pillar solution at the Inclusive Framework meeting last July. The Commission has already intensified its dialogue with the US administration and stands ready to intensify it further in order to ensure the agreement is finalised by autumn 2021.				In <a href="#">October 2021</a> , G20 countries endorsed an agreement on international corporate tax reform, agreed upon by 136 countries in the OECD. In <a href="#">February 2021</a> , U.S. Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen dropped the call for a voluntary 'Safe Harbour' scheme.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>which risks seriously undermining reform efforts; calls on the Commission to pursue a proposal of its own for addressing the challenges of a digitalised economy should a 'safe harbour' clause be included in Pillar One of the reform; recalls, in that regard, the Commission's long-term proposal centred on a significant digital presence;</p>				
<p>3)</p>	<p>26. Calls on the Commission to complete its own impact assessment on the effects of Pillars One and Two on revenue collection for the Member States and to inform the Council and Parliament about its findings;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, on this basis of this impact assessment, to advise and guide Member States to take positions in the negotiations that defend the EU's interests;</p>	<p>The Commission continues to carefully examine the developments in terms of the exact design and relevant parameters pertaining to both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2. While the overall framework for evaluating the new design of the Pillars has been prepared and agreed at the G20 (of July 2021), concrete elements of the Pillars are still under discussion at the OECD/Inclusive Framework level. The elements still to be fully developed and agreed upon include relevant parameters, such as the basis for reallocation in Pillar 1 and the minimum tax rate in Pillar 2.</p> <p>The Commission will thus continue to liaise with and inform the Member States as developments progress on these issues ahead of the expected finalisation in the autumn of this year (2021). The Commission expects that further coordination with the EU Member States will allow all EU Member States to agree to the final solution in the course of the autumn.</p>		<p>On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a>, the Commission proposed creating an "own resource" equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.</p> <p>On 22 December 2021, the Commission also adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a directive</a> ensuring a minimum effective tax rate of 15 % for the global activities of large multinational groups (Pillar 2).</p>	
<p>4)</p>	<p>27. Calls on each Member State and the Commission to coordinate their positions in order to speak with a single voice;</p>	<p>The Commission strongly supports a coordinated and united EU position in the negotiation. The Commission is actively engaging with Member States in this regard.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	31. Insists, therefore, that regardless of the progress of the negotiations in the G20/OECD IF, the EU should have a fall-back position and stand ready to roll out its own proposal for taxing the digital economy by the end of 2021, especially as the OECD proposals apply only to a small group of companies and may not be sufficient; calls on the Commission to respect the interinstitutional agreement of 16 December 2020 on cooperation in budgetary matters by presenting its proposals for a digital levy by June 2021, while anticipating their compatibility with the reform by the G20/OECD IF, if there is an agreement on it; recommends that the Commission come up with a road map taking into account different scenarios, in particular with and without agreement at OECD level by mid-2021;	In July 2021, the overwhelming majority of the Inclusive Framework members reached an agreement on the main elements of a two-pillar solution to reform the global corporate tax framework. This agreement, supported by 134 jurisdictions to date, has been subsequently endorsed by the G20 and work now continues to solve the remaining technical issues, rally the few reticent jurisdictions to the agreement and ensure a successful worldwide implementation. Successfully concluding the OECD/G20 process will require a final effort from all parties, and the Commission is committed to focusing on that effort. For this reason, the Commission has decided to put on hold its work on a proposal for a digital levy as a new EU own resource. The Commission will re-assess the situation this autumn.		In <a href="#">October 2021</a> , the G20 countries endorsed the agreement on international corporate tax reform, agreed upon by 136 countries in the OECD.  On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission proposed creating an “own resource” equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.  On 22 December 2021, the Commission also adopted <a href="#">a proposal for a directive</a> ensuring a minimum effective tax rate of 15 % for the global activities of large multinational groups (Pillar 2).	
6)	32. Invites the Commission to consider in particular introducing a temporary EU digital services tax as a necessary first step; stresses that if an international agreement is reached under the OECD/G20 IF, these European solutions should be adapted accordingly; recalls that an EU DST can only be envisaged as a temporary first step;	The Commission will re-assess the situation this autumn.		On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission proposed creating an “own resource” equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.	
7)	33. Calls for the EU to implement the future outcome agreement of the international negotiations in a harmonised way and invites	As announced in the Commission’s communication on business taxation on 18 May 2021, in order to ensure its consistent implementation in all EU Member States, including those that are not members of the OECD and do		On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission proposed creating an “own resource” equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the Commission to issue a proposal to that effect;	not participate in the Inclusive Framework, the Commission will consider proposing a directive for the implementation of Pillar 1 in the EU. In order to ensure its consistent application within the EU and compatibility with EU law, the principal method for implementing Pillar 2 will be an EU directive that will reflect the OECD Model Rules with the necessary adjustments. The implementation of a global agreement on minimum effective taxation may also have implications for existing EU Directives and pending legislative proposals.		enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.  On 22 December 2021, the Commission also adopted <a href="#">a proposal for a directive</a> ensuring a minimum effective tax rate of 15 % for the global activities of large multinational groups (Pillar 2).	
8)	43. Welcomes the Commission inception impact assessment of 14 January 2021 on a digital levy; notes that digitalisation can increase productivity and consumer welfare, but that it is also of paramount importance to ensure that large, highly digitalised businesses contribute their fair share to society; calls on the Commission to carefully assess how the scope, definition and segmentation of digital activities, transactions, services or companies will be in line with international efforts to find a global solution;	In July 2021, the overwhelming majority of the Inclusive Framework members reached an agreement on the main elements of a two-pillar solution to reform the global corporate tax framework. This agreement, supported by 134 jurisdictions to date, has been subsequently endorsed by the G20 and work now continues to solve the remaining technical issues, rally the few reticent jurisdictions to the agreement and ensure a successful worldwide implementation. Successfully concluding the OECD/G20 process will require a final effort from all parties, and the Commission is committed to focusing on that effort. For this reason, the Commission has decided to put on hold its work on a proposal for a digital levy as a new EU own resource. The Commission will re-assess the situation this autumn.		On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission proposed creating an “own resource” equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.	
9)	46. Calls for a stronger role for Parliament in legislative procedures in the area of taxation; calls on the Commission to explore all possibilities offered by the Treaties; takes note, in this respect, of the Commission's proposed roadmap to qualified majority voting in its communication of 15 January 2019 entitled	The Commission remains committed to following up on its Communication on Qualified Majority Voting.  The Commission is also of the view that it should use all possibilities offered by the Treaties to move forward its agenda for a fair and efficient taxation, including the use of the Article 116 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Towards a more efficient and democratic decision making in EU tax policy;				
10)	47. Welcomes the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 (IIA) between Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management, as well as on new own resources, including a roadmap towards the introduction of new own resources <sup>29</sup> , in compliance with the principle of universality, and recalls the Commission's legally binding commitment to present a legislative proposal concerning an EU digital levy as an own resource by June 2021; stresses the legally binding commitment of Parliament, the Council and the Commission to follow, without delay, the steps set out in the roadmap, with a view to introducing it at the latest by 1 January 2023;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, the Commission however states that successfully concluding the OECD/G20 process will require a final effort from all parties, and the Commission is committed to focusing on that effort. For this reason, the Commission has decided to put on hold its work on a proposal for a digital levy as a new EU own resource. The Commission will re-assess the situation this autumn.		On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission proposed creating an "own resource" equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a directive on this point in 2022.	
11)	57. Urges the Commission to incorporate Parliament's position when preparing the legislative proposals for an EU digital levy as an own resource and the revised own resources decision and calls on the Council to swiftly adopt the proposal in line with the roadmap; encourages the institutions to engage swiftly and constructively in the 'regular dialogue' provided for in the agreed own resources roadmap; urges the European Council to endorse a resolute leadership role for the EU in	In July 2021, the overwhelming majority of the Inclusive Framework members reached an agreement on the main elements of a two-pillar solution to reform the global corporate tax framework. This agreement, supported by 134 jurisdictions to date, has been subsequently endorsed by the G20 and work now continues to solve the remaining technical issues, rally the few reticent jurisdictions to the agreement and ensure a successful worldwide implementation. Successfully concluding the OECD/G20 process will require a final effort from all parties, and the Commission is committed to focusing on that effort. For this		On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a> , the Commission adopted a proposal for an own resource equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a Directive on this point in 2022. The package also	

<sup>29</sup> OJL 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 28.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>the worldwide endeavour towards fairer taxation by taking swift and determined steps towards introducing a digital levy as an own resource in the course of 2021; welcomes, in this regard, the statement of the members of the European Council of 25 March 2021 underlining their commitment to this endeavour;</p>	<p>reason, the Commission has decided to put on hold its work on a proposal for a digital levy as a new EU own resource. The Commission will re-assess the situation this autumn.</p>		<p>contained a proposal for the revision of the own resources decision.</p>	



## 4.1.12.9. ECON Resolution 9: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on competition policy - annual report

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Competition policy - annual report</b>		09/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0275/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2223(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)570</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 November 2021	Specific reply			
1)	4. Welcomes the consultation on competition law and the European Green Deal as a step towards greater policy coherence; calls on the Commission to present a comprehensive and forward-looking action plan on how competition rules and State aid should be revised;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (comprehensive and forward-looking action plan).				Not mentioned.	
2)	5. Considers that ensuring a level playing field for undertakings in the single market and in global markets, which is key for especially SMEs and for the creation of decent and sustainable jobs within and outside the EU, also depends on decisively and effectively combating social, environmental and fiscal dumping; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to step up its efforts to establish a legal framework for a mandatory human rights and environmental due diligence instrument;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on mandatory human rights framework).				Not mentioned.	
3)	8. Encourages the structured dialogues with the Executive Vice-President of the Commission for Competition and the efforts of the Commission to maintain close cooperation with the members of Parliament's competent committee [...]		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on structured dialogue).				Not mentioned.	
4)	9. Asks the Commission to use its advocacy powers to highlight the risks of price control measures implemented by governments, including those related to distorting price		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on price control).				Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	signals that may encourage production and undermine incentives for new entrants to address shortages;				
5)	10. [...] calls on the Commission to scrutinise the unfair clauses and practices employed, especially by the banking sector, in consumer contracts and to ensure the effective and swift implementation of this directive using all means available	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on unfair clauses and practices).		Not mentioned.	
6)	11. [...] calls on the Commission to inform Parliament of the allocation of resources between State aid control, merger control, and antitrust;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on informing Parliament);		Not mentioned.	
7)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to impose such conditions on all State aid measures in the Temporary Framework, including, in particular, recapitalisation measures, which should be considered only as a solution of last resort by Member States, due to the major distortive impact they can have on the internal market;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on measures in the Temporary Framework).		Not mentioned.	
8)	15. Strongly supports effective measures to address the shortage of vaccines against COVID-19, especially in low- and middle-income countries, and therefore supports the Commission and the Member States in their efforts to push non-EU countries to lift existing export bans and to step up the donation of vaccines, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to further increase their efforts to support technology transfer and voluntary licencing for intellectual property rights to treat	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (support for technology transfer and voluntary licensing for intellectual property rights).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	endemic or pandemic infectious diseases in the world population;				
9)	<p>18. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to launch a post COVID-19 roadmap for better targeted State aid in order to promote competitiveness and safeguard jobs; suggests that such a roadmap could include measures to tackle market fragmentation and distortions due to an uneven playing field, an analysis of the impact of State aid on the internal market, and clear guidance on how best to use competition policy tools to foster the recovery;</p> <p>Urges the Commission, furthermore, to mainstream industrial, digital and green strategies in setting the future conditions for State aid;</p>	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (post-COVID-19 roadmap).		Not mentioned.	
10)	19. Reiterates the priority of ensuring that State aid rules and European banking regulation are strictly and impartially enforced, including when dealing with future banking crises; calls on the Commission to examine swiftly the discrepancies between the rules on State aid in the area of liquidation aid and the resolution regime under the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive <sup>30</sup> (BRR Directive), and to review its	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (discrepancies between the rules on State aid in the area of liquidation aid and the resolution regime under the BRR Directive).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>30</sup> Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (OJL 173, 12.6.2014, p. 190).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Banking Communication of 30 July 2013 <sup>31</sup> in the context of the review of the crisis management framework, including in the light of recent cases, taking into account the need to protect taxpayers and savers against the burden of bank rescues;				
11)	21. Calls on the Commission to ensure and monitor the proper use and distribution of the different EU funding measures in response to the COVID-19 crisis, including through Member States' National Recovery and Resilience Plans (NRRPs) of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which should be in accordance with EU competition and State aid rules, must not lead to any distortions of competition, and must be applied equally to all companies, in particular in critical sectors such as telecommunications, energy and transport; urges the Commission to oversee any such potential distortions of competition; stresses that State aid should not be granted to companies that were inefficient and structurally loss-making before the COVID-19 crisis, nor encourage the formation of monopolistic structures;	In February 2021, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) entered into force. It will make EUR 672.5 billion in loans and grants available to support reforms and investments undertaken by Member States. The aim of the RRF is to mitigate the economic and social impact of the coronavirus pandemic and make EU economies, and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions. The Commission will continue to monitor and improve how Member States implement their RRP to ensure that they achieve their intended purpose without unduly distorting competition.		The Commission published several <a href="#">recovery and resilience facility (RRF) guiding templates</a> to assist Member States in the design of the State aid elements of their RRP of the types of investments which are expected to be common to most of those. One guideline is addressed to Member States for a <a href="#">swift treatment of State aid notifications in the framework of the recovery and resilience facility</a> .  Furthermore, the Commission is regularly publishing <a href="#">press releases</a> on national recovery and resilience plans.	
12)	25. Stresses that dedicated cooperation agreements with non-EU countries in the area of competition policy can meaningfully contribute to the effectiveness of competition policy and	The Commission continues its endeavours to improve international rules for subsidies. Reforming the subsidy rules is one of the EU's main priorities for the modernisation of World Trade Organisation trade rules. To this effect, the		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>31</sup> Communication from the Commission on the application, from 1 August 2013, of State aid rules to support measures in favour of banks in the context of the financial crisis (OJ C 216, 30.7.2013, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	invites the Commission to pursue more of such dedicated competition agreements in order to allow for a more effective exchange of information between competition authorities; recalls, furthermore, that the EU must ensure a level playing field and reciprocity with its international partners in terms of State aid, public (...)policy; calls on the Commission to reinforce State aid chapters in future trade and investments agreements;	EU, the United States and Japan agreed in a common statement in January 2020 to strengthen the existing rules on industrial subsidies (paragraphs 22 - 25). Moreover, in 2020 the Commission was engaged in several sectoral initiatives addressing subsidies in the international context, for example the G20 Global Forum on steel excess capacity. The Commission also worked closely with EU Member States in the International Subsidy Policy Group, exchanging views and coordinating initiatives concerning international subsidy policies at multilateral and bilateral levels. The Commission continued its active engagement in competition-related international fora such as the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OECD) Competition Committee, the International Competition Network (ICN), the World Bank, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">international subsidy policy group</a> ).	
14)	26. Calls on the Commission to pay attention to the role of foreign-based state-owned enterprises that are supported and subsidised by their governments in ways that the EU single market rules prohibit for EU entities [...]	The Commission pays close attention to the role of enterprises subsidised by third-country governments in ways prohibited under EU single market rules (paragraph 26). On 5 May 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market (COM(2021) 223 final). This legislative proposal largely follows the White Paper on foreign subsidies published in June 2020 while taking into account the extensive consultation process with stakeholders. Under the proposed regulation, the Commission would be given powers to investigate financial support granted by non-EU governments to companies active on EU markets. If the Commission finds that such financial support distorts competition in the internal market, the Commission would be able to impose measures redressing the distortive effects of the foreign subsidies in the internal market.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	28. Is of the view that EU undertakings should be able to compete in global markets on an equal footing; calls on the Commission, therefore, to adapt its competition and State aid policy in order to promote serious industrial development [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (competition and State aid policy in order to promote serious industrial development).		Not mentioned.	
16)	29. Calls for strong investment in research and development by European industry, with a view to ensuring a level playing field between producers inside and outside the EU, achieving the objectives of the European Green Deal, including the transition to low-carbon modes of production, and supporting the competitiveness of EU undertakings vis-à-vis non-EU competitors whose production processes are not subject to the same criteria as those determined at EU level; further calls on the Commission, in this regard, to consider increasing aid for research and innovation as well as for technologies generating positive externalities for the environment or for the overall energy system;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (increasing aid for research and innovation).		Not mentioned.	
17)	30. Invites the Commission to identify strategic dependencies, particularly in sensitive industrial ecosystems, and to propose measures to reduce these, including by diversifying production and supply chains, fostering production and investment in Europe, and ensuring strategic stockpiling; highlights in this regard the importance of Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) for investments in disruptive technologies; calls on the Commission, with regard to the upcoming	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (IPCEI).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	revision of the IPCEI communication, to further promote IPCEIs, to clarify selection rules for IPCEIs, to revise and simplify some implementation criteria and requirements, and to consider allowing for easier co-financing by the EU, in order to facilitate the participation of partners from smaller Member States and to ensure that smaller industrial research projects can more easily benefit from support;				
18)	31. Supports the inclusion in EU competition rules of a thorough State aid check on undertakings from non-EU countries, while stressing that the Union should remain open to foreign direct investments complying with its legal framework, respecting European social and environmental standards and not distorting competition; reiterates in this regard its call on the Commission and the Member States, pending consideration of the proposal on the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), to adopt reinforced trade defence instruments to combat unfair trading practices and protect in particular the competitiveness of the industrial sectors;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (trade defence instruments).		Not mentioned.	
19)	36. Calls on the Commission to give due attention and careful consideration to structural competition problems relating to gatekeeping positions of incumbent payment networks, which have only grown during the COVID-19 pandemic;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (structural competition problems).		Not mentioned.	
20)	38. Notes that traditional instruments used by competition authorities such as investigations	The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's concerns that the traditional enforcement instruments, for		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>into the possible abuse of a dominant market position take a very long time, which has proven to be a problem in fast-moving digital markets; welcomes, therefore, the Commission's assessment regarding the need for new competition tools that might be needed to deal with structural competition problems across different markets which current rules cannot address in the most effective manner and calls for careful Commission surveillance of these markets so as to be able to quickly and efficiently detect and intervene on major issues and legal loopholes[ ...]</p>	<p>example abuse of dominance investigations, take a long time, and that according to the European Parliament this has become a problem in digital markets (paragraph 38). The Commission points out that quality, relevance and speed of investigations are all important when enforcing the competition rules. Investigations should be swift, but also need to be thorough, fully respect the rights of defence and ensure a high level of legal certainty for all operators involved. In this context, it is important to note that the EU Courts hold the Commission to very high standards on substance and on procedure. The Commission is constantly striving to make proceedings more efficient, but at the same time, investigations are also becoming more complex.</p>			
21)	<p>39. [...] calls on the Commission to address cases where remedies offered have clearly been ineffective at restoring competition to the comparison-shopping market;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (remedies).</p>		Not mentioned.	
22)	<p>40. Recalls that data-driven advantages linked to data sharing and data selling, but also services set as default settings, risk conferring on some companies the position of 'gatekeeper' in digital markets, and that this needs to be addressed effectively by the DMA; takes the view that the Commission should have the ability to force a gatekeeping platform to substitute certain default settings by an effective and objective consumer choice architecture;</p>	<p>The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's call to empower an EU regulator to oblige gatekeeping platforms to substitute certain default settings with a more effective and objective consumer choice architecture (paragraph 40). At EU level, there is currently no <i>ex ante</i> regulatory framework in force that adequately addresses the economic power of large digital platforms benefitting from gatekeeper positions.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	<p>42. Urges the Commission to speed up procedures, in particular with regard to antitrust and in rapidly growing digital markets; and asks for cooperation in this regard also from the companies under investigation [...]</p>	<p>The Commission recognises the importance of ensuring adequate resources and expertise to enforce the EU competition rules efficiently and expediently (paragraph 42). The Commission confirms that in the area of State aid control, human resources had to be re-directed to deal with</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the COVID-19 related measures taken by the Member States.			
24)	43. [...] recalls, in this regard, that in the annex of the ECN+ Directive <sup>32</sup> , the Commission identified 'interim measures' as 'a key tool for competition authorities to ensure that competition is not harmed while an investigation is on-going'; regrets and is concerned that interim measures have been used only once in 20 years; calls on the Commission to revise the Notice on Remedies <sup>33</sup> by taking into account the developments and evolution of the digital sector over recent years;	The Commission considers the imposition of interim measures (paragraph 43) as a key tool to ensure that competition is not harmed while an investigation is ongoing. The purpose of interim measures is to avoid that the final decision is deprived of its effectiveness. Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation 1/2003, interim measures can only be imposed if two conditions are fulfilled: (i) there is a "prima facie finding of infringement"; and (ii) there is a risk of "serious and irreparable damage to competition". As shown in the Broadcom case, the Commission will not hesitate to impose interim measures in cases where it could be clearly demonstrated that the two conditions above are fulfilled. A possibility to impose interim measures is also included in the DMA proposal.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
	44. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to pursue its antitrust enforcement in new and pending cases involving gatekeepers in the digital environment;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, the Commission states that the "Commission makes good use of its enforcement powers in merger control and antitrust proceedings, although improvements are necessary in certain areas (paragraph 74)."		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (antitrust proceeding). In addition, in December 2020, the Commission tabled a proposal for a digital markets act (DMA)).	
25)	47. [...] calls on the Commission to file antitrust charges against Google for abuse of dominance in other specialised search services, including local search;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>32</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 to empower the competition authorities of the Member States to be more effective enforcers and to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market (OJ L 11, 14.1.2019, p. 3).

<sup>33</sup> Commission notice on remedies acceptable under Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 and under Commission Regulation (EC) No 802/2004 (OJ C 267, 22.10.2008, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
26)	<p>52. Calls on the Commission to review its merger and acquisition rules when it comes to assessing personal data;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to fully consider and assess personal data assets in the same way as all other traditional physical assets when deciding on digital mergers and acquisitions;</p>	<p>The European Parliament calls on the Commission to review its merger and acquisition rules when it comes to personal data (paragraph 52). In particular, the European Parliament regrets the Commission's decision to approve Google's takeover of Fitbit, fearing that Google could use the personal data from Fitbit users for the purpose of digital advertising. In addition, the European Parliament expresses concerns at the 2014 acquisition of WhatsApp by Facebook, noting that the Commission fined Facebook for having provided incorrect information in the merger review and calls on the Commission to put forward appropriate measures to bring an end to the use of WhatsApp users' data for Facebook's advertising purposes.</p> <p>The Commission recalls that in all its decisions it takes into account the legal and economic context, including the legislation concerning personal data protection when it is relevant for consumer choice or market differentiation. The Commission emphasises the fact that it approved the Google/Fitbit merger subject to conditions that include a technical separation of health and wellness data collected from wrist-worn wearable devices in the European Economic Area from Google's digital advertising business. Such data is stored in a 'data silo' and cannot be used by Google for advertising purposes. The duration of this commitment is ten years, and it can be extended by another ten years if justified by market conditions.</p> <p>With respect to the Commission's approval of the Facebook/WhatsApp merger in 2014, the Commission assessed the merger's competitive effects assuming that the companies could automatically match user identifiers across Facebook and WhatsApp. The incorrect information provided by Facebook on this issue did not affect the Commission's decision to clear the merger. With respect to</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Urges the Commission to take a broader view when evaluating digital mergers and to also assess the impact of data consolidation, including of advertising technology at the heart of big tech companies' business models;</p>	<p>gaining access to data on WhatsApp's users, the Commission may only assess whether digital mergers resulting in the aggregation of datasets give rise to competition issues. The Commission concluded that, regardless of whether Facebook would introduce advertising on WhatsApp and/ or start collecting WhatsApp user data, the transaction would not raise competition concerns. This is because after the merger, in the market conditions of 2014 a sufficient number of alternative providers to Facebook remained available for the supply of targeted advertising, and a large amount of internet user data that are valuable for advertising purposes were not within Facebook's exclusive control.</p>			
27)	<p>54. Notes that in several specific markets for financial data, there are multiple vendors and, although none of them has a dominant market share, competition remains very low; notes also that some financial market data vendors positioned as data aggregators could act as gatekeepers and as such control access to data and restrict usage for customers;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to assess such situations where companies acquire the position of gatekeepers or oligopolies and to develop measures to restore competition, supporting price transparency and avoiding unfair and unreasonable commercial practices;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		Not mentioned.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
28)	55. Regrets and expresses its concern at the acquisition in 2014 of WhatsApp by Facebook; recalls that the Commission was lied to by Facebook during the process of assessing the take-over about its technical capability to use WhatsApp data for the purposes of digital advertising; stipulates that Facebook started in 2016 to use metadata from WhatsApp conversations for the purposes of advertising; recalls that the Commission fined Facebook in 2017 for having lied during its assessment process; reiterates that Article 105 TFEU obliges the Commission to propose appropriate measures to bring an end to infringements of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU; calls on the Commission to put forward appropriate measures to bring an end to the use of WhatsApp users' data for Facebook's advertising purposes;		Although the follow-up does not mention paragraph 55, the [...] Commission recalls that in all its decisions it takes into account the legal and economic context, including the legislation concerning personal data protection when it is relevant for consumer choice or market differentiation. [...] With respect to the Commission's approval of the Facebook/WhatsApp merger in 2014, the Commission assessed the merger's competitive effects assuming that the companies could automatically match user identifiers across Facebook and WhatsApp. The incorrect information provided by Facebook on this issue did not affect the Commission's decision to clear the merger. With respect to gaining access to data on WhatsApp's users, the Commission may only assess whether digital mergers resulting in the aggregation of datasets give rise to competition issues.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
29)	57. Calls on the Commission to review and adapt the methodology used to assess an abuse of dominant position and ensure that the notion of 'essential facilities' remains fit for the purpose in the digital age; invites the Commission to consider complementing the concept of 'dominance' with concepts such as 'dependency' and 'relative market power';		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
30)	58. Notes that some oligopolistic structures have developed in the area of financial services, and also that some large technology undertakings have become important players in the financial services market; calls on the Commission to		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	monitor and investigate how the competitive advantages inherent to these operators may distort competition in the market and harm the interests of consumers and innovation;				
31)	62. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to launch a territorial assessment of the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the context of the application of State aid rules and the relevant ongoing revision process; notes that, in this regard, special attention should be paid to analysing impacts on enterprises based in EU islands and outermost regions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 174 and 349 TFEU;	The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's call for launching a territorial assessment on the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the context of the application of State aid rules (paragraph 62).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
31)	63. Calls on the Commission to give careful consideration to sectors which are the basis of many other industries, as well as the Union's sustainable social and economic value chain; reiterates the need to promote technologies and production practices that lead to significantly reduced environmental impacts;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
32)	65. Welcomes the consultation launched on how competition policy can support the European Green Deal and better take into account green and sustainable efficiencies when dealing with State aid, merger control and antitrust rules; calls on the Commission, as part of its upcoming revision of the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy and on horizontal cooperation agreements, to put in place concrete incentives and conditions to continue on the path of decarbonisation; [...]	Although the follow-up does not mention paragraph 65, the Commission states that since the State aid rules form a vital part of the EU legal framework promoting the green transition, they need to be adjusted to market developments and to the objectives set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal. To this end, the EEAG is currently being revised with a view to have the new rules in place by the end of 2021. The EEAG revision follows the recent evaluation of a large number of State aid rules in the so-called Fitness check. The General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER) will also be revised in the		The <a href="#">revised guidelines</a> on state aid for environmental protection and energy were adopted by the Commission on 21 December 2021. The Commission adoption of the <a href="#">revised GBER</a> is planned for the first half of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		follow-up to the fitness check to bring it in line with the European Green Deal.			
33)	67. Urges the Commission to remain vigilant and strictly enforce Article 102 TFEU prohibiting the abuse of a dominant position as well as its merger control procedures, enshrined in the EC Merger Regulation <sup>34</sup> ;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
34)	68. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to review its 1997 Notice <sup>35</sup> on the definition of relevant market in the Commission's merger and antitrust enforcement; encourages the Commission, on a case-by-case basis, to take into account a longer-term vision encompassing the global dimension and potential future competition in its competitive assessments; highlights that in the past, the Commission's definition of the relevant market might have been too narrow to sufficiently take into account dynamic competition in global markets;  Calls on the Commission to adopt a more dynamic approach to market definition, making innovation criteria a core element of relevant market analysis when it comes to European merger control;	The Commission has recently conducted a public consultation, seeking stakeholder views on the functioning of the Commission Market Definition Notice. The consultation is part of the evaluation of the Commission Market Definition Notice that seeks to assess whether the Notice, adopted in 1997, continues to be accurate and up-to-date and whether it continues to set out a clear and consistent approach to market definition today. The evidence gathered will serve as a basis for the Commission to decide whether it should repeal the Notice, leave it unchanged or revise it.		According to the <a href="#">annex to a communication</a> from November 2021, the Commission aims to adopt a new market definition notice at the latest by Q1 2023.	

<sup>34</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (the EC Merger Regulation) (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1).

<sup>35</sup> OJ C 372, 9.12.1997, p. 5.

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35)	69. Calls on the Commission to revise mergers guidelines to take into account efficiency gains linked to mergers, including the challenge of EU industrial competitiveness [...]	The Commission notes the call of the European Parliament to revise the merger guidelines to take into account efficiency gains linked to mergers, including those that are potentially beneficial for the economic competitiveness of the EU (paragraph 69). Provided that they do not form an obstacle to competition, the Commission's guidelines already allow taking into account merger-specific and verifiable efficiency gains that benefit customers.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
36)	70. Reiterates its call on the Commission to carry out an evaluation of the Damages Directive <sup>36</sup> , once sufficient experience from the application of the new rules has accumulated in all Member States in order to assess the potential need to make some changes for a more effective and harmonised enforcement of damages actions across the EU;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
37)	73. Recalls that the European Court of Justice's interpretation of Article 101 TFEU takes into account the different aims of the Treaties; points in particular to the Wouters judgment <sup>37</sup> in which the general interest was predominant and therefore limitations of competition were considered to be justified;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on concentration of media ownership in Europe).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>36</sup> Directive 2014/104/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on certain rules governing actions for damages under national law for infringements of the competition law provisions of the Member States and of the European Union (OJ L 349, 5.12.2014, p. 1).

<sup>37</sup> Judgment of 19 February 2002, *J. C. J. Wouters, J. W. Savelbergh and Price Waterhouse Belastingadviseurs BV v Algemene Raad van de Nederlandse Orde van Advocaten*, C-309/99, EU:C:2002:98.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Calls on the Commission to formulate a ‘theory of harm’, which should transcend price-centric approaches and account for broader considerations, while stressing the importance of the proportionality principle, meaning that limitations of competition cannot go beyond what is necessary for the general interest;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, furthermore, to issue guidance in this regard on the interpretation of ‘significant impediment to effective competition’ under the EC Merger Regulation;</p>				
39)	<p>74. Agrees with the ECA that, overall, the Commission makes good use of its enforcement powers in merger control and antitrust proceedings, although improvements are necessary in a number of areas; notes in particular that the turnover thresholds might not be suitable to detect all cases that should be reviewed by competition authorities; calls on the Commission, therefore, to consider revising the thresholds in order to include factors such as the number of consumers impacted and the value of the related transactions as part of its ongoing evaluation of the EC Merger Regulation;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, furthermore, to also assess higher levels of concentration due to horizontal ownership by large asset management companies in its ongoing evaluation of the EC Merger Regulation and to</p>	<p>The Commission notes that the European Parliament agrees with the European Court of Auditors that, overall, the Commission makes good use of its enforcement powers in merger control and antitrust proceedings, although improvements are necessary in certain areas (paragraph 74).</p> <p>In order to address all competition issues in EU merger control in an efficient manner and to respond faster to the evolution of markets - in particular digital markets - the Commission endeavours to improve and streamline merger procedures and case management. Therefore, the Commission launched an impact assessment on revising certain procedural aspects of EU merger control.</p> <p>The Commission notes the call of the European Parliament to consider revising the merger control thresholds to include factors such as the number of consumers impacted and the value of the related transactions (paragraph 74). The Commission also notes the European Parliament’s view concerning “killer acquisitions” and the use of Article 22 of Regulation 139/2004. Article 22 allows the Member States to refer proposed concentrations to the European</p>		<p><a href="#">Merger control in the EU – further simplification of procedures</a> - planned Commission adoption in first quarter 2022.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	consider providing guidelines on the use of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU in this respect;	Commission for review also in cases where the referring Member State is not competent to review these under its national merger control rules.			
40)	75. Notes that while the ECA rightly points out that the amount of fines does not allow conclusions to be drawn on whether they are effective deterrents, the ECA also underlines that, in itself, the ceiling of possible fines can limit the deterrent effect in 'serious cases'; points out in this regard that, while the level of fines imposed by the Commission is among the highest in the world, nearly two thirds of the fines imposed by the Commission in cartel cases since 2006 stayed below 0,99 % of global annual turnover, thus well below the allowed ceiling of 10 % of a company's annual worldwide	Although the follow-up does not mentions paragraph 75, the Commission states that it [...] takes note of the European Parliament's call for an evaluation of the deterrent effect of fines. Rigorous enforcement and the knowledge and experience built up in previous cases remain essential parts of the Commission's enforcement toolbox and the Commission is working on identifying possible ways to assess the deterrent effects of its fining policy.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise to work 'on identifying possible ways to assess the deterrent effects of its fining policy'.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	turnover <sup>38</sup> ; calls on the Commission to evaluate the deterrent effects of its fines and to consider imposing fines of up to 40 % of global annual turnover in serious cartel cases;				
41)	78. Suggests looking into ‘killer acquisition’ practices that could jeopardise innovation and the flourishing of European start-ups and small enterprises; welcomes in this regard the initiative of the Commission to encourage greater use of the ‘Dutch clause’ of Article 22 of the EC Merger Regulation and to start accepting referrals from national competition authorities of mergers that are worth reviewing at EU level; calls on the Commission to review and issue guidelines on its referral practice based on the aforementioned Article, in parallel with the obligation to inform about concentrations provided for in the Digital Markets Act;	The European Parliament calls on the Commission to review and issue guidelines on its referral practices based on Article 22 Regulation 139/2004 (paragraph 78). The Commission published new guidance on referrals under Article 22 in March 2021. Member States may refer any merger case to the Commission, even in instances where they do not have jurisdiction, provided that the concentration affects trade between Member States and threatens to significantly affect competition within the territory of the Member State making the request. As a result, the Commission may be asked to review transactions between companies that have limited turnover but may nevertheless have a significant impact on competition in the EU. The purpose of Article 22 Regulation 139/2004 is to give the Member States and the Commission the flexibility to examine proposed concentrations at EU level, when the relevant legal requirements are met and this is considered appropriate. This approach might allow the Commission to review some so-called “killer acquisitions”, which would otherwise fall below the existing notification thresholds [...].		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (guidance on referrals).	
42)	80. Welcomes in this regard the Directive on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain <sup>39</sup> as an important first step to ensure	The Commission is closely monitoring the transposition and implementation of the Directive (EU) 2019/633 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business			

<sup>38</sup> [https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20\\_24/SR\\_Competition\\_policy\\_EN.pdf](https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20_24/SR_Competition_policy_EN.pdf)

<sup>39</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/633 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain (OJ L 111, 25.4.2019, p. 59).

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	fairness between operators, combat dual standards in agri-food practices and address imbalances of bargaining power; calls on the Commission to monitor the progress of its transposition closely and to promote the sharing of best practices between Member States;	relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain. The Commission will present an interim report on the state of the transposition and implementation of this Directive to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (paragraph 80).		The Commission presented an <a href="#">interim report</a> on the state of the transposition and implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/633 on 27 October 2021.	
43)	81. Calls further on the Commission to continue its in-depth analysis of the extent and effect of buying alliances, thereby devoting special attention to guaranteeing fair competition and greater transparency in supermarket and hypermarket chains' commercial practices, particularly where such practices affect brand value and product choice or limit innovation or price comparability, in order to ensure that farmers receive fair conditions and prices for their products; regrets in this regard the fact that selling at a loss is not prohibited at EU level;	The Commission supports cooperation among farmers in producer organisations that help them become more efficient, innovative and competitive, and strengthens farmers' collective bargaining power (paragraph 81).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
44)	82. Draws attention to the growing number of farmers' protests and notes that the cumulative impact of free trade agreements on the EU's agri-food sector is one of their participants' concerns; calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to any anti-competitive practices by non-EU countries that risk penalising the EU's agriculture sector and farmers, given differences in social, health, labour, environmental and animal welfare standards outside the EU;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
45)	83. Notes that taxation is predominantly a national competence, dependent on the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>political views and actions of governments and parliaments, and is based on fiscal policies and political aspirations regarding public finances; welcomes the Commission's vigilance in enforcing State aid rules in the area of taxation; reiterates that selective fiscal State aid can create an uneven playing field in the internal market and that aggressive tax planning does not solely harm fair competition but also undermines the proper functioning of social systems in general; highlights the importance of reforming the current taxation system in order to ensure that taxes are paid where value is created;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission in this regard to review its State aid guidelines with a view to assessing which fiscal State aid measures distort competition;</p>			Not mentioned.	
46)	<p>86. Calls on the Commission, in its review of the Consumer Credit Directive<sup>40</sup>, to ensure appropriate consumer protection in the field of consumer credit, including by promoting effective conditions of competition between operators, as well as ease of access; calls in this regard for consumers to be enabled to better compare offers through increased transparency, including by distinguishing direct costs related to the repayment of credit from indirect costs</p>	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>40</sup> Directive 2008/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Council Directive 87/102/EEC (OJ L 133, 22.5.2008, p. 66).

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	such as charges for third-party services and taxes, which are non-refundable;				
47)	87. Is concerned about the purchase by a state-run oil company of a leading press group which owns 20 leading regional newspapers, 120 weekly magazines and 500 online portals <sup>41</sup> in the Member State concerned; repeats its call on the Commission to carry out a study into the concentration of media ownership in Europe, particularly in the context of multinational corporations buying out European media providers;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (concentration of media ownership in Europe).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.dw.com/en/poland-state-run-oil-company-buys-leading-media-group/a-55859592>

4.1.12.10. ECON Resolution 10: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on financial activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2020

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Financial Activities of the European Investment Bank - annual report 2020</b>		07/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0331/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2124(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)558</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021	Specific reply			
1)	7. Calls on the Commission, in this context, to study the possibility of being represented on the EIB Board of Governors through the subscription of EIB capital using funds from the EU budget;	Under the existing EU institutional framework and EIB governance framework, a participation of the EU in the EIB capital is not planned. Nevertheless, the Commission is customarily invited by the EIB to the Board of Governors annual meetings without being a shareholder of the Bank. This offers a very good opportunity for the Commission to listen to the Governors representing the Member State shareholders and to provide the Commission's views concerning the alignment of the EIB's strategic directions with the Union's policy objectives.				No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.		
2)	84. Reiterates its call for the disclosure of the opinions issued by the Commission within the framework of the procedure in accordance with Article 19 of the EIB Statute on the EIB financing operations for the purpose of assessing their compliance with the relevant EU legislation and EU policies; calls on the Commission and the EIB to reach an agreement to ensure full transparency on such opinions and their underlying rationale;	Regarding the disclosure of Commission opinions issued in accordance with Article 19 of the EIB Statute, the current practice involves granting disclosure of individual Article 19 opinions upon request, which in the Commission's view provides a good balance between the different interests, i.e. on the one hand, the need of transparency, and on the other, confidentiality and protection of commercially sensitive information. Such disclosure requests are treated according to the access to document rules governed by Regulation 1049/2001 regarding public access to documents from the Commission in particular, providing for exceptions when disclosure would undermine public or private interests, such as commercial interests of private project promoters.				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>110. Takes note of the ECA’s special report no 3/2019 entitled ‘European Fund for Strategic Investments: Action needed to make EFSI a full success’, in particular its observations on the need for comparable performance and monitoring indicators for all EU financial instruments and budgetary guarantees; calls on the Commission to ensure proper follow-up in collaboration with the EIB, as a major implementer in the context of InvestEU;</p>	<p>Under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), InvestEU consolidates nearly 30 financial instruments, budgetary guarantees and advisory initiatives representing the majority of the financial instruments and budgetary guarantees funded by the EU budget. Annex III of the InvestEU regulation includes the list of key performance and monitoring indicators to be reported on. In addition, the annex to Communication on the Performance Framework for the EU budget under the 2021-2027 MFF provides additional information on this set of indicators including the methodology to define the baselines and targets.</p> <p>The Commission is currently in the process of negotiating the guarantee agreement with the EIB Group for the InvestEU implementation. The agreement will include all the key performance and monitoring indicators as per Annex III of the InvestEU Regulation. The Commission has also drafted the InvestEU leverage and multiplier methodology which provides a framework linking the underlying available InvestEU contribution with the amount of financing provided by the implementing partners under InvestEU and the amount of total InvestEU eligible investment that is expected to be mobilised by such financing in line with the definitions of leverage and multiplier effect from the Financial Regulation.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">performance framework for the EU budget under the 2021-2027 MFF</a>).</p> <p>The negotiations on the guarantee agreement with the EIB Group are still ongoing.</p>	

4.1.12.11. ECON Resolution 11: EP resolution of 8 July 2021 on review of the macroeconomic legislative framework

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Review of the macroeconomic legislative framework	8/7/2021 <a href="#">T9-0358/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2075(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)626</a>	Final reply (SP) received on 27 October 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission to relaunch the public debate on the review of the European economic governance framework and to come forward with comprehensive, forward-looking legislative proposals as a result of the review; notes that the review of the economic governance framework was put on hold due to the pandemic;	<p>The pandemic has significantly changed the context of the public debate, with higher levels of debt and deficit and significant output losses, increased investment needs and the related introduction of new policy tools at EU level, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE). Moreover, the general escape clause (GEC) was used for the first time in the implementation of the fiscal surveillance.</p> <p>In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has also called for a stronger forward-looking perspective in our MIP surveillance, which has been pursued for this past year, given the very unusual economic circumstances and exceptional uncertainty. It has also had an important impact on labour markets. The sharp increase in the unemployment rate has been contained by the significant support measures, while the social impact (poverty risks, inequalities) is not yet fully visible.</p> <p>Therefore, the crisis has highlighted the relevance and importance of many of the challenges that the Commission sought to discuss and address in the public debate. Relaunching the public consultation on the economic governance framework will allow the Commission to reflect on these challenges and draw lessons (paragraph 1).</p> <p>[...]</p>				<p>Citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Commission aims to 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.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>In reply to points 8-10, the Commission states additionally that [i]n its February 2020 Review, the Commission set out a number of issues for the public debate, based on the experience with the legislation so far. One of these questions is: "What is the appropriate role for the EU surveillance framework in incentivising Member States to undertake key reforms and investments needed to help tackle today and tomorrow's economic, social, and environmental challenges while preserving safeguards against risks to debt sustainability?" This includes re-assessing the appropriateness of the current flexibility clauses in terms of their scope and eligibility, in order to facilitate the right type and level of investment while preserving debt sustainability.</p> <p>Relaunching the public debate on the economic governance framework when the recovery takes hold, will allow the Commission to reflect on the challenges identified in the Commission's Review of February 2020 and draw lessons from the crisis.</p>			
2)	8. Calls on the Commission to provide clear fiscal policy guidelines for Member States during the period of activation of the general escape clause aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring fiscal sustainability in the medium term [...]	<p>Consolidated reply to point 8-10</p> <p>The Commission provided clear fiscal policy recommendations to the Member States for 2022 and the medium term as part of its 2021 spring package. These recommendations were adopted by the Council on 18 June 2021. More precise quantified guidance for the years to follow should be provided in 2022, once the degree of uncertainty has sufficiently declined. Country-specific situations will continue to be taken into account after the deactivation of the general escape clause.</p>		As announced by the Commission in <a href="#">March 2021</a> , precise guidance should be provided in 2022.	
3)	9. Considers that economic indicators and adjustment paths need to be implemented	In its February 2020 Review, the Commission set out a number of issues for the public debate, based on the			

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	cautiously, and therefore calls for the <i>Vade Mecum</i> and the code of conduct of the Stability and Growth Pact to be revised; stresses that fiscal guidance should avoid pro-cyclical biases, promote upward convergence, strengthen a sustainable, inclusive, green and digital recovery, by contributing to the European Green Deal and to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, consider differing situations calls on the Commission, in the updates of the implementation guidelines of the Stability and Growth Pact, to provide NGEU-loan-financed expenditure with the same treatment as for the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) in the context of the Commission communication on flexibility [...]	<p>experience with the legislation so far. One of these questions is: "What is the appropriate role for the EU surveillance framework in incentivising Member States to undertake key reforms and investments needed to help tackle today and tomorrow's economic, social, and environmental challenges while preserving safeguards against risks to debt sustainability?" This includes re-assessing the appropriateness of the current flexibility clauses in terms of their scope and eligibility, in order to facilitate the right type and level of investment while preserving debt sustainability.</p> <p>Relaunching the public debate on the economic governance framework when the recovery takes hold, will allow the Commission to reflect on the challenges identified in the Commission's Review of February 2020 and draw lessons from the crisis (paragraphs 8-10).</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	
4)	12. Calls on the Commission to ensure that Member States develop credible exit strategies from the crisis-related measures, while not pre-empting future fiscal trajectories;	<p>As regards Member States' exit strategies from the crisis-related measures, it is important to avoid a premature and abrupt withdrawal of fiscal support. At the same time, a belated withdrawal could increase unwarranted side effects, postponing the transition to a more sustainable and future-proof economy. Moreover, coordination of national fiscal policies is essential to support the economic recovery. The general escape clause will remain active in 2022 and is expected to be deactivated in 2023.</p> <p>In 2021 and 2022, the fiscal stance, taking into account national budgets and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, should be supportive excluding the impact of the withdrawal of the COVID-19 emergency measures from the estimate of the fiscal stance. At the same time, fiscal policies should become more differentiated as of 2022, taking into account country-specific situations.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>The Commission agrees that fiscal measures should maximise support to the recovery without pre-empting future fiscal trajectories. Therefore, measures should avoid creating a permanent burden on public finances. When the Member States introduce permanent measures, they should properly fund them to ensure budgetary neutrality in the medium term. Also, support measures should become more targeted and focused, promoting a resilient and sustainable recovery.</p> <p>The Commission agrees that, in the medium term, it is important to maintain a credible and coordinated approach. In particular, it has recommended that, when economic conditions allow, the Member States should pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions and ensuring fiscal sustainability in the medium term. Investment, including in human capital, should be enhanced to boost growth potential and ensure an inclusive recovery (paragraph 12).</p>			
5)	34. Calls on the Commission to pursue a comprehensive and transparent sovereign debt sustainability analysis (SDSA) in order to support policymakers' decision to set an appropriate country-specific, clear and transparent adjustment path [...]	<p>The Commission agrees with the need to assess country-specific debt sustainability risks and has developed since the Global Financial Crisis a state-of-the-art framework in that regard. This framework, based on a multi-dimensional approach, provides a comprehensive assessment of debt sustainability risks over the short, medium and long term. The Commission publishes the results every year in its Debt Sustainability Monitor, along with transparent information on the assumptions and methodologies.</p> <p>The Commission debt sustainability analysis (DSA) informs the implementation of EU fiscal rules. For example, it is considered as an important relevant factor in the excessive deficit procedure. The recent report under Article 126(3) of</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) prepared by the Commission includes the result of the medium-term (10 year) projections of debt under an unchanged policy baseline scenario. It also has a role in the preventive arm of the Stability and Growth Pact to set up the appropriate fiscal adjustment path towards the country-specific medium-term budgetary objective.</p> <p>The Commission DSA relies on the most innovative tools and techniques, including a wide range of stress tests and stochastic simulations. It also provides a granular analysis of various mitigating and aggravating risk factors, such as the composition of debt, government gross financing needs, the presence of public assets, and contingent and implicit liabilities. Finally, the Commission analysis pays particular attention to the implications of an ageing population (paragraph 34).</p>		<p>request (Commission debt sustainability analysis, <a href="#">debt sustainability monitor</a>).</p>	
6)	<p>35. Invites the Commission during the review process to reflect on the role of fiscal policy in the European economy addressing the shortcomings already identified in the EU fiscal framework before the outbreak<sup>42</sup>, and also in view of the legacies of the pandemic [...]</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to point 35-36</p> <p>The Commission's Communication on the Economic Governance Review issued in February 2020 identified a number of well-recognised challenges with the fiscal framework and its implementation. These challenges have been usefully reiterated and highlighted in the resolution of the European Parliament. The COVID-19 crisis also highlighted the relevance of these challenges identified by the Commission. At the same time, the pandemic has changed the context of the public debate on the EU fiscal rules, not least due to the significant increase in public debt in the EU, innovations in the EU's architecture, and increased investment needs, in particular in relation to the</p>		<p>In a public consultation, citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Commission aims to provide orientations on possible changes to the economic governance</p>	

<sup>42</sup> European Fiscal Board (2018), 2018 Annual Report, September, EFB and European Fiscal Board (2020), 2020 Annual Report, September.

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		climate and digital transitions. The identified challenges will be discussed as part of the public consultation on the economic governance review, in line with the issues for public debate set out in the Commission's Review.		framework with the objective of achieving a broad-based consensus on the way forward well in time for 2023.	
7)	36. Calls on the Commission to assess how to promote fiscal sustainability and counter-cyclical rules, and to consider simplifying the framework and improving the Commission's autonomy in the enforcement of the rules within a more accountable framework with stronger ownership [...].	Consolidated reply to point 35-36 The Commission's Communication on the Economic Governance Review issued in February 2020 identified a number of well-recognised challenges with the fiscal framework and its implementation. These challenges have been usefully reiterated and highlighted in the resolution of the European Parliament. The COVID-19 crisis also highlighted the relevance of these challenges identified by the Commission. At the same time, the pandemic has changed the context of the public debate on the EU fiscal rules, not least due to the significant increase in public debt in the EU, innovations in the EU's architecture, and increased investment needs, in particular in relation to the climate and digital transitions. The identified challenges will be discussed as part of the public consultation on the economic governance review, in line with the issues for public debate set out in the Commission's Review.		In a public consultation, citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.  The Commission aims to 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.	
8)	48. Welcomes the NGEU and SURE initiatives; stresses that the NGEU is financed through debt issuance guaranteed by the EU budget; underlines that EU-issuance of debt <sup>43</sup> will provide a new supply of European high-quality safe assets; calls on the Commission to fully exploit the potential of the Recovery Package and the SURE instrument to improve convergence between Member States, promote	NextGenerationEU (NGEU) is a EUR 806,9 billion (in current prices) temporary instrument to help repair the immediate economic and social damage brought about by the coronavirus pandemic and to emerge stronger from the crisis and transform the economies. The largest of its share is devoted to the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). Having entered into force on 19 February 2021, the Recovery and Resilience Facility will make available EUR 723,8 billion non-repayable and loan support for reforms			

<sup>43</sup> NGEU and SURE bonds.

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	<p>EU policies and reduce the EU's vulnerability to economic shocks [...]</p>	<p>and investments in Member States. This breaks down into non-repayable support worth a total of EUR 338 billion and EUR 385,8 billion in loans. The RRF helps the European Union recover from the economic and social damage of the crisis, and make EU Member States' economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for a green and digital future.</p> <p>In line with the Regulation establishing the RRF (Regulation (EU) 2021/241), the Member States have to submit their recovery and resilience plans to the European Commission. The reforms and investments included in these plans should be implemented by 2026 and should address a significant subset of relevant country specific recommendations issued by the Council in 2019 and 2020. The Member States are required to dedicate at least 37% of the costs of their recovery and resilience plans to investments and reforms directed to climate objectives and a minimum of 20% to the digital transition. To date, the Commission has officially received 25 recovery and resilience plans. Work on the national plans still to be submitted continues and discussions are ongoing. After a thorough assessment, the Commission has tabled proposals for a positive assessment of 20 plans to the Council for adoption. As per Article 20 of the RRF Regulation, the Council has, as a rule, four weeks to adopt the decision for the approval of the positive assessment of the plans. To date, the Council has already approved 18 national recovery and resilience plans, and the Commission has executed first disbursements of pre-financing to most of these 18 Member States.</p> <p>The Commission agrees that it is important to have transparency about the repayment of NextGenerationEU</p>		<p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>and SURE bonds. Repayments of the Union’s borrowing under NextGenerationEU and SURE will be done by Member States benefitting from RRF and SURE loans and by the Union budget for the NextGenerationEU non-repayable support. The schedule for RRF and SURE loan repayments will be set out in the relevant loan agreement between the Commission and the beneficiary Member State. This schedule will follow a harmonised approach across all Member States requesting a loan. The amounts of loan repayments per Member State will depend on the amount requested and the date when the Member State requests the disbursements.</p> <p>The repayments of the Union budget for NextGenerationEU non-repayable support will be determined by the budgetary appropriations made available in the context of future Multiannual Financial Frameworks and the annual budgetary procedures. Without prejudice to the decision by the budgetary authority, the Commission assumes in its maturity planning that these repayments would be around EUR 15 billion per year.</p> <p>The NextGenerationEU repayment streams will enable the Commission to target a maturity profile of the bonds issued under NGEU in line with a predictable and nearly linear decline in financial liabilities. For SURE, the maturity profile is fully aligned with the corresponding loan repayments (back-to-back principle) and the annual ceiling of EUR 10 billion maximum repayments per year as set out in the SURE Regulation (paragraph 48).</p>			
9)	63. Stresses the importance of the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and environmental objectives in	The upcoming EU economic governance review will take into account environmental objectives in accordance with the EU’s climate, environmental and sustainable		In a public consultation, citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>accordance with the EU's climate, environmental and sustainable development commitments; calls urgently on the Commission and the European Council to take these commitments into account in the economic governance of the Union;</p>	<p>development commitments. The implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the 2030 headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction, are part of the European Semester process and will also be duly taken into account by the Commission in its review of the framework.</p> <p>The revised Social Scoreboard will be part of the policy coordination framework in the context of the European Semester. It will also be used for the purpose of monitoring Member States' performance in relation to the European Pillar of Social Rights and the recently adopted Action Plan including the three EU headline targets on employment, skills and poverty reduction which are being translated by Member States into national targets (expected by early 2022). The concepts of competitive sustainability and fairness should continue to be the overarching priorities of the EU's long-term growth strategy. The economic and social aspects of the EU's commitments under the Paris agreement and the Green Deal should figure prominently among these priorities and be monitored in the European Semester (paragraph 63).</p>		<p>contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Commission aims to 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.</p>	
10)	<p>69. Calls on the Commission to further reflect on the design and implementation of macroeconomic adjustment programmes, in particular the need to further increase the transparency, ownership and democratic accountability of the decision-making process, with the proper involvement of the stakeholders and the European Parliament; in this regard reminds the Commission and the Council of its</p>	<p>As regards the design and implementation of macroeconomic adjustment programmes, the Commission has taken due note of the European Parliament's position on Regulation (EU) No 472/2013. The Commission will continue to actively engage with stakeholders and further its own reflections on the implementation of this regulation on the basis of the criteria set out in its Article 19, namely: (i) the effectiveness of the regulation; (ii) progress in ensuring closer coordination of economic policies and sustained convergence of economic performance of the Member</p>		<p>In a public consultation, citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Commission aims to provide orientations on possible changes to the economic governance framework with the objective of achieving a broad-</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	position adopted in plenary regarding Regulation (EU) No 472/2013;	States in accordance with the TFEU; and (iii) the contribution of this regulation to the achievement of the Union's strategy to growth and jobs. The Commission will finalise its position regarding Regulation (EU) No 472/2013 as well as on the other pieces of legislation that are part of the Economic Governance Review after the stakeholder consultation process (paragraph 69).		based consensus on the way forward well in time for 2023.	

#### 4.1.12.12. ECON Resolution 12: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on the implementation of the EU requirements for exchange of tax information: progress, lessons learnt and obstacles to overcome

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The implementation of the EU requirements for exchange of tax information: progress, lessons learnt and obstacles to overcome</b>	16/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0392/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2046(INI)</a> ECON	<a href="#">SP(2021)709</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 January 2022	Mixed reply			
1)	3. Notes that the better implementation and application of the rules by tax authorities are necessary in order to minimise the risk of the non-declaration of income and therefore calls on the Commission to guarantee better enforcement of the rules; notes, however, that some types of income and assets are still excluded from the scope, which presents a risk of circumventing tax obligations; calls on the Commission to assess the need and the most appropriate way, and to present concrete proposals, to include the following ownership information, items of income and non-financial assets in the AEOI: (a) the beneficial owners of immovable property and companies; (b) capital gains related to immovable property and capital gains related to financial assets, including currency trading, in particular to find ways for tax administrations to be better informed to identify realised capital gains; (c) non-custodial dividend income; (d) non-financial assets such as	<p>Consolidated reply points 1-16</p> <p>The Commission has continuously worked to improve and expand the scope of the DAC. This has meant closely following the developments at the level of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), but also going further in some cases.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission proposal, which was subsequently adopted as Directive 2021/514 (DAC7)<sup>44</sup>, included peer-to-peer lending as one of the activities in scope incomes stemming from which the platform operator has to report, but this was not retained in the final text which was adopted by the Council. The reporting of non-financial assets such as cash, art, gold or other valuables held at free ports, customs warehouses or safe deposit boxes as well as ownership of yachts and private jets is currently being assessed by the Commission services in the context of its work to evaluate</p>				Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will take action with respect to the reporting on the aspects requested in the resolution.	

<sup>44</sup> Council Directive (EU) 2021/514 of 22 March 2021 amending Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (OJ L 104, 25.3.2021, p. 1)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	cash, art, gold or other valuables held at free ports, customs warehouses or safe deposit boxes; (e) ownership of yachts and private jets; and (f) accounts at larger peer-to-peer lending, crowdfunding and similar platforms;	the current situation on free zones from a customs and tax point of view.			
2)	4. Observes that the effectiveness of DAC1 is seriously constrained by the fact that Member States are only required to report at least two categories of income; takes note of the recent amendment that obliges the Member States to exchange all information that is available, on at least four categories of income with respect to taxable periods as of 2024; calls on the Commission, after an impact assessment, to make it mandatory to report on all categories of income and assets in the scope; (...)	Consolidated reply points 1-16  The scope of the DAC1 was recently expanded by adding a sixth income category (royalties) to those that are reportable. In addition, the minimum number of income categories that will be compulsory to exchange as of 1 January 2024 has been raised to four categories. Further expanding the scope of DAC1 would be relevant, but requires further reflection for some categories, as explained below. The Commission considers that it should give priority to making all categories of income that are already covered in DAC1 compulsory to exchange, before adding further categories to the list. The Commission will examine whether to include non-custodial dividend income.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear how the Commission wants to reach the objective of making all categories of income that are already covered in DAC1 compulsory to exchange.	
3)	6. Observes that the definition of reporting Financial Institutions (FIs) and types of accounts that need to be reported in DAC2 involves a risk of circumvention and increased bureaucracy; calls for an assessment and, if appropriate, a proposal by the Commission to extend the reporting obligations to other relevant types of FIs, while avoiding further red tape, but to reconsider the qualification of closely held managed Investment Entities as FIs, to review the definition of excluded accounts and to remove the thresholds applicable to pre-existing entity accounts; recalls that with adequate IT	Consolidated reply points 1-16  As regards the recommendations concerning Financial Institutions (FIs) and types of accounts covered by the		Too little time since the adoption of the EP resolution to assess the action.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	systems in place, a practice of zero exemptions and zero thresholds can contribute to less bureaucracy; calls on the Commission to assess the obligation for FIs, where there is no information to report, to file nil returns with the objective of decreasing bureaucracy;	DAC2 <sup>45</sup> , the Commission agrees that there is a need to ensure that possible loopholes are closed. However, the OECD is currently assessing the need for review concerning these specific aspects, to which the Commission is contributing. The discussions within the OECD have not yet been concluded. It is therefore premature to table proposals for revising the DAC as regards those aspects.			
4)	9. Regrets that the summary information in the central directory for ACBRs and APAs is often too brief to be used without having to request additional information; calls on the Commission to develop guidelines on what tax administrations should provide as a summary, which should include all relevant direct and indirect tax implications such as the effective tax rates;	Consolidated reply points 1-16  The Commission agrees that there is scope for widening the application of Directive 2015/2376 (DAC3) to further categories of rulings. With the adoption of DAC7, the requirements on the content and quality of the summaries exchanged under DAC3 have been strengthened, which should improve possibilities for receiving tax authorities to detect tax avoidance schemes. In addition, the Commission is currently assessing whether an extension of the scope of the rulings to be exchanged to include rulings provided to natural persons should be proposed as part of DAC8.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (adoption of <a href="#">DAC7</a> , including provisions on the information on ACBRs and APAs).	
5)	10. Deplores the practice of shadow tax rulings in Luxembourg, as exposed by the LuxLetters revelations, which leads to informal arrangements not being reported as required by DAC3; urges the Commission to urgently assess a potential breach of the DAC3 requirements by	Consolidated reply points 17-24  The Commission is investigating the issues referred to in the resolution and assessing the scope for initiating infringement procedures.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission is assessing potential breaches of DAC.	

<sup>45</sup> Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (OJ L 359, 16.12.2014, p. 1)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Luxembourg and other Member States with similar practices and to launch infringement proceedings if necessary;				
6)	11. Welcomes the fact that a large number of countries, including many Member States, are releasing anonymised and aggregated information, extracted from the CbCRs as required under DAC4 or Action 13 of the BEPS Action Plan; regrets that a minority of Member States are not publishing this information in international databases; calls for a harmonised approach in this regard and insists that the Commission integrate this requirement into the future revision of the DAC;	Consolidated reply points 1-16  No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
7)	17. [...] calls on the Commission to extend its infringement proceedings to all Member States offering golden visas; Calls for stronger enforcement procedures at Member State level and to set up domestic systems of penalties for incorrect or incomplete reporting with an effective deterrent effect; Calls on the Commission to include on the spot visits in Member States and to assess the effectiveness of their monitoring schemes;	Consolidated reply points 17-24  The Commission is investigating the issues referred to in the resolution and assessing the scope for initiating infringement procedures.  Concerning the golden visa schemes, the situation is that even though a Member State may have provided a golden visa scheme, the Commission may not be able to demonstrate an infringement of DAC2, as it is the individual account holder and the FI that have the obligation to ensure that the correct due diligence procedures have been carried out, while the Member States have the responsibility for ensuring that they have rules in place which effectively implement DAC2 reporting, including enforcement provisions to address non-compliance. Taking this into		The Commission is working on a <a href="#">proposal for a DAC8</a> proposal that could include provisions on sanctions and compliance measures.  The Commission is also working on a system of on the spot visits with the aim of identifying best practices as well as Member States or areas where there is a need to improve data quality and data use.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>account it would be very difficult to carry out a successful infringement procedure against a Member State on this particular aspect for DAC2. However, this issue is currently being dealt with in the context of the European Semester.</p> <p>As regards sanctions and compliance measures, the issue is currently under consideration in the context of the DAC8 proposal. The Commission will also check that all Member States have compliance measures that correspond to the requirements of the directive. In case deficiencies are detected, infringement procedures could be initiated. The reviews from the Global Forum and the OECD will be a useful complement in the analysis of these compliance measures.</p> <p>Reply to points 25-38</p> <p>Moreover, and based on the recommendations of the ECA and the ECON Committee, the Commission is working with the Member States to set up a system of on the spot visits with the aim of identifying best practices as well as Member States or areas where there is a need to improve data quality and data use. The aim is to target areas where there is a need for improvement using the yearly assessment of automatic exchange of information. The objective is to start carrying out the visits in 2022.</p>			
8)	24. Calls on the European Commission to present, in due time, an evaluation of the interaction between AML and DAC;	<p>Consolidated reply points 17-24</p> <p>The provisions of DAC5 ensures that information collected under the AML rules can be used for tax purposes. The DAC and AMLD pursue different objectives and operate separate regulatory regimes. However, Article 27 of the DAC provides that the Commission shall submit a report on its application</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will be able to assess interaction between AML and DAC.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		to the European Parliament and to the Council every five years. In case the Commission finds any cross-effects between AML and DAC, those could be recorded in one of the future reports, whether through the next evaluation process in 2023 or later.			
9)	25.[...] urges the Commission to step up its activities in this regard and to take direct and effective actions to address the lack of quality of data sent by Member States, further develop its guidance for Member States on implementing the DAC legislation, performing risk analysis and using tax information received, and to launch infringement procedures, using, among others, the Global Forum <sup>46</sup> and Financial Action Task Force reviews;  Calls on the European Commission to prioritise the issue of improving data quality in upcoming reviews of the DAC framework;	Consolidated reply points 25-38  The Commission has launched a number of initiatives under the Fiscalis programme with the aim to improve data quality and the use of data. The results of the work carried out by these groups will be available in the form of reports to be presented before the end of 2021 and further actions will be based on these reports. In addition, as announced in the 2020 Tax Action Plan <sup>47</sup> , an expert team for improving data analytics is being set up and will start its work by the end of 2021 with an expected outcome within 24 months.  Moreover, and based on the recommendations of the ECA and the ECON Committee, the Commission is working with the Member States to set up a system of on the spot visits with the aim of identifying best practices as well as Member States or areas where there is a need to improve data quality and data use. The aim is to target areas where there is a need for improvement using the yearly assessment of automatic exchange of information. The objective is to start carrying out the visits in 2022.		The <a href="#">Fiscalis Work Programme for 2021, 2022, and 2023</a> states that the implementation of the expert team for DAC AEOI data analysis and enhanced use of data with data analytics approach is planned to start in Q4 2021.	

<sup>46</sup> Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

<sup>47</sup> Commission communication of 15 July 2020 on an Action Plan for fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy (COM (2020)0312).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	<p>27. [...] calls on the Commission to closely monitor Member States and launch infringement procedures until all Member States are fully compliant; looks forward to the Global Forum peer review of the practical enforcement of the CRS and</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and Member States to prepare diligently for this process;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 25-38</p> <p>The Commission services follow the outcome of the Global Forum peer reviews closely. Deficiencies identified in that process are followed up in relation to DAC2. However, even though the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and DAC2 have been designed to cover the same reporting and exchanges, the peer reviews of the Global Forum cover more than what is covered by the legal text of DAC2. Deficiencies identified in the peer review process will therefore not always amount to infringements.</p>		<p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
11)	<p>30. Calls on the Commission in close collaboration with Member States to create a validation tool for TINs; notes that this validation tool would increase the reporting effectiveness of FIs significantly, and thus decrease the compliance costs for these institutions;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to, after a proper analysis and impact assessment, re-examine the creation of a European TIN; (...)</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 25-38</p> <p>The use of Tax Identification Numbers (TINs) was an issue only for exchanges under DAC1. TINs have always been requested for DAC2. DAC7 states that for taxable periods starting on or after 1 January 2024, the Member States shall endeavour to include the TIN of residents issued by the Member State of residence in the communication of the information. In the framework of the initiatives under the Fiscalis programme to improve data quality, one project group is proposing in its report a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) benchmark for the sending Member State to check the quality of data, in particular the existence of the TIN. This would also require Member States to develop their IT systems to facilitate TIN validation. The issue of TIN validation replacing Common Reporting Standard (CRS) due diligence procedures is being examined as part of the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) review, taking place in the OECD. The Commission will actively follow this work and consider necessary adaptations to the DAC in the same sense.</p>		<p>Too little time since the adoption of the EP resolution to assess the action.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	<p>31. Takes note of the fact that information exchanged on request (EOIR) has often been found to be incomplete and required further clarifications; regrets that in the framework of the EOIR authorities often take up to six months and longer to provide information from the date of receipt of the request; notes with regret that there are no time limits for any follow-up exchanges, which creates the potential for further delay;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to revise this provision, including for follow-up requests, to no later than three months; suggests that the Commission is granted the mandate to systematically assess the degree of cooperation of third countries;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to assess indications that EOIR with several third countries is unsatisfactory, including Switzerland;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 25-38</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on follow-up requests)</p>		Not mentioned.	
13)	<p>32. [...] expects the Commission to deploy with no further delay all legal and non-legal tools to ensure legislation is being properly implemented;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to launch infringement procedures until all Member States are fully compliant;</p> <p>Calls, therefore, on the Member States to fully commit to the DAC's objectives and the implementation of EOI best practices;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply</p> <p>The Commission is investigating the issues referred to in the resolution and assessing the scope for initiating infringement procedures.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As regards sanctions and compliance measures, the issue is currently under consideration in the context of the DAC8 proposal. The Commission will also check that all Member States have compliance measures that correspond to the requirements of the directive. In case deficiencies are detected, infringement procedures could be initiated. The</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will launch infringement procedures.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		reviews from the Global Forum and the OECD will be a useful complement in the analysis of these compliance measures.			
14)	33. Welcomes the Commission's proposal in DAC7 to clarify the standard of 'foreseeable relevance' which needs to be applied in the context of EOIR, and calls on the Commission to produce guidelines to ensure a standardised approach and a more effective use of EOIR provisions;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (guidelines on concept of foreseeable relevance).		Not mentioned.	
15)	36. [...] calls on the Commission to prepare a standard group request form and include it in the relevant implementing regulation <sup>48</sup> [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (standard group request form).		Not mentioned.	
16)	38. [...] invites the Commission and Member States to take into account the ECA's findings in future work on the DAC framework;	Consolidated reply points 25-38  Moreover, and based on the recommendations of the ECA and the ECON Committee, the Commission is working with the Member States to set up a system of on the spot visits with the aim of identifying best practices as well as Member States or areas where there is a need to improve data quality and data use.  Consolidated reply points 1-16  Finally, the Commission would like to stress that an important part of the DAC7 proposal as well as of the		The Commission is working on a system of on the spot visits with the aim of identifying best practices as well as Member States or areas where there is a need to improve data quality and data use.  Further work is also ongoing on the Commission's <a href="#">upcoming DAC8 proposal</a> .	

<sup>48</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2378 of 15 December 2015 laying down detailed rules for implementing certain provisions of Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1156/2012 (OJ L 332, 18.12.2015, p. 19).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>upcoming DAC8 proposal did not/ would not consist of new provisions but of improvements of existing provisions. These proposals follow the evaluation of the DAC presented in 2019 and build on the recommendations from the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the ECON Committee.</p>			
17)	<p>42. Points out that matching rates show that large quantities of information are not used, since they are not matched against relevant taxpayers, and that Member States are not performing further checks of unmatched data; calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish a common framework for measuring the impact and the cost-benefits of the DAC and to make the DAC exchanges fully auditable and traceable from origin to use of the data by including an origin identifier in every data set;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to publish an annual summary of the information received by Member States, taking into account taxpayers' rights and confidentiality; points out, however, that this report must have aggregated and detailed data to allow proper democratic scrutiny by Parliament; notes that the information communicated to the Commission should not be seen as strictly confidential if the information cannot be attributed to single taxpayers; reiterates that the Commission should be entitled to produce and publish reports and documents using the information exchanged in an anonymised manner, so as to take into account the taxpayers' right to confidentiality and in compliance with Regulation (EC) No</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 39-45</p> <p>The Commission agrees on the importance of ensuring the quality of the data exchanged under the DAC and, more generally, the system's performance. A Fiscalis group is finalising its work on common performance indicators, which focus on the following elements of the DAC: quality of the DAC data exchanged, uses of the data and benefits of the DAC data. This work could be followed up with further work and extended to all the Member States.</p> <p>An annual public summary of the information received by the Member States could be linked to the said Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) defined by that project group but this would require an amendment to the DAC [...]</p> <p>The Commission could consider how to improve the data that is publicly available based on the statistics that it receives based on DAC. On the basis of Article 23a.2 of DAC it could also be considered to publish anonymised and aggregated country-by-country report statistics, but this would require further reflection.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>Work on common performance indicators is ongoing under the <a href="#">Fiscalis programme</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	1049/2001 49 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents;				
18)	43. Calls on the Commission to publish anonymised and aggregated country-by-country report statistics on an annual basis for all Member States [...]	<p>Consolidated reply points 39-45</p> <p>The Commission could consider how to improve the data that is publicly available based on the statistics that it receives based on DAC. On the basis of Article 23a.2 of DAC it could also be considered to publish anonymised and aggregated country-by-country report statistics, but this would require further reflection [...].</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will work on publicly available country-by-country report statistics on an annual basis for all Member States.	
19)	44. [...] calls on the Commission to continue to properly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of EOI, and therefore requests a new comprehensive evaluation by January 2023;	<p>Consolidated reply points 39-45</p> <p>The Commission agrees that the DAC needs to be evaluated at regular intervals. It would be relevant to carry out another evaluation, but the timing would need to be appropriate and should cover the amendments following from the update of the OECD standards on CRS and Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR), among others. An evaluation should also ideally be carried out at a time that allows taking into account the functioning and effects of DAC6, 7 and 8, which should have entered into force and have been applied to at least some extent.</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear when the Commission will carry out an evaluation.	

<sup>49</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	<p>47. Deplores the lack of reciprocity under the FATCA; observes that the United States is becoming a significant enabler of financial secrecy for non-US citizens; observes that there are two main loopholes: only information on US assets is shared, and no beneficial ownership information is shared; calls on the Commission and the Member States to enter into new negotiations with the United States in the OECD framework in order to achieve full reciprocity within a commonly agreed and strengthened CRS framework; stresses that this would lead to significant progress and lead to lower compliance costs for FIs and significantly reduce bureaucratic burdens; calls on the Commission and the Member States to enter into negotiations for a UN Tax Convention;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply points 46-51</p> <p>The Commission welcomes the fact that the resolution recognises the usefulness and importance of the provisions of the DAC in mentioning that the data processing provided for in DAC provisions has the sole objective of serving the general public interest in the field of taxation in the Member States, namely curbing tax fraud, tax avoidance and tax evasion, safeguarding tax revenues, and promoting fair taxation.</p> <p>The Commission is consistently investigating opportunities to combine the use of provisions on direct and indirect taxation in order to ensure the effective use of all available means to fight tax fraud, evasion and avoidance. This is demonstrated by the efforts in the DAC7 proposal to clarify and make it explicit that the use of information reported under DAC to be used for other purposes than direct taxation. There is currently no plan to use the provisions of Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010<sup>50</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission notes that the resolution welcomes the agreements on automatic exchange of financial account information with third countries such as Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino and Switzerland. Concerning the evaluation of the implementation of those agreements, the Commission is considering together with the Member States which mechanisms could be used for such evaluation that would be in line with those agreements.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p>	

<sup>50</sup> Council Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax (OJ L 268, 12.10.2010, p.1)

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
21)	52. Urges the Commission to come forward with a comprehensive revision of the DAC framework as soon as possible, based on Parliament's proposals and a wide public consultation; strongly invites the Commission and the Council to exchange views with the Parliament on the matter; regrets the Council's repeated adoption of decisions weakening the Commission's proposals to strengthen the DAC framework;		<p>Consolidated reply points 52-55</p> <p>The Commission intends to include in the DAC8 proposal a number of amendments to the DAC in order to clarify and improve its functioning. In addition, the intention is to propose a recast of the DAC with the DAC8 proposal, which would clarify the directive and simplify its application.</p>		The Commission is working on a <a href="#">DAC8 proposal</a> .	
22)	53. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to cease refusing to share relevant documents in line with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 which applies directly, and to respect the principle of sincere cooperation in Article 13(2) TEU [...]		<p>Consolidated reply points 52-55</p> <p>The Commission very much agrees that access to the requested documents on the implementation of the directive would have been important for the European Parliament's work on the resolution.</p> <p>The Commission has done its utmost, however, within the legal constraints imposed by the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and Commission, to support the European Parliament's request. According to Annex II, paragraph 2.1 of the aforementioned Framework Agreement, the Commission was bound to ask for the Member States' consent for those documents that belong to them.</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	55. Understands that the DAC has a dual effect: detecting fraud through information sharing and deterring it by making fraudsters more likely to be identified while not letting them go unpunished; recognises that it is more difficult to quantify such deterrent effect, but invites the		<p>Consolidated reply pointd 52-55</p> <p>It is also the view of the Commission that there is a need to have further means to evaluate the effects of the DAC in terms of reducing tax fraud, avoidance and evasion. The</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission to further consider this aspect of the DAC in its future evaluations;	current work in a Fiscalis group to agree on key performance indicators would be an important step towards an effective evaluation.			

4.1.12.13. ECON Resolution 13: EP resolution of 7 October 2021 on Banking Union annual report 2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Banking Union annual report 2020</b>	7/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0415/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2122 (INI)</a> ECON	N.A. <sup>51</sup>					
1)	8. [...] calls on the Commission to make further efforts to better align financial market activity with sustainability objectives and environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria, including a legislative proposal on the development of sustainability ratings based on such criteria; calls on the Commission to pursue its efforts in the field of sustainable finance by adopting the remaining delegated acts under the EU Taxonomy Regulation <sup>52</sup> and the Disclosure Regulation <sup>53</sup> and applying, inter alia, a robust ‘do no significant harm’ methodology;						
2)	13. [...] calls on the Commission to examine a legally binding dividend and share buyback tool as a supervisory tool in times of crisis;						

<sup>51</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>52</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (OJL198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

<sup>53</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (OJL317, 9.12.2019, p. 1).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	14. Invites the Commission, as well as national and European supervisory authorities (ESAs), to prepare for an expected deterioration in the asset quality of banks [...]				
4)	16. Considers that an integrated Banking Union must be contingent on a well-functioning single market for retail financial services; calls on the Commission to assess the obstacles and barriers that arise for consumers when availing of retail banking products such as mortgage loans on a cross-border basis and to propose solutions to ensure that consumers can benefit from retail financial services across borders [...]				
5)	20. [...] stresses that the current revision should respect the principle of not significantly increasing overall capital requirements, while at the same time strengthening the overall financial position of European banks; recalls its resolution of 23 November 2016 on the finalisation of Basel III <sup>54</sup> and calls on the Commission to act on the recommendations therein when drafting the legislative proposals; Calls on the Commission to introduce measures aimed at increasing banks' lending to the real economy, in particular to SMEs, and to finance the recovery, along with the digital and environmental transition in Europe;				

<sup>54</sup> OJC 224, 27.6.2018, p. 45.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	21. Highlights that there is considerable interconnectedness between the non-bank financial intermediation sector and the 'traditional' banking sector, which raises concerns of systemic risk given the lack of appropriate regulation and supervision of the former; stresses that the recent pandemic shock illustrated that the non-bank sector can amplify market volatility and price dislocation, particularly when market liquidity comes under pressure; calls on the Commission to consider whether additional macro-prudential tools are required, namely the development of ex ante liquidity management tools and careful analysis of existing leverage measures;				
7)	24. Calls on the Commission to review the eligibility criteria with the objective of attracting a higher number of applications from women;				
8)	37. Is alarmed that recent banking crises have revealed that credit institutions have routinely mis-sold bonds and other financial products to retail customers; regrets that the enforcement of the BRRD provisions on consumer protection with respect to minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) has been piecemeal; urges the Commission to assess the mis-selling of financial products by banking institutions and, based on the findings, to come up with appropriate proposals, including in the upcoming BRRD revision;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	38. [...] calls on the Commission to take into account and follow up on the conclusions of the Financial Stability Board's 2021 evaluation of the effects of too-big-to-fail reforms on the financial system;				
10)	46. [...] calls on the Commission to launch infringement procedures for the remaining cases of lack of transposition and implementation of the AMLDs; takes note of the EBA's second mandate to build a database on AML, which is expected to be developed in 2021, and to enhance cooperation and the exchange of information across European authorities [...]				
11)	47. Welcomes the Commission's action plan for a comprehensive Union policy on preventing money laundering and terrorism financing, published on 7 May 2020; calls on the Commission to swiftly adopt its AML legislative package; urges the Commission to present a proposal to establish a European AML supervisor; stresses that the scope of the AML framework should cover crypto-asset issuers and providers; invites the Commission to consider the creation of a European Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU);				
12)	57. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to bring more clarity to the least-cost principle and to the conditions for the use of DGS funds;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	58. Notes that the current diversity of insolvency regimes is a source of uncertainty as regards the outcome of liquidation procedures; is of the opinion that in order for the Banking Union to function effectively, bank insolvency laws need to be further harmonised; invites the Commission, following detailed study and consultation with national authorities and parliaments, to reflect on promoting the further harmonisation of specific aspects of existing national insolvency laws, as well as the conditions for the use of external funding, so as to ensure the alignment of incentives and a level playing field;				
14)	65. Calls on the Commission to take further steps to relaunch the negotiations on the EDIS through a roadmap-based work plan; calls for a firm commitment on the part of Member States to work for an agreement that is consistent with Union interests as a whole; declares its commitment to working towards an agreement on the EDIS, while aiming to continue its work on risk-reducing measures;				
15)	66. Calls on the Commission to duly take into account the role of institutional protection schemes in protecting and stabilising member institutions;				

## 4.1.12.14. ECON Resolution 14: EP resolution of 7 October 2021 on reforming the EU policy on harmful tax practices (including the reform of the Code of Conduct Group)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Reforming the EU policy on harmful tax practices (including the reform of the Code of Conduct Group)</b>	7/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0416/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2258(INI)</a> ECON	N.A. <sup>55</sup>					
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission to undertake regular assessment of the scale of tax evasion and avoidance;						
2)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to provide further information to assess the coherence between the weak criteria on HTP applied to Member States and the tougher criteria, in particular on economic substance, applied to third-country jurisdictions in the listing process; highlights that the 'Transparency' criterion should also be respected by Member States as per the implementation of the DAC Directive [...]						

<sup>55</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	9. Calls on the Commission to come forward with an impact assessment of the future outcome of the international tax negotiations; recalls the Commission’s commitment to propose a similar solution to the Pillar II solution on minimum effective taxation, whether an agreement is reached or not at OECD Inclusive Framework level;				
4)	11. Calls on the Commission to produce guidelines on how to design fair and transparent tax incentives with fewer risks of distorting the Single Market, and that ensure fair competition and favour job creation, notably by looking at the type (profit-based or costs-based), the temporal nature (temporary or permanent), the geographical limitation (economic zones) and the intensity (full or partial exemptions) of such incentives; takes note of a study commissioned by the European Economic and Social Committee on the reduction of corporate tax rates and its impact on revenues and growth <sup>56</sup> ;				
5)	12. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to guarantee that the implementing rules on a minimum effective tax rate will be designed without excessive compliance costs;				

<sup>56</sup> Baert, P., Lange, F., Watson, J., The Role of Taxes on Investment to Increase Jobs in the EU – An Assessment of Recent Policy Developments in the Field of Corporate Taxes, May 2019.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	14. Highlights the need to tax multinational corporations on the basis of a fair and effective formula for the allocation of taxing rights between Member States; regrets in this regard that the Council did not agree on the CCTB and CCCTB proposals; urges the Commission to adjust the timeline of the future BEFIT legislative proposal to the international tax agenda; is concerned by the lack of a clear strategy to ensure that the new framework for business taxation in the Union will achieve support from the Member States;				
7)	17. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of patent boxes and other intellectual property (IP) regimes under the new nexus approach defined by Action 5 of the BEPS Action Plan on HTP, including the impact on revenue losses;  Calls on the Commission to come forward with proposals in the event that the evaluation establishes an absence of impact of IP regimes on real economic activities [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	<p>26. Invites the Commission and the Member States to consider a 'Framework on Aggressive Tax Arrangements and Low Rates' (FATAL) along the following lines, and which would replace the current CoC:</p> <p>A. Without prejudice to the respective spheres of competence of the Member States and the Union, this framework concerns those measures which affect, or may affect, in a significant way the location of business activity in the Union and the relocation of personal income and capital (individual taxation regimes).</p> <p>Business activity in this respect also includes all activities carried out within a group of companies.</p> <p>The tax measures covered by the framework include both laws or regulations and administrative practices.</p> <p>B. Within the scope specified in paragraph A, tax measures which provide for a significantly lower effective level of taxation, including zero taxation, than those levels which generally apply in the Member State in question, or below any minimum effective level of tax agreed in the Inclusive Framework on BEPS or in international forums where the EU is represented, are to be regarded as potentially harmful and therefore covered by this code (gateway criterion).</p> <p>Such a level of taxation may operate by virtue of the nominal tax rate, and/or the tax base or any other relevant factor determining the effective tax rate.</p>				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>When assessing whether such measures are harmful, account should be taken of, inter alia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. whether advantages are accorded only to non-residents or in respect of transactions carried out with non-residents; or</li> <li>2. whether advantages are ring-fenced from the domestic market, so they do not affect the national tax base; or</li> <li>3. whether advantages are granted even without any real economic activity and substantial economic presence within the Member State offering such tax advantages, as defined by the European Commission and based on a proportionate substance requirement evolving progressively as reported income increases within the Member State concerned. Particular attention will be given to intellectual property regimes in this regard;</li> <li>4. whether the rules for profit determination in respect of activities within a multinational group of companies depart from internationally accepted principles, notably the rules agreed upon within the OECD; or</li> <li>5. whether the tax measures lack transparency, including where legal provisions are relaxed at administrative level in a non-transparent way.</li> </ol> <p>C. Within the scope specified in paragraph A, preferential personal income and capital tax regimes resulting in a significantly lower effective level of taxation, including zero taxation, than those levels which generally apply in the Member State in question are to be regarded as potentially harmful and therefore covered by this</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p>code. Similarly, general personal income and wealth tax regimes that would lead to single market distortion may be covered by the scope and assessed.</p> <p>Standstill and rollback</p> <p>Standstill</p> <p>D. Member States commit themselves not to introduce new tax measures, which are harmful within the meaning of this framework. Member States will therefore respect the principles underlying the framework when determining future policy and will have due regard for the review process referred to in paragraphs E to I in assessing whether any new tax measure is harmful.</p> <p>Rollback</p> <p>E. Member States commit themselves to re-examining their existing laws and established practices, having regard to the principles underlying the framework and to the review process outlined in paragraphs E to I. Member States will amend such laws and practices as necessary with a view to eliminating any harmful measures as soon as possible taking into account the Council's and Commission's discussions following the review process.</p> <p>Review process</p> <p>Provision of relevant information</p> <p>F. In accordance with the principles of transparency and openness Member States will inform each other and the Commission of</p>					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>existing and proposed tax measures which may fall within the scope of the framework. In particular, Member States are called upon to provide at the request of another Member State information on any tax measure which appears to fall within the scope of the framework. Where envisaged tax measures need parliamentary approval, such information need not be given until after their announcement to Parliament. The regimes that will be evaluated in the scope of the framework should be notified for information to the European Parliament.</p> <p>Assessment of harmful measures</p> <p>G. Any Member State may request the opportunity to discuss and comment on a tax measure of another Member State that may fall within the scope of the framework. This will permit an assessment to be made of whether the tax measures in question are harmful, in the light of the effects that they may have within the Union. That assessment will take into account all the factors identified in paragraphs B and C.</p> <p>H. The Council also emphasises the need to evaluate carefully in that assessment the effects that the tax measures have on other Member States, inter alia in the light of how the activities concerned are effectively taxed throughout the Union.</p> <p>Insofar as the tax measures are used to support the economic development of particular regions, an assessment will be made of whether the measures are in proportion to, and targeted at, the aims sought. In assessing this, particular attention will be paid to special features and</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>constraints in the case of the outermost regions and small islands, without undermining the integrity and coherence of the Union legal order, including the internal market and common policies. Such assessment would consider the progressive minimum substantial economic presence requirements as defined in paragraph B.</p> <p>Procedure</p> <p>I. A group will be set up jointly by the Council and the Commission to assess the tax measures that may fall within the scope of this framework and to oversee the provision of information on those measures. The Council invites each Member State and the Commission to appoint a high-level representative and a deputy to this group, which will be chaired by a representative of a Member State. The group, which will meet regularly, will select and review the tax measures for assessment in accordance with the provisions laid down in paragraphs E to G. The group will report regularly on the measures assessed. These reports will be forwarded to the Council for deliberation and, if the Council so decides, published. The documents should be communicated to Parliament upon request and disclosed once the evaluation process is over.</p> <p>Enforcement</p> <p>J. Member States are entitled to implement countermeasures that would reduce tax avoidance incentives should a Member State fail to roll back a regime that had been assessed as harmful in the context of this framework within 2 years, and in particular:</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>a) non-deductibility of costs; b) withholding tax measures; c) limitation of participation exemption; d) special documentation requirements, especially regarding transfer pricing;</p> <p>Geographical extension</p> <p>K. The Council considers it advisable that principles aimed at abolishing harmful tax measures should be adopted on as broad a geographical basis as possible. To this end, Member States commit themselves to promoting their adoption in third countries; they also commit themselves to promoting their adoption in territories to which the Treaty does not apply. In this context, the Council and the Commission should rely on criteria on tax transparency, fair taxation and implementation of anti-BEPS measures to establish an EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions. The Fair taxation criteria should be based on factors identified in paragraphs B and C of this framework.</p> <p>L. Member States with dependent or associated territories, or which have special responsibilities or taxation prerogatives in respect of other territories, commit themselves, within the framework of their constitutional arrangements, to ensuring that these principles are applied in those territories. In this connection, those Member States will take stock of the situation in the form of reports to the group referred to in</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>paragraph H, which will assess them under the review procedure described above.</p> <p>Monitoring and revision</p> <p>M. In order to ensure the even and effective implementation of the framework, the Council invites the Commission to report back to it annually on the implementation thereof and on the application of fiscal State aid. The report should be made publicly available. The Council and the Member States will review the provisions of the framework two years after its adoption;</p>				

### 4.1.13. EMPL

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)** was responsible for twelve 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and two legislative own-initiatives reports (INL) leading to the adoption of fifteen Parliament's resolutions ('EMPL resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 18: Overview on EMPL resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	14
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	12
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	2
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	9
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	3
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/9 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

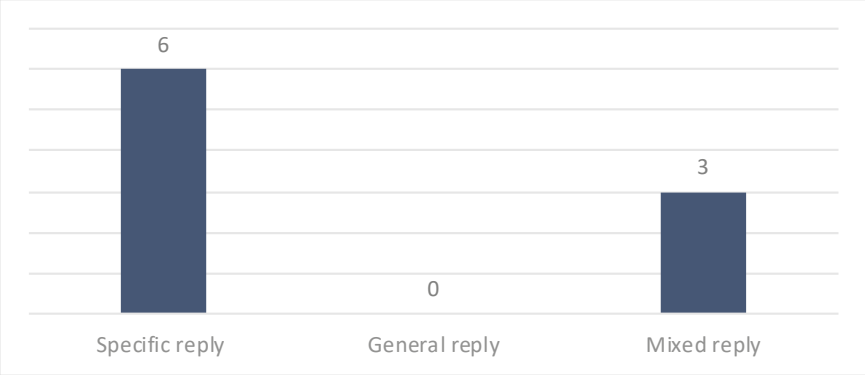
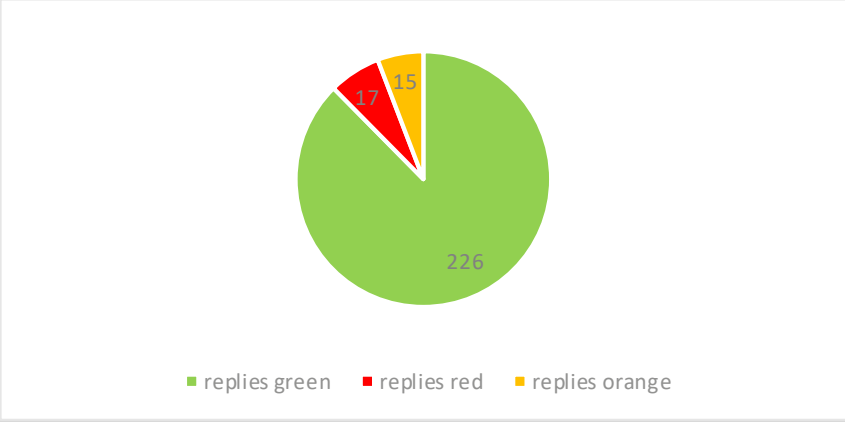
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

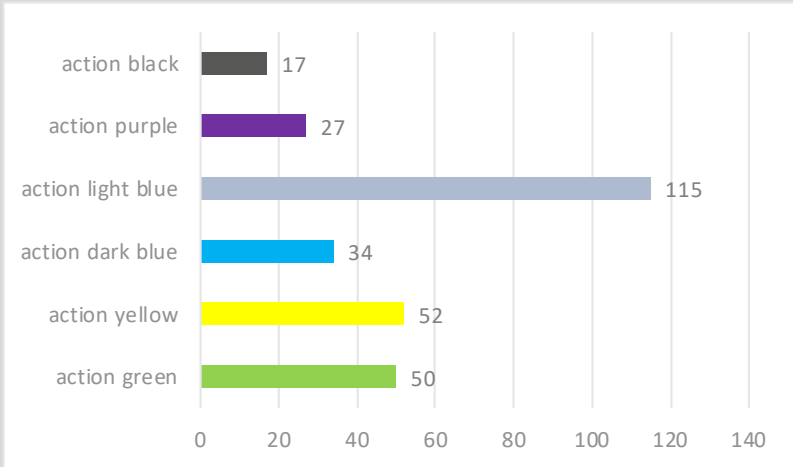
<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 9 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	6	General reply	0	Mixed reply	3	<p>Specific reply (6) General reply (0) Mixed reply (3)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	6								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	3								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>315</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	226	replies red	17	replies orange	15	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (226) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (17) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (15)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	226								
replies red	17								
replies orange	15								



Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="465 368 1256 837"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	17	action purple	27	action light blue	115	action dark blue	34	action yellow	52	action green	50	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <code>code black</code> (17)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <code>code purple</code> (27)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <code>code light blue</code> (115)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <code>code dark blue</code> (34)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <code>code yellow</code> (52)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <code>code green</code> (50)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	17														
action purple	27														
action light blue	115														
action dark blue	34														
action yellow	52														
action green	50														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>N/R</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>59</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social policy, social charter and protocol (1) (2) (7) (11)</li> <li>- Employment policy, action to combat unemployment (1) (2) (7) (11)</li> <li>- Single currency, euro, euro area (1) (2) (11)</li> <li>- Social inclusion, poverty, minimum income (3) (9)</li> <li>- Social protection, social security (3)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workforce, occupational mobility, job conversion, working conditions (3) (8) (9) (10)</li> <li>- Work, employment, wages and salaries: equal opportunities women and men, and for all (3) (5) (6)</li> <li>- Education, vocational training and youth (3)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing policy (4)</li> <li>- Economic growth (7)</li> <li>- Free movement of workers (8)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Free movement of services, freedom to provide (8)</li> <li>- Workers protection and rights, labour law (8) (10)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The elderly (9)</li> <li>- Retirement, pensions (9)</li> <li>- Demography (9)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (10)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Company law (12)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Worker information, participation, trade unions, works councils (12)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent nine written replies to the Parliament's 12 EMPL resolutions. In nine cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to three EMPL resolutions. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to these three resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted six specific and three mixed replies. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 59 of Parliament's 315 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 102 genuine actions. In 149 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 27 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 17 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 102 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 50 cases. In the 52 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.13.1. EMPL Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 October 2019 on employment and social policies of the euro area

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Employment and social policies of the euro area	10/10/2019 <a href="#">T9-0033/2019</a> <a href="#">2019/2111(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2019)669</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 February 2020	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission to present a European unemployment benefit reinsurance scheme to protect citizens and reduce the pressure on public finances during external shocks;	<p>Active support to unemployed people is a key principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights, specifically with respect to the right to adequate unemployment benefits of reasonable duration (in line with their contributions and national eligibility rules), and to receive adequate activation support to re-enter the labour market.</p> <p>With a view to promoting upward economic and social convergence, the Commission has developed a benchmarking framework on unemployment benefits and active labour market policies. The framework was agreed with the Member States in the Council's Employment Committee in 2017 and has been used since then in the context of the European Semester.</p> <p>The financial crisis highlighted the limitations that individual euro area Member States have to absorb large asymmetric shocks, even with sound public finances going into the crisis. In these situations, Member States can face financial constraints that hamper their capacity to protect adequately citizens' incomes. The feasibility and the impact of a common unemployment insurance scheme were already assessed by a study financed by the European Parliament in 2014 (The cost of Non-Europe – Common unemployment insurance scheme for the euro area, European Parliamentary Research Service). The Commission has recognised a need for a stabilisation function in its proposals for deepening the <i>Economic and Monetary Union</i> (EMU), notably in the reflection paper on deepening EMU (COM (2017) 291 of 1 March 2017). On 31</p>				<p>With the publication of the <a href="#">Commission's work programme 2020</a>, on 29 January 2020, the Commission announced its intention to put forward a proposal for a European unemployment reinsurance scheme (EUBRS). The work programme estimated that this would be introduced in the fourth quarter of 2020 (legislative, including an impact assessment).</p> <p>Furthermore, in the beginning of April 2020 as part of the comprehensive economic response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Commission proposed <a href="#">temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency</a> (SURE). The SURE instrument is the emergency operationalisation of the EUBRS, and is specifically designed to respond immediately to the challenges presented by the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>While the SURE instrument as such in no way precludes the establishment of a future permanent EUBRS, the Commission has, as of December 2021, not presented any proposal for such a permanent scheme so far. Under the European pillar of social rights action plan adopted in March 2021, the Commission only presented a new instrument for job creation and job transition from hard-hit sectors to expanding ones ('effective active support to employment - EASE'). Moreover, no proposal for a permanent EUBRS is foreseen under the <a href="#">Commission's work programme for 2022</a>, adopted on 19 October 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>May 2018, the Commission tabled a proposal for the European Investment Stabilisation Function to complement existing instruments at national and European level to absorb large asymmetric macroeconomic shocks in the euro area and countries participating in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM II). The Commission's contribution to the informal EU27 leaders' meeting in Sibiu (Romania) on 9 May 2019 mentioned that 'other ideas, such as the gradual setting up of a common unemployment re-insurance scheme, should also be considered'.</p> <p>In her Political Guidelines, President-elect Ursula von der Leyen stated: 'We must also do more to support those who lose their jobs because of external events that affect our economy. This is why I will propose a European Unemployment Benefit Reinsurance Scheme. This will protect our citizens and reduce the pressure on public finances during external shocks'.</p>			
2)	2. Urges the Commission to put the necessary pressure on Member States, regardless of their membership of the euro area, to implement the recommendations;	<p>Ensuring timely and affordable healthcare of good quality and long-term care are important principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. To pursue these principles, the Commission has been taking a number of steps, including proposing several CSRs in the field of health and long-term care.</p> <p>The Commission acknowledges that progress with the implementation of CSRs can be further improved. The Commission has already undertaken steps to raise the CSR implementation rate, including through promoting a continuous dialogue with the Member States during each European Semester cycle, strengthening stakeholder engagement and creating stronger incentives for implementation.</p> <p>Currently, the Commission is undertaking efforts to improve the incentives for the Member States to enact</p>		<p>In a <a href="#">communication from the Commission on the 2020 European Semester</a>, the Commission wrote that '[t]he 2019 country-specific recommendations remain relevant and should be taken into account for the EU funds, in particular for cohesion policy.'</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission wrote that it 'will continue to engage with Member States and national stakeholders throughout the Semester process to ensure effective follow-up and implementation, based on broad ownership.'</p> <p>Following establishment of the recovery and resilience facility (RRF) in February 2021, the proposal for a reform support programme, adopted in May 2018, has been withdrawn. The RRF finances reforms and investments in Member States from the start of the</p>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			structural reforms by strengthening the existing link between the European Semester and the Cohesion policy for the next programming period (2021-2027) and by building on the successful Structural Reform Support Programme and setting up a Reform Support Programme that is also to include the Budgetary Instrument for Convergence and Competitiveness. The proposal for the Reform Support Programme is currently under discussion as part of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework package.		coronavirus pandemic in February 2020 until December 2026. To benefit from the support of the facility, Member States have to submit their recovery and resilience plans to the Commission. Each plan should effectively address challenges identified in the <a href="#">European Semester</a> , particularly the <a href="#">country-specific recommendations</a> of 2019 and 2020. The recovery and resilience facility is performance based. Fulfilment of agreed milestones and targets towards achieving the reforms and investments in the plans will unlock regular payment.	
3)	4. Stresses that the Member States and the Commission should ensure the implementation of specific employment policies to address the constraints and difficulties experienced by regions at a demographic disadvantage, such as depopulated or sparsely populated regions, with a special focus on the agricultural sector, with the aim of fostering their capacity to create employment and added value in rural areas; considers it necessary to increase employment rates and income and promote decent job creation in order to achieve the Europe 2020 goal of an employment rate of at least 75%;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
4)	7. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to make the fight against youth unemployment a priority and to make full use of financial instruments such as the Youth Guarantee, EU programmes such as Erasmus+ and tailored measures for tackling youth unemployment and fostering youth employability;		The fight against youth unemployment has been a priority for the Commission for many years. Upon a proposal by the Commission, the Council Recommendation on establishing a Youth Guarantee was adopted on 22 April 2013. It was the first major coordinated active labour market policy intervention at the EU level and it is a permanent instrument with no end date. The EU's commitment to the Youth Guarantee has been confirmed in the European Pillar of Social Rights (principle 4b).		On 1 July 2020, the Commission published a communication on <a href="#">Youth employment support: a bridge to jobs for the next generation</a> and a proposal for a Council recommendation on <a href="#">A bridge to jobs - reinforcing the youth guarantee</a> in order to step up the outreach to vulnerable young people now covering people aged 15-29 ('reinforced Youth Guarantee').	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>At the same time, dedicated EU funding is available for youth employment measures, including provision of apprenticeships and traineeships, under the European Social Fund and the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI).</p> <p>Taking due account of the urgency of the youth unemployment situation, already from the outset of the 2014-20 period, the Commission proposed special provisions so that the total amount of resources allocated to the YEI were frontloaded in the first two years of the programming period and the initial pre-financing was increased significantly, in order to allow for a speedy and substantial mobilisation of youth measures and for immediate results.</p> <p>Furthermore, the YEI envelope was reinforced first within the context of the mid-term revision of the multiannual financial framework 2014-20 in 2017 and a second time in 2019 following a proposal from the Parliament. Six years after its launch, the Youth Guarantee has become a reality across the EU. Every year, more than 3.5 million young people receive a Youth Guarantee offer. The Youth Guarantee focuses on early intervention and activation through targeted and tailored support to young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) (e.g. career guidance, hiring subsidies, traineeship programmes) and promotes structural reforms (e.g. apprenticeship reform, integrated services for young people).</p> <p>As regards the 2021-27 period, the Commission's proposal for the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) includes specific provisions binding the Member States with above-EU</p>		<p>In particular, paragraph 27 (COM(2020) 276) stated the following: 'exploit the full potential of complementing national funding efforts with other EU funding sources that could contribute to implementing the reinforced Youth Guarantee, notably the Recovery and Resilience Facility, EAFRD, InvestEU, AMIF, the Erasmus+ programme and the Technical Support Instrument;' .</p> <p>All EU Member States have committed to the implementation of the reinforced youth guarantee in a <a href="#">Council recommendation of October 2020</a>. Significant EU funding backs up the recommendation (<a href="#">NextGenerationEU</a>, long-term EU budget).</p> <p>Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, presented by the Commission in March 2021 as a contribution to the Porto Social Summit, the Commission stated that 'The reinforced Youth Guarantee provides guidance towards a stable labour market integration with a focus on quality employment. This will be supported by NextGenerationEU and the MFF, mainly through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) with support from the RRF for eligible measures. The Commission reiterates its call to Member States to dedicate at least EUR 22 billion to youth employment support. Traineeships or internships allow to gain practical and first-hand experience. They are usefully facilitating young people's access to the labour market. Yet, this aim can only be achieved if traineeships are of good quality and apply fair working conditions.'</p> <p>Under the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a>, presented on 19 October 2021, the Commission wishes to pay special attention to the younger generation (through notably a proposal for a 'European Year of Youth 2022', presented in October 2021, to honour young people, who have shown solidarity towards older generations and great</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>average NEET rates to dedicate at least 10% of their ESF+ envelopes to measures to tackle youth unemployment, in line with the Youth Guarantee recommendation. The President-elect Ursula von der Leyen tasked Commissioner-designate Nicolas Schmit to reinforce the Youth Guarantee and Commissioner-designate Mariya Gabriel to support the objective of tripling the Erasmus+ programme in the Mission letters addressed to them.</p> <p>In addition, the European Solidarity Corps aims, inter alia, at fostering learning and employability of youth.</p>		<p>resilience during the pandemic; the proposal's overall purpose is to reinforce EU, Member States' and regional and local authorities' efforts to support and engage with young people in a post-pandemic perspective; according to the political agreement of December 2021, €8 million will serve this purpose as top-up to the Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps programmes.</p>	
5)	8. Calls on the Commission to propose a directive on pay transparency in order to quickly close the gender pay gap;	<p>Equal pay for work of equal value is one of the key principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. To monitor developments in this area, the gender pay gap in unadjusted form has been selected as an indicator of the Social Scoreboard supporting the Pillar. Furthermore, in her Political Guidelines, President-elect Ursula von der Leyen committed to pursue this principle by tabling, in the first 100 days of her mandate, measures to introduce binding pay-transparency measures as part of a new European Gender Strategy.</p>		<p>A legislative proposal on pay transparency is one of the priorities in the Commission's EU gender equality strategy 2020-2025 adopted on 5 March 2020. Under the Commission's <a href="#">work programme 2020</a>, published on 29 January 2020, the Commission announced its intention to put forward a legislative proposal setting out binding pay transparency measures in Q4 2020. With a slight delay, the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> on 4 March 2021. A year ahead of the publication of the proposal, the Commission, in March 2020, published an assessment of its 2017-2019 gender pay gap action plan. This included a detailed evaluation of how existing EU equal pay legislation (Directive 2006/54/EC) has been applied and enforced since the adoption of the Commission's non-binding 2014 recommendation on pay transparency, which aimed to strengthen it. The evaluation finds that 13 Member States (BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, HR, HU, LV, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK) have no pay transparency measures, two (IE and NL) are considering introducing legislation. 11 Member States</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
				(AT, BE, DK, DE, ES, FI, FR, IT, PT, SE, UK), have introduced mandatory measures, meaning that there are discrepancies in regulatory standards across the EU. Due to the lack of transparency, pay discrimination often goes undetected and victims are prevented from bringing claims. The evaluation considers that the non-binding nature of the recommendation limits its impact and ability to reinforce Directive 2006/54/EC. It concludes that EU legislative action in this area has the potential to yield results and that stakeholders generally agree with the potential benefits of future EU action.	
6)	10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to stimulate productivity through reforms which remove unnecessary regulation; highlights the fact that investments in occupational health and safety do not only improve job quality and the wellbeing of workers, but also have a positive effect on the productivity and competitiveness of the European economy;	Over the long term, productivity gains are a precondition to create jobs, sustain wage growth and improve living conditions. To foster productivity growth, Member States should promote investment in research and innovation and intangible assets, digitalisation and human capital. Productivity also needs to be supported by competitive and efficient markets and reforms that remove bottlenecks in the business environment. For this reason, the Commission is committed to pursue a better regulation agenda, with the aim of designing and evaluating EU policies and laws transparently. The agenda includes the Regulatory Fitness and Performance (REFIT) programme, established to make EU law simpler and to reduce the costs of regulation, and the related Platform, which brings together the Commission, national authorities and other stakeholders in regular meetings to improve existing EU legislation. This, together with the announced 'one in one out' policy, can help identifying unnecessary obligations for companies, especially Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs). This commitment is instrumental to free up business resources to pursue objectives that can contribute to improving their productivity.		In May 2020, the Commission launched the Fit for future platform (F4F) and invited experts to join. <a href="#">The Fit for future platform</a> is a high-level expert group that will help the Commission in its efforts to simplify EU laws and to reduce related unnecessary costs. These efforts are part of the Regulatory fitness and performance (REFIT) programme.' The Commission will take into account the Platform's opinions to ensure EU laws help, not hinder, people and business, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises.'  Following a stocktaking exercise of the Better Regulation agenda, the Commission, on 29 April 2021, published a <a href="#">communication</a> reconfirming, inter alia, the 'one in, one out' approach announced in the political guidelines of Commission President Ursula von der Leyen. This instrument aims at offsetting new burdens resulting from legislative proposals by reducing an equivalent existing burden in the same policy area. According to the communication, the implementation of this approach will be reported in the annual burden survey.	

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		<p>Digitalisation of administrative procedures can also help improving productivity. A recent study has quantified that businesses would save EUR 170 million annually if eight key procedures were available fully online, also for cross-border users. One of the most significant improvements that the Single Digital Gateway Regulation will bring for companies is the inclusion of six key procedures that the Member States have to provide fully online (end-to-end) by December 2023.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission monitors the Member States' reforms in the area of market regulation and administrative burden in the context of the European Semester. In addition, effective institutions and judicial systems, quality and capacity of public administrations, efficient delivery of public procurement, activating and upskilling labour market institutions and efficient tax systems are important determinants of a Member State's business environment. The analysis of these various dimensions by the services of the Commission is published in the Country Reports and the Commission follows up, in specific cases, by recommending to the Council country-specific recommendations. In July 2019, nine Member States received a recommendation on the regulatory framework, while 16 Member States received a recommendation on the business environment more broadly.</p> <p>Recently, a network of National Productivity Boards has been established by the Commission as a platform for discussions on competitiveness and productivity. The Commission has developed and is working on benchmarking frameworks to be applied in the Semester</p>		<p>In the communication, the Commission confirms that the calculation of burden will not constitute a mechanical exercise. Instead, there will be a certain degree of flexibility within the reporting period, the possibility of 'trading' across policy areas or even exemptions in certain exceptional circumstances. The main aim of 'one in, one out' is to create greater cost-awareness in policy-making. Still in the context of regulatory offsetting, the communication highlights fitness checks (i.e. ex-post assessments of entire policy areas, as opposed to evaluations of individual acts), as a tool to determine cumulative impacts, overlaps and potential inconsistencies. Under the communication, the 'SME test' will be applied more systematically to better assess impacts on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). On 3 and 25 November 2021 respectively, the Commission <a href="#">published</a> revised Better Regulation guidelines and a revised toolbox. According to the revised guidelines, 'impacts on competitiveness and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) must be screened and assessed systematically.'</p>	

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		<p>cycle to assess and help identify reform priorities in public administrations and the business environment. Moreover, Commission's Structural Reform Support Service provides to the Member States, upon their request, targeted technical support for the design and implementation of reforms.</p>			
7)	<p>11. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts to change this trend ["that older and less-skilled workers are much less likely to participate in lifelong learning programmes"]</p>	<p>Promoting lifelong learning is part of the first principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The Commission acknowledges that older and low skilled adults are much less likely to take part in learning. Progress towards achieving the 15% EU target has been slow. In 2008, about 9.5% of adults took part in learning; the share increased to 11.1% in 2018.</p> <p>This is why the Council on 19 December 2016 adopted the Recommendation on Upskilling Pathways, through which all the Member States committed to putting in place provisions to help low-qualified adults acquire the basic skills they lack, with a view to progressing to a further qualification. In February 2019 the Commission took stock of the Member States' progress in implementing the recommendation, which should target 60 million low-skilled adults. It found that despite a number of initiatives being rolled out, there is a need to significantly increase the upskilling offer. It also found that the offer should target basic skills (literacy, numeracy, digital) explicitly and that coordination of provisions for this target group needs to be intensified.</p> <p>The Commission's proposals for the new Multiannual Financial Framework puts a strong emphasis on the investment in people and their skills. The ESF+, as the main EU instrument for investing in people, will support the Member States in tackling challenges such as upskilling</p>		<p>The <a href="#">proposal for a Council recommendation on vocational education and training (VET)</a> for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience was announced in the communication '<a href="#">A strong social Europe for just transitions</a>' of 14 January 2020. It is an important part of the ongoing implementation of the European pillar of social rights strengthening principle 1 "education, training and lifelong learning".</p> <p>The Commission communication on '<a href="#">A new industrial strategy for Europe</a>' calls for decisive action to make lifelong learning a reality for all and ensure that education and training keep pace and help deliver the twin transitions. The Commission proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European social fund plus (ESF+) aims at ensuring better labour market relevance of education and training system and equal access to lifelong learning opportunities for all, through up- and reskilling pathways.</p> <p>In addition, the new <a href="#">European skills agenda</a>, presented on 1 July 2020, is a five-year plan to help individuals and businesses develop more and better skills and to put them to use, by: [...] ensuring social fairness, putting into practice the first principle of the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights</a>: access to education, training and lifelong learning for everybody, everywhere in the EU. The aim is to place skills, employability and human</p>	

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		<p>and reskilling for people of all ages and social inclusion. The proposal for the future Erasmus programme also strengthens the support for Vocational education and <i>training</i> (VET) and adult learning, which provide opportunities for people of all ages to engage into further education and training. Financial support is also available through the InvestEU 'Social Investment and Skills' window which has an envelope of EUR 4 billion to support investments in various areas, including education and training.</p>		<p>capital centre stage. The new skills agenda builds on the previous <a href="#">European skills agenda of 2016</a>. It should also be noted that the Commission, in its <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, set the target of at least 60% of all adults to participate in training every year by 2030. According to the Commission, 'a key factor of success to ensure that adults are able to engage in up- and reskilling later in life is a strong foundation of basic and transversal skills acquired in initial education and training, in particular among disadvantaged groups.' and 'Efforts must therefore be strengthened to increase adult participation in training and to improve the levels of achievement in initial education and training. In particular: 1) at least 80% of those aged 16-74 should have basic digital skills, a precondition for inclusion and participation in the labour market and society in a digitally transformed Europe; and 2) early school leaving should be further reduced and participation in upper secondary education increased'.</p>	
8)	<p>12. Calls on the Commission to draw up a long-term planning strategy for the integration of ethnic minorities into the labour market, in order to mitigate the risk of exclusion;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen efforts against discrimination based on ethnicity, membership of a minority or minority language by raising awareness, implementing diversity strategies, and collecting and analysing reliable, disaggregated data on discrimination;</p>	<p>Ensuring equal rights to all, regardless of racial or ethnic origin, also in relation to their employment opportunities, is one of the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Moreover, according to Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union, the respect for the rights of persons belonging to minorities constitutes one of the founding values of the EU. Furthermore, Articles 21 and 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union prohibit discrimination based on membership of a national minority and provide for the respect by the Union of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.</p> <p>The Commission has always been committed to fight discrimination, and over the years has promoted the</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission (long-term planning strategy for the integration of ethnic minorities into the labour market).</p> <p>On 18 September 2020, the Commission presented an <a href="#">EU anti-racism action plan for the period 2020-2025</a>. The action plan sets out a series of measures to step up action, to help lift the voices of people with a minority racial or ethnic background, and to bring together actors at all levels in a common endeavour to address racism more effectively and build a life free from racism and discrimination for all. Moreover, in its <a href="#">joint report on the application of the employment equality directive and the racial equality directive</a>,</p>	

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		<p>adoption of important legislation, such as the Directive 2000/43/EC (the Race Equality Directive), the Directive 2000/78/EC (the Employment Equality Directive) and the Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA (the Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia). More recently, in her Political Guidelines, the President-Elect Ursula von der Leyen committed to pursue 'A Union of equality', to promote diversity and to propose new legislation on anti-discrimination.</p> <p>In terms of analysis and data collection, the integration challenges related to education and the labour market faced by people with a migrant background and by other disadvantaged groups is monitored yearly through the European Semester. The main challenges and policy developments are presented in the Joint Employment Report and in the Country Reports. In the most problematic cases, this analysis is followed up with country-specific recommendations.</p>		<p>published in March 2021, the Commission identified follow-up action, including, inter alia, 'closer monitoring by Member States of the implementation of the Directives, in particular in relation to protection against victimisation and the application of effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.</p> <p>The Commission will offer support in this regard, e.g. by commissioning a study on sanctions. Moreover, the Commission 'will continue to promote equality and support victims through EU funding channels, including through the 'citizens, equality, rights and values' (CERV) programme and the Justice programme'. Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, also published in March 2021, the Commission stated that it 'will continue to encourage Member States to improve the collection of data disaggregated by racial or ethnic origin in line with the EU anti-racism Action Plan.'</p>	
9)	13. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts to ensure the greater labour market inclusion of the groups furthest from the labour market, such as single parents, informal carers, people with long-term illnesses, disabilities, health problems or complex chronic diseases, migrants and refugees, and people from ethnic and religious minorities, and their increased integration into society;	<p>Consolidated reply for points 13 and 14:</p> <p>The labour market inclusion of groups furthest away from the labour market is a key element in the European Pillar of Social Rights and is touched upon in a number of principles, in particular the principle on equal opportunities, on active support to employment, as well as principles on unemployment benefits and minimum income as well as on inclusion of people with disabilities. In addition, since the start of its implementation in 2008, the active inclusion Recommendation has put the emphasis on the need for an integrated approach for the inclusion of those furthest away from the labour market that combines adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality social services.</p>		<p>On 29 January 2020, the <a href="#">Commission work programme</a> for 2020 was published. Under the fifth priority - 'Promoting our European way of life', the Commission stated that 'The European way of life is built around our values of solidarity, equality and fairness. It is about feeling safe, secure and having peace of mind, supporting the most vulnerable in our society and championing inclusion'. In November 2020, the Commission presented an <a href="#">action plan on integration and inclusion</a>, which is linked to the new pact on migration and asylum and promotes, inter alia, employment opportunities and skills recognition of people with a migrant background.</p> <p>The action plan on integration and inclusion complements existing and upcoming EU strategies to</p>	

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				<p>foster equality and social cohesion to ensure everyone is fully included and able to participate in European societies. It will be implemented with the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> and the EU's <a href="#">anti-racism plan 2020-2025</a>. It is also closely linked with the <a href="#">EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation 2020-2030</a>; the <a href="#">gender equality strategy 2020-2025</a>; the <a href="#">LGBTIQ equality strategy 2020-2025</a>; the <a href="#">strategy to combat antisemitism</a> and the <a href="#">2020 EU citizenship report</a>.</p> <p>It should also be mentioned that the Commission, in its European pillar of social rights action plan, set the target of at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 in employment by 2030. To reach this target, the EU must, according to the Commission, strive to 1) at least halve the gender employment gap compared to 2019; 2) increase the provision of formal early childhood education and care (ECEC); and 3) decrease the rate of young people neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEETs) aged 15—29 from 12.6% (2019) to 9%. In the action plan, the Commission also stated that 'Making sure other under-represented groups – e.g. older people, low skilled people, persons with disabilities, those living in rural and remote areas, LGBTIQ people, Roma people and other ethnic or racial minorities particularly at risk of exclusion or discrimination as well as those with a migrant background – participate in the labour market to the maximum of their capacity will also contribute to a more inclusive employment growth. People currently discouraged from actively seeking employment must be encouraged to participate in the labour market for it to rebound quickly. As working lives are extended across the EU due to ageing and policy reforms, the current statistical notion of 'working age population'</p>	

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				from 20 to 64 warrants examination. The Commission will undertake analytical and statistical work in cooperation with Member States with a view to adjust the current indicator at the occasion of the review of this Action Plan.'	
10)	<p>14. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue developing specific measures within employment, education and social policies to ensure the effective inclusion of people with disabilities, long-term illnesses and chronic diseases, including those with mental health disorders and psychosocial disabilities;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to go beyond supporting measures and create more employment incentives, better accessibility</p>	<p>As regards the employment situation of persons with disabilities, the European Union and the Member States have an obligation to implement the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CPRD), including Article 27 on inclusion of persons with disabilities into work and employment. The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 (EDS) is the main instrument for the implementation of the UN CRPD. EDS is currently undergoing an external evaluation. The Commission will address the findings in its future actions. Moreover, in the frame of the Semester, the Commission collects statistics and provides analysis on the situation of persons with disabilities in the area of employment, and steers action at Member State level where necessary.</p> <p>The Commission is also working with the Member States on the transposition of Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the</p>		<p>As outlined in the Commission's '<a href="#">A strong social Europe for just transitions</a>', the Commission will pursue the implementation of the United Nations convention on the rights of persons with disability. Moreover, in March 2021, the Commission adopted the <a href="#">strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a>, building on the results of the evaluation of the European strategy for disability 2010-2020. The new strategy contains a set of actions and flagship initiatives. Its priorities include, inter alia, non-discrimination of persons with disabilities at work.</p> <p>The Commission published an updated <a href="#">digital education action plan 2021-2027</a> on 30 September 2020. On 15 December 2020, the Commission presented a proposal for a <a href="#">digital services act</a>. On digital platforms, the Commission published a comprehensive package of measures in December 2021 (see reply to point 16 below).</p> <p>It should be noted that under the recovery and resilience facility, the Commission strongly encourages the Member States to put forward investment and reform plans in 7 flagship areas, several of which aim at promoting digitalisation. In particular, the 'reskill and upskill' flagship will give central importance to investments and reforms focusing on digital skills and educational and vocational training for all ages. In addition, the flagship 'Modernise' addresses the digitalisation of public administration and services.</p>	

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	and reasonable accommodation <sup>7</sup> , including by taking full advantage of the economic and social inclusion opportunities offered by digitalisation;	<p>European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services. This directive will contribute to improve accessibility across the EU and facilitate the implementation of certain accessibility obligations enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Finally, digitalisation has been mentioned as one of the priorities in the Political Guidelines of President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. A new Digital Services Act is planned, so to upgrade our liability and safety rules for digital platforms, services and products, which should also contribute to increased social inclusion and access to services. The new Commission is also planning to update the Digital Education Action Plan.</p>		<p>The recent communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' presents a vision for Europe's digital transformation by 2030. The communication will be followed by a wide consultation process and a proposal for a digital policy programme setting out concrete objectives for 2030.</p> <p>Moreover, following the Council conclusions of 9 June 2020 on shaping Europe's digital future the Commission is working on an inclusive, human-centric EU digital government policy. Finally, in Q4 2021, the Commission intended to include digital rights in an inter-institutional solemn declaration.</p>	
11)	16. Stresses the need for the Commission and the Member States to collect better and more harmonised data on the number of platform workers, and their employment status, job content and income;	The Commission agrees that there is a need to improve data collection and to develop comparable data sets on the platform economy and the platform labour market. The Commission services have already started work on piloting platform data collection. Results are expected for 2022.		In March 2020, the Commission published a <a href="#">study</a> that looked at the challenges faced by platform workers (including employment status, information available to the workers about their working conditions, dispute resolution, collective rights and non-discrimination). Moreover, in its communication on <a href="#">A strong social</a>	

<sup>7</sup> The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) states: 'Reasonable accommodation' means 'necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments not imposing a disproportionate or undue burden, where needed in a particular case, to ensure to persons with disabilities the enjoyment or exercise on an equal basis with others of all human rights and fundamental freedoms' (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRPD/Pages/ConventionRightsPersonsWithDisabilities.aspx>); Article 5 of the Employment Equality Directive states: 'In order to guarantee compliance with the principle of equal treatment in relation to persons with disabilities, reasonable accommodation shall be provided. This means that employers shall take appropriate measures, where needed in a particular case, to enable a person with a disability to have access to, participate in, or advance in employment, or to undergo training, unless such measures would impose a disproportionate burden on the employer. This burden shall not be disproportionate when it is sufficiently remedied by measures existing within the framework of the disability policy of the Member State concerned' (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32000L0078&from=EN>); The Commission's website states: 'Reasonable accommodation is any change to a job or a work environment that is needed to enable a person with a disability to apply, to perform and to advance in job functions, or undertake training' (<https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=147>).



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		<p>The Commission also agrees that the challenges raised in the resolution deserve policy attention, i.e. labour status, employment and working conditions, access to social protection and access to collective representation and bargaining of platform workers. Looking at ways how to improve the labour conditions of platform workers is a key political priority for the new Commission, as stated by the President-elect Ursula von der Leyen in her Political Guidelines.</p>		<p><a href="#">Europe for just Ttransition</a>, the Commission stated that it 'will organise a Platform Work Summit to discuss priority issues and possible solutions including for example employment status, working conditions and access to social employment status, working conditions and access to social protection of platform workers, access to collective representation and bargaining, as well as cross-border aspects of platform work.' In <a href="#">the Letter of intent of Commission President Ursula von der Leyen</a>, annexed to the State of the Union, published in September 2020, the initiative to improve the working conditions of people working in the platform economy is one of the key new initiatives for 2021. Between June and September 2021, the Commission launched a second-stage <a href="#">consultation</a> of social partners on how to improve the working conditions for people working through digital labour platforms.</p> <p>On 9 December 2021, the Commission presented a package of measures to improve the working conditions of people working through digital labour platforms. The proposed measures include the <a href="#">communication</a> 'Better working conditions for a stronger social Europe: harnessing the full benefits of digitalisation for the future of work' and a <a href="#">proposed directive</a>. The proposal seeks, inter alia, to ensure that people working through digital labour platforms are granted the legal employment status that corresponds to their actual work arrangements. In relation to data access, the proposal intends to bring more transparency around platforms by clarifying existing obligations to declare work to national authorities and asking platforms to make key information about their activities and the people who work through them available to national authorities. In addition, the</p>	

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				Commission launched a public consultation on <a href="#">draft guidelines on the application of EU competition law to collective agreements of solo self-employed people</a> , i.e. people who work completely on their own and do not employ others. The draft guidelines aim to bring legal certainty and make sure that EU competition law does not stand in the way of certain solo self-employed people's efforts to improve collectively their working conditions, including remuneration, in cases where they are in a relatively weak position, for example where they face a significant imbalance in bargaining power.	
12)	19. Agrees with the Commission that timely efforts are needed to address digitalisation, that the EU as a whole must speed up the process, and that Union, Member State and regional policies should be better aligned, public and private resources should be pooled to increase investment and stronger synergies should be developed in the digital economy and society; stresses the need to ensure the effective and equitable digital transformation of services and that no one is left behind; emphasises that digital literacy programmes should address issues of privacy and data protection;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
13)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide incentives and maintain technical assistance with a view to increasing opportunities to promote decent work for young people through employment programmes, support for young entrepreneurs via EntreComp, high-quality apprenticeship programmes, and language and vocational training, including through school curricula in the Member States, in	In accordance with the principle on Active support to employment, enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Commission promotes actions dedicated to young people in order to facilitate the transition from education to work and to foster fair and well-functioning labour markets. The actions support the implementation of tailor-made employment services and innovative forms of work that ensure quality working conditions, notably for youth and unemployed.		In July 2020, the Commission proposed the <a href="#">youth employment support</a> package including four strands to provide a bridge to jobs for the next generation:  1) A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on a bridge to jobs to reinforce the 2013 <a href="#">youth guarantee</a> (see <a href="#">Council recommendation</a> of October 2020). The recommendation keeps the pledge that if young people aged between 15 and 29 years sign up to the youth guarantee, they will receive an offer of	

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	<p>close cooperation with the entrepreneur and research community and other relevant stakeholders;<sup>i</sup></p>	<p>More specifically, the Commission launched the action Targeted Mobility Scheme (TMS), financed under the EaSI Programme, aimed to ensure the continuity of development of “Your First Eures Job” (YFEJ) and “Reactivate”. The TMS helps the target groups (young people aged 18-35 and jobseekers 35+) find a job, traineeship or apprenticeship in another EU/ EEA country. The initiatives include direct financial support to contribute to the costs borne for interview trips, relocation, language courses and recognition of qualifications. With a view to offering quality work opportunities and employment services, enhancing skills and employability of job/traineeship/apprenticeship seekers, it is important that the each project coordinator play its role in the implementation of the TMS projects in order to achieve the requested results.</p> <p>Since its launch in 2013, 314 organisations, social partners, chambers, VET schools, companies and other stakeholders have joined the European Alliance for Apprenticeships. They have pledged almost 907 000 apprenticeships and learning opportunities. According to the latest survey (2019) to which 103 stakeholders responded, more than 220 000 apprenticeship places were created in the period 2017-2018 by the survey respondents. Building on the joint work of the social partners, the Council adopted in 2018 the Recommendation on a European Framework for Quality and Effective Apprenticeships, whose implementation is supported by the Commission through the Apprenticeship Support Services.</p> <p>Work on implementation of the Riga priorities for vocational education and training (endorsed at a meeting</p>		<p>employment, education, apprenticeship or training within four months. ‘Bridge to Jobs’ is intended to be more inclusive to avoid any forms of discrimination, with a wider outreach to more vulnerable groups, such as youth of racial and ethnic minorities, young people with disabilities, or young people living in some rural, remote or disadvantaged urban areas. It aims to link in with the needs of companies, providing the skills required - in particular those for the green and digital transitions - and short preparatory courses; and it will provide tailored counselling, guidance and mentoring.</p> <p>2) A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on vocational education and training (see <a href="#">Council recommendation</a> of November 2020) which aims to make systems more modern, attractive, flexible and fit for the digital and green economy. More agile, learner-centred vocational education and training should prepare young people for their first jobs and gives more adults opportunities to enhance or change their careers. It intends to help vocational education and training providers to become <a href="#">centres of vocational excellence</a> (CoVEs), while supporting diversity and inclusiveness. The CoVEs will be implemented and supported through the Erasmus programme in the period 2021-2027.</p> <p>3) A renewed <a href="#">European alliance for apprenticeships</a>, intended to promote national coalitions, support SMEs and reinforce the involvement of social partners: trade unions and employers’ organisations. The goal is to sustain the apprenticeship offers to ensure that apprentices trained today will be highly skilled workers in a few years’ time.</p> <p>4) Additional measures to support youth employment including employment and start-up incentives in the short term, and capacity building, young entrepreneur</p>	

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		<p>hosted by the Latvian Presidency on 22 June 2015) is ongoing, together with the Member States, social partners, VET providers and other stakeholders. The Commission has also launched a new initiative for the establishment of European Platforms of ‘Centres of Vocational Excellence’, which will be implemented and supported through the Erasmus programme in the period 2021-2027. These platforms will bring together local and regional partners from education, business, and research, as well regional authorities and development agencies, to co-create local ‘skills ecosystems’ and the second call for piloting this action under the current Erasmus programme has just been published with a budget of EUR 20 million.</p>		<p>networks and inter-company training centres in the medium term.</p> <p>With NextGenerationEU and the MFF 2021-2027, the Commission proposed EU financing opportunities for youth employment. According to the Commission, at least €22 billion should be spent on youth employment support.</p>	
14)	<p>25. Urges the Commission to enhance the CSRs for eurozone members by creating a matrix framework where social policies related to the European Pillar of Social Rights, such as inclusive access to education, health, nutrition, employment and housing, and the preservation of social rights, are analysed by social segment, for example children, young people, older people, minorities, migrants and people with disabilities, thereby creating a much more accurate image of the economic and social health of the Member States, and to examine the possible extension of this new component of the CSRs to non-Eurozone members;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to define a European sustainability strategy to overcome social, economic and climate</p>	<p>The euro area recommendations already strengthen the framework for the CSRs addressed to individual Member States. By setting up the reform priorities for the euro area ahead of the CSRs, they give a common vision on which are the main challenges for euro area Member States. The 2019 Euro Area Recommendation includes a specific recommendation dedicated solely to employment and social aspects.</p> <p>From the start delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights has been conceived as a shared political commitment and responsibility, with EU institutions, Member States, public authorities, social partners and civil society all having a crucial role to play, in line with their competences. The Commission has shown its readiness to turn words into deeds, through various legislative and non-legislative initiatives, the European Semester and EU funding. The level of ambition remains high, with a range of new initiatives and an action plan to implement the Pillar announced by President-elect Ursula von der Leyen in her Political Guidelines, reflecting the Commission’s</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>With a view to monitoring social policies by category and in line with the European pillar of social rights, as requested by the EP, the Commission referred to the new social scoreboard to monitor progress of pillar-relevant outcomes and policies, and to its yearly and multi-annual assessments showing how country specific recommendations (CSR) relate to the pillar principles. According to the Commission, this analysis and the recitals underpinning the CSRs already provide information on which social segment is most affected by a certain issue (implying that no additional action was needed as the EP request is covered by the work done under the social scoreboard).</p> <p>As to new legislative initiatives to reinforce social rights and the announcements made by then</p>	

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	<p>challenges; calls on the Commission and the Member States to reinforce social rights by proposing legislation, including financial instruments where appropriate and following review, to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights within the limits of their respective competences as laid down in the Treaties;</p>	<p>commitment to social progress and upward convergence in the EU, in full respect of Member States' competences.</p> <p>Concerning the monitoring of social policies by category and by Pillar principle, the Commission uses the new Social Scoreboard to monitor progress of Pillar-relevant outcomes and policies, and more generally produces a yearly and multi-annual assessment showing how CSRs relate to which Pillar principles. This analysis and the recitals underpinning the CSRs already contain provide information on which social segment is most affected by a certain issue.</p> <p>The Commission is committed to delivering the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including in the areas of social, economic and environmental challenges. In particular, the President-elect announced in her programme that she will refocus the European Semester into an instrument that integrates the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals requires social fairness going hand in hand with environmental sustainability. A majority of the SDGs fall within the sphere of social policy and mirror the ambitions of heads of state and government when proclaiming the European Pillar of Social Rights in 2017. At the EU level, the European Pillar of Social Rights provides the guiding framework for the implementation of the SDGs in the social arena.</p> <p>Finally, the EU-level must act where appropriate and in full respect of the principle of subsidiarity and in respect of national practices. To this end, the President-elect has announced her intention to propose new legislative initiatives in a number of relevant areas, including for</p>		<p>President-elect Ursula von der Leyen (including on minimum wage, the creation of a child guarantee, a new anti-discrimination legislation and a European green deal), the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> on minimum wages (October 2020) and a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a European child guarantee (March 2021).</p> <p>However, in relation to new anti-discrimination legislation, no such initiatives have been presented by the Commission (at time of writing in December 2021), and none are foreseen under the Commission work programme for 2022. It should be noted that the Commission's <a href="#">proposal</a> for a directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, presented in 2008, has been blocked in the Council for years.</p>	

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		example on minimum wage (principle 6 of the Pillar), on the creation of a child guarantee (principle 11), a new anti-discrimination legislation and a European Green Deal.			
15)	28. Urges the Commission and the Member States to take the necessary steps to reduce poverty, including in-work poverty and poverty experienced by vulnerable groups; underlines the need to eradicate child poverty;	<p>Combatting poverty and social exclusion is a key priority for the EU, as highlighted in the EU2020 Strategy and its target to lift 20 million people out of poverty by 2020. By 2018, 7.9 million had been moved out of the risk poverty and social exclusion compared to 2008 (compared to 2012 when the risk of poverty and social exclusion had reached a peak, the decline even amounts to 14.9 million). Integrated approaches to active inclusion, combining adequate income support with activation measures and access to enabling services, are the core of the active inclusion recommendation adopted by the Commission in 2008. The Commission monitors the progress in the Member States in implementing the active inclusion strategy within the European Semester. In 2019, many Member States received country-specific recommendations in the area of social inclusion and social benefits (BG, EE, EL, ES, FI, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, PT, RO, SK) and in the area of active labour market policies (BE, BG, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, HR, HU, IE, IT, SI).</p> <p>The EU budget provides significant financial support to fight poverty and exclusion through the European Social Fund (ESF), as well as the other European Structural and Investment Funds and the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD). Over the period 2014-20, Member States were required to spend at least 20% of their ESF amounts for this purpose (FEAD also provides targeted assistance to those most in need). For the 2021-27 period, the Commission has proposed to increase the ESF+ amount dedication to poverty and social exclusion to 25%.</p>		<p>Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, published in March 2021, the Commission aims at reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030, out of which five million should be children. As regards child poverty, the Commission states that ‘The focus on children will allow not only to provide them with access to new opportunities but will also contribute to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, preventing that they become adults at risk of poverty or social exclusion and thus producing long-term systemic effects.’</p> <p>In this context, the Commission commits to support targeted national measures and investments to address poverty, inequalities and social exclusion among children. This will be achieved through policy guidance, including related country-specific recommendations, in order to strengthen employment and social policies, investment in social services and social infrastructure, and making the best use of EU funding. With a view to reducing poverty and promoting social inclusion in the EU, the Commission acknowledges the importance of minimum income schemes, access to affordable housing and to essential services of sufficient quality (such as water, sanitation, healthcare, energy, transport, financial services and digital communications). Under the action plan, it therefore announced several initiatives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Q1 2021, an EU strategy on the rights of the child and a Council recommendation establishing a</li> </ul>	

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		<p>Social protection and inclusion are also at the heart of the European Pillar of Social Rights. In the context of the Political Guidelines of President-elect Ursula von der Leyen for the next Commission 2019-2024 and notably the focus on an economy that works for people by reconciling the social and the market dimensions, and striving for more social fairness and prosperity an action plan to implement the principles of the Pillar is foreseen.</p>		<p>European child guarantee (to ensure that children at risk of poverty and social exclusion have effective access to key services such as healthcare and education); see the <a href="#">EU strategy on the rights of the child</a>, adopted in March 2021, and the <a href="#">European child guarantee</a>, adopted by Council in June 2021;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A Council recommendation on minimum income in 2022 to effectively support and complement the policies of Member States (announced in Commission work programme 2022 for Q3);</li> <li>- In Q2 2021, a European platform on combatting homelessness to support Member States, cities and service providers in sharing best practices and identifying efficient and innovative approaches; see <a href="#">platform</a> launched in June 2021;</li> <li>- In Q2 2021, guidance on public procurement of innovation and on socially responsible public procurement;</li> <li>- In 2022, an EU report on access to essential services.</li> </ul> <p>In May 2018, the Commission submitted a proposal for a regulation on the European social fund plus (ESF+), the EU's main instrument for investing in people.</p> <p>For the 2021-2027 period, the Commission suggested to increase the ESF+ amount dedicated to poverty and social exclusion to 25%. The ESF+, with €88 billion, will continue to be the EU's main instrument to support the implementation of the social pillar and achieve the three EU headline targets (including on poverty reduction). In line with the initial Commission proposal, the <a href="#">ESF+ regulation</a>, adopted in June 2021, provides that at least 25% of the ESF+ resources at national level should be spent to combat poverty and social exclusion, out of which Member States most affected by child poverty should invest at least 5% in</p>	

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	<p>Underlines the need to eradicate child poverty and calls on the Commission to propose legislation for the implementation of a European Child Guarantee;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Urges the Commission and the Member States to promote a rights-based anti-poverty strategy based on integrated active inclusion, combining the implementation of fundamental social rights, high-quality services and jobs with fair living wages;</p>			<p>measures combating child poverty. All others should equally allocate appropriate amounts to implement the child guarantee. In addition, all Member States will need to dedicate at least 3% of their ESF+ share to fight material deprivation.</p> <p>As mentioned, the Commission adopted an <a href="#">EU strategy on the rights of the child</a> in March 2021.</p> <p>An <a href="#">European child guarantee</a>, proposed by the Commission also in March 2021, was adopted by the Council in June 2021.</p> <p>No further/ specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	30. Calls on the Commission to put forward a legal instrument to ensure that every worker in the Union has a fair minimum wage, which can be set according to national traditions, or through collective agreements or legal provisions;	<p>In line with Principle 6 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Commission believes that minimum wages should be set in such a way to be fair for all workers, and allow them to enjoy a decent standard of living while safeguarding employment and incentives to work.</p> <p>In her Political Guidelines for the next Commission, President-elect Ursula von der Leyen stated: <i>'I will propose a legal instrument to ensure that every worker in our Union has a fair minimum wage. This should allow for a decent living wherever they work. Minimum wages should be set according to national traditions, through collective agreements or legal provisions. I am a firm believer in the value of social dialogue between employers and unions, the people who know their sector and their region the best'</i>. Subsequently, in his mission letter, Commissioner-designate Nicolas Schmit, has been tasked <i>'to put forward a legal instrument to ensure that every worker in our Union has a fair minimum wage'</i>. This mission letter also recalls that minimum wages <i>'can be set through collective agreements or legal provisions, depending on each country's traditions'</i>.</p> <p>An EU initiative on fair minimum wages would respect subsidiarity, national diversities, the competence of the Member States and the autonomy and collective freedom of social partners, and not seek to harmonise minimum wages, nor their setting mechanisms. Minimum wages would continue to be set through collective agreements or legal provisions, in line with national traditions and practice.</p> <p>With a view to supporting structural reforms and convergence towards the best performers in the context of the European Semester, a benchmarking exercise on</p>		On 28 October 2020, the Commission introduced a proposal for a <a href="#">directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union</a> .	

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		<p>minimum wages has been launched. The aim is to establish a broad framework by which policies and outcomes related to statutory minimum wages can be compared across the EU. The framework is now being discussed with the Member States.</p>			
17)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make better use of the European Semester to monitor and support progress on housing affordability and homelessness; calls on the Commission to propose a European Framework for Social and Affordable housing for the efficient coordination of Member State policies;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that investment in affordable and adequate housing is a key component of social investment. The 2019 “Employment and Social Developments in Europe” Report dedicated a chapter to this important challenge.</p> <p>Moreover, in the 2019 Country Reports, investment needs in the field of housing were identified in a number of Member States and were marked as funding priorities for the period 2021-2027. The Commission will continue to monitor housing affordability and access to housing through the European Semester and to give policy guidance to the Member States.</p> <p>Moreover, social housing will be supported in the frame of the 2021-2027 Invest EU programme, which foresees a specific policy window for social investment and skills, with a EU budgetary guarantee of EUR 4 billion. This policy window includes investment in social infrastructure, such as social and student housing.</p>		<p>It is difficult to assess whether the Commission has ‘made better use of the European Semester to monitor and support progress on housing affordability and homelessness’, as requested by the EP.</p> <p>However, under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission stated that: ‘Access to affordable housing is an increasing concern in many Member States, regions and cities. Homelessness is increasing in most Member States. While policies to end homelessness can only be successful through a tailored local or regional approach, many stakeholders have called for a European impetus to end homelessness across the EU by 2030.</p> <p>Moreover, energy poverty affects nearly 34 million Europeans who are unable to afford keeping their homes warm, pointing to the lack of access to affordable quality housing for many families. The implementation of the Green Deal, through the <a href="#">renovation wave initiative</a>, the <a href="#">Commission recommendation on energy Poverty</a>, the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a recast of the energy efficiency directive and the steer and guidance for local action by the <a href="#">EU energy poverty observatory</a>, will contribute to alleviate energy poverty and increase the quality of housing, in particular for medium and low-income households.’ The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan also included an ‘Affordable Housing Initiative’, to be put</p>	

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				<p>forward by the Commission in Q2 2021 (which was presented in October 2021).</p> <p>As part of the renovation wave strategy, the <a href="#">affordable housing initiative</a> intends to make sure social and affordable housing facilities also benefit from the renovation wave. It will guarantee local social housing projects' access to necessary technical and innovation capacity and project support by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Piloting 100 lighthouse renovation districts with a smart neighbourhood approach focused on liveability and innovation, also providing blueprints for replication;</li> <li>- Mobilising cross-sectoral project partnerships and linking them to local actors, such as social economy, SMEs, local authorities, housing associations and civil society;</li> <li>- Promoting efficient access and use of innovative processes such as circular and modular building as well as social innovation and engagement models to empower residents in the renovation process;</li> </ul>	
18)	35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop specific measures to follow up on the European Framework for Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing and the EU-Compass for Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing;	<p>Good mental health is crucial for people's well-being and for Europe's economy. The importance of promoting mental health has been prominently underlined in the Health at a Glance: Europe 2018 report in the State of Health in the EU cycle.</p> <p>The Commission has already taken and supported many actions on mental health in the past decade. The Steering Group on Promotion and Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases is the central mechanism to support Member States' health objectives. In 2019, this Steering Group has set mental health as a priority for the identification of best practices and implementable</p>		<p>It is difficult to assess whether the action taken by the Commission further to the adoption of the <a href="#">European framework for action on mental health and wellbeing</a> in 2016 and the <a href="#">EU-Compass for action on mental health and wellbeing</a> corresponds to Parliament's request 'to develop specific measures to follow-up on the Framework and EU-Compass'.</p> <p>Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission stated that 'An update of the EU's occupational safety and health strategic framework is required due to the rapid technological and societal changes. The pandemic underlined that adequate health and safety measures are indispensable. The acceleration of digitalisation is</p>	

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		<p>research. Consequently, a marketplace workshop showcasing such mental health practices to Member States' representatives took place at the Commission's Joint Research Centre in Ispra in May 2019. This included practices collected via the EU-Compass. For 2020, it is foreseen that EU funding can be used for scaling up several of the highest ranked approaches focusing on promoting mental health and preventing mental ill health.</p> <p>Mental health and well-being are cross-cutting issues that are also dealt with by other sectors. The principle of 'Health in all Policies' can demonstrate very beneficial results here, also building on the European Pillar of Social Rights and other specific instruments that are already in place. The new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 is expected to allow better coordination of all health-related investment, as the Commission strives for more coherence and synergies between the different EU Programmes and funds.</p>		<p>transforming the very notion of a work environment, the nature and content of work performed, working-time arrangements and workplace relationships. In this context, psychosocial and organisational risk factors may give rise to higher levels of work-related stress, poor mental health as well as ergonomic and safety risks. This is especially challenging for micro enterprises and SMEs.'</p> <p>In the action plan, the Commission announced its intention to present, in Q2 2021, a new occupational safety and health strategic framework 2021-2027, to update protection standards for workers and tackle traditional and new work-related risks. The <a href="#">framework</a> was adopted in June 2021. It takes a tripartite approach — involving EU institutions, Member States, social partners and other stakeholders — and focuses on three key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anticipating and managing change in the context of green, digital and demographic transitions;</li> <li>2. Improving the prevention of work-related accidents and diseases, and striving towards a Vision Zero approach to work-related deaths;</li> <li>3. Increasing preparedness to respond to current and future health crises.</li> </ol> <p>In terms of promoting health (including mental health) and ensuring access to healthcare, the Commission, in its European pillar of social rights action plan, also stated that 'Reforms and investments in health systems are required to increase their resilience and capacity to manage current and future crises, to reinforce primary health care and mental health, and to improve access to quality healthcare for all and reduce social, territorial and economic inequalities in health. The Commission supports Member States in</p>	

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				these efforts by providing evidence based information and sharing best practices to strengthen health systems.'	
19)	36. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle any misuse, fraud and corruption relating to Union funds;	<p>The Commission's proposals for the next long term budget and in particular cohesion policy funding are closely aligned with EU objectives, including with the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals. The link of the EU funds with the European Semester ensures the translation of the broader EU policy objectives to the Member State level, including regional level, through the Semester country-specific recommendations and the identified policy and investment challenges.</p> <p>As Member States are primarily responsible for the sound management of EU funds and, consequently, for preventing and detecting fraud, the Commission is and will continue to actively assist them by providing guidance, specific trainings and sharing good practices as well as a fraud risk assessment tool. Moreover, Article 125(4)(c) of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) outlines that the Managing Authorities must put in place effective and proportionate anti-fraud measures taking into account the risks identified. Under Article 142, the Commission may suspend payments in case there is a serious deficiency in the effective functioning of the management and control system of the operational programme or if expenditure in a statement of expenditure is linked to an irregularity having serious financial consequences, which has not been corrected. Finally, if the irregularity or deficiency continues, the Commission can make financial corrections. Similar provisions are contained in the proposal for 2021-2027. Therefore, the CPR for both the current and next</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request and will continue to do so in the future.	

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		programming period include strong provisions for the Member States and the Commission to tackle any misuse, fraud and corruption relating to Union funds.			

## 4.1.13.2. EMPL Resolution 2: EP resolution of 22 October 2020 on the employment and social policies of the euro area 2020

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<b>The employment and social policies of the euro area 2020</b>	22/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0284</a> <a href="#">2020/2079(INI)</a> <b>EMPL</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)9</a>	Final reply (SP) received 5 March 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission to develop a political strategy to replace Europe 2020 which aims to eradicate poverty, bringing together key instruments such as the European Green Deal, the European Pillar of Social Rights and the European Semester with a longer-term vision of an economy of well-being and the sustainability of our environment and social models, in line with the UN SDGs;	Europe's new growth strategy is the European Green Deal, with the overarching target to make Europe climate-neutral by 2050. The twin transition of the green and the digital transformation has to happen in a just and inclusive way. The Commission put this at the heart of its actions, including through the Communication "A Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions" and the Just Transition Mechanism; both presented on 14 January 2020. The National Energy and Climate Plans not only accelerate the modernisation of our economy and drive innovation but also contribute to a fair transition and help create long-term, skilled green jobs. With the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), Member States have the opportunity to frontload reforms and investments to create jobs, boost skills and promote economic and social resilience, creating the basis for a sustainable and future-proof recovery. This was underlined in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021. The "up-skill and re-skill" flagship initiative proposed by the Commission in the context of the Facility provides a unique opportunity for Member States to invest in people and provide them with the necessary skills needed for the green and digital transition.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  - Several communications: a European green deal, 'A Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions' along with the just transition mechanism; the recovery and resilience facility, UN Sustainable Development Goals.  It should be noted that the Commission, on 14 December 2021, presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality. The proposal intends to offer guidance to Member States on how to put the right policies and actions in place and how to make full use of the funding options available to achieve a fair and inclusive transition. In particular, the Commission proposes measures that provide targeted support to people, households, sectors and regions that are most affected. Member States are encouraged to act in four policy areas: 1) Active support to quality employment; 2) Equal access to quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning; 3) Fair tax-benefit and social protection systems; and 4) Access to affordable essential services and housing.	

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		<p>In the social domain, the Commission will come forward with an Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights in early 2021. The Pillar as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are fully integrated into the European Semester.</p>		<p>In March 2021, the Commission presented the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> as the Commission's contribution to the Social Summit in Porto on 7-8 May 2021. The Porto Social Summit was intended to rally forces to renew, at the highest political level, the commitment to implement the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights</a>.</p>	
2)	<p>5. [...] and calls on the Member States and the Commission to boost investment in response to the health crisis, especially investment in education, social and healthcare systems; points out that the European Semester still lacks an agenda to monitor and address the increase of inequalities in Europe;</p>	<p>Mitigating the social impact of the crisis and creating employment are among the objectives of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, and the national Recovery and Resilience Plans of Member States should aim at strengthening social resilience and social cohesion and convergence. Along these lines, it is important that Member States use the RRF for investments in human capital and have an inclusive approach towards using all talents and skills. In addition, the Facility sets out the need to pursue reforms that enable education, social and healthcare systems to improve their performance, increase their resilience to future economic shocks and adapt to future challenges, particularly green and digital transitions and the needs of growing economic sectors.</p> <p>The Employment Guidelines and the proposal for the Joint Employment Report 2021 identify priorities for investments, combined with reforms, in the employment and social policy field.</p> <p>Finally, the European Skills Agenda sets out a series of actions that will help steer the investment in people and their skills for a sustainable recovery and ensure that the right to training and lifelong learning, enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights, becomes a reality all across Europe. The Commission Communication on Achieving the European</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- recovery and resilience facility - <a href="#">RRF</a>, 2020 <a href="#">Employment guidelines</a> and 2021 <a href="#">joint report on the application of the employment equality directive and the racial equality directive</a>, 2021 <a href="#">Commission communication on achieving the European education area by 2025</a> and the 2020 <a href="#">European skills agenda</a>).</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as</p>	



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	<p>5. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to better assess the distributional impact of public policies, and the imbalances in terms of income and wealth distribution, also through individual in-depth review (IDR) reports if these imbalances are detected, as a way to link economic coordination with employment and social performance;</p> <p>5. [...] calls on the Commission to study which should be the most accurate indicators of economic inequality, and to monitor the evolution of inequalities;</p>	<p>Education Area by 2025 proposes to intensify work on investment in education.</p> <p>The Commission is committed to carrying out comprehensive assessments of public policies, closely monitoring their economic, social, and environmental impact, both in terms of aggregate and distributional effects.</p> <p>Such assessments fall under the scope of the integrated surveillance carried out under the European Semester. Here, in-depth assessments can be made when warranted on specific subjects, including in the context of the Commission's Employment and Social Developments in Europe (ESDE) reviews.</p> <p>The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 puts sustainability and wellbeing at its core, by articulating a growth strategy that relies on the four complementary dimensions of prosperity, fairness, stability, and sustainability. These remain the guiding principles for the national Recovery and Resilience Plans currently under preparation by Member States.</p> <p>The Social Scoreboard, which accompanies the European Pillar of Social Rights, already contains a (headline) indicator on income inequality. The Commission will reflect on possible future developments of the Social Scoreboard in the context of the European Semester and the Action Plan implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights.</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- Better assessment of distributional impact of public policies (as, according to the Commission, this aspect is already covered by its assessments of economic, social and environmental impact of public policies carried out under the European Semester).</p> <p>Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, the Commission proposed three EU headline targets to be achieved by 2030 in the areas of employment, skills and social protection. These targets should allow to measure and monitor progress towards the commitments included in the pillar. The action plan, in Annex 2, contains a revised social scoreboard with, inter alia, new indicators to measure and monitor the evolution of income inequalities ('income quintile ratio' as a new headline indicator; 'income share of the bottom 40% earners' as a secondary indicator').</p>	
3)	<p>8. Welcomes the Commission's SURE proposal as an emergency measure to support Member States' short-time work schemes for the COVID-19 crisis, and, as a result, to increase the chances of companies obtaining the liquidity necessary</p>	<p>The SURE instrument is temporary and limited to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. It will provide up to EUR 100 billion in loans to the Member States affected by the coronavirus outbreak. The purpose is to finance short-time work schemes, other similar measures, notably for the self-employed, and, to a</p>		<p>With the publication of the <a href="#">European Commission's work programme 2020</a>, on 29 January 2020, the Commission announced its intention to put forward a proposal for a European unemployment reinsurance scheme (EUBRS). The work programme estimated that</p>	

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	<p>for resuming economic activity and safeguarding jobs; takes note of the temporary nature of the instrument; invites the Commission, therefore, to examine the possibility of a permanent special instrument to be activated – upon request by Member States – in case of any unexpected crisis that leads to a steady rise in expenditure for short-time work schemes and similar measures;</p>	<p>more limited extent, ancillary health related expenses. The Council has already approved a total of EUR 87.9 billion in financial support to 17 Member States, based on proposals from the Commission. The emergency SURE has been established without prejudice to the possible subsequent establishment of a permanent instrument, in line with the President of the Commission's Political Guidelines. Any decision on a permanent scheme should take into account the experience derived from the implementation of the SURE. The SURE Regulation envisages that the Commission issues every six months a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Financial Committee and the Employment Committee on the use of the financial assistance and the continuation of the exceptional occurrences that justify the application of the SURE Regulation.</p>		<p>this would be introduced in the fourth quarter of 2020 (legislative, including an impact assessment). Furthermore, in the beginning of April 2020 as part of the comprehensive economic response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Commission proposed <a href="#">temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency</a> (SURE). The SURE instrument is the emergency operationalisation of the EUBRS and is specifically designed to respond immediately to the challenges presented by the coronavirus pandemic. While the SURE instrument as such in no way precludes the establishment of a future permanent EUBRS, the Commission has, as of December 2021, not presented any proposal for such a permanent scheme so far. Under the European pillar of social rights action plan adopted in March 2021, the Commission only presented a new instrument for job creation and job transition from hard-hit sectors to expanding ones ('Effective Active Support to Employment - <a href="#">EASE</a>'). Moreover, no proposal for a permanent EUBRS is foreseen under the <a href="#">European Commission's work programme for 2022</a>, adopted on 19 October 2021. However, in its reply the Commission does not exclude a future proposal on a permanent scheme either (by stating that any decision on a permanent scheme should take into account the experience derived from the implementation of SURE and, in particular, the regular Commission reports, to be issued every six months). Because of a general character of the promise, it is therefore at present unclear if and when the Commission will come up with a proposal.</p>	
4)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that financial assistance is only provided to undertakings not registered in the</p>	<p>The Commission has taken a clear stance against international tax avoidance and evasion in recent years through its External Strategy for Effective Taxation as well as its recent</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

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	<p>countries listed in Annex 1 of the Council conclusions on the revised EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes; calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that beneficiaries comply with the fundamental values enshrined in the Treaties, and that companies receiving public financial support protect workers, guarantee decent working conditions, respect trade unions and applicable collective agreements, pay their share of taxes, and refrain from share buy backs or paying out bonuses to management or dividends to shareholders;</p>	<p>Communication to the European Parliament and Council on Tax Good Governance in the EU and beyond<sup>8</sup>. In addition, the Commission has recently adopted a Recommendation<sup>9</sup> to make state financial support to undertakings in the Union conditional on the absence of links to non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes.</p> <p>Under Article 155 of the Financial Regulation, the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions is linked to EU funding in the context of financial instruments and budgetary guarantee. Similar provisions are included in the Regulations and Decisions on the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) and the External Lending Mandate (ELM). EU funds implemented through financial instruments and budgetary guarantees cannot be used in or channelled through entities in listed countries. Direct investment in these countries (i.e. funding for projects on the ground) is allowed in order to preserve development and sustainability objectives.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (external strategy for effective taxation, communication on tax good governance in the EU and beyond).</p>	
5)	<p>11. Emphasises the central role of the Social Scoreboard in the European Semester; calls on the Commission to reinforce the scoreboard, reflecting all 20 principles of the EPSR, and to develop social targets, including on poverty reduction, as well as a method to integrate the social aspects of the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors; stresses the importance of ex ante evaluations as well as</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention paragraph 11, the Commission, however, in its reply on paragraph 5, announces its intention to reflect on possible future developments of the Social Scoreboard in the context of the European Semester and the Action Plan implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights.</p>		<p>Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, presented in March 2021, the Commission proposed three EU headline targets to be achieved by 2030 in the areas of employment, skills and social protection. The action plan, in Annex 2, contains a revised social scoreboard.</p>	

<sup>8</sup> COM(2020) 313 final

<sup>9</sup> C(2020)4885, 14.07.2020

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	thorough ex post evaluations of National Reform Programmes;				
6)	<p>13. Notes with great concern the high level of youth unemployment in a number of Member States, and the fragility of young workers' employment contracts, particularly in sectors seriously impacted by COVID-19; calls on the Member States and the Commission to take appropriate measures to tackle youth unemployment, making full use of current and new financial instruments such as the Youth Guarantee and Erasmus+;</p>	<p>The Commission has adopted the Youth Employment Support package on 1 July 2020. The package contained two proposals for Council Recommendations: on a reinforced Youth Guarantee and on a modernised vocational education and training - a renewed impetus for apprenticeships and additional measures supporting youth employment. The accompanying Commission Communication "Youth Employment Support: a Bridge to Jobs for the Next Generation" provides concrete links with the available EU budget, urging Member States to make full and optimal use of all funding instruments.</p> <p>The Council Recommendation on the reinforced Youth Guarantee was adopted on 30 October 2020. The recommendation has a strong focus on quality improvements. Tailored, individualised approaches (the cornerstone of the reinforced Youth Guarantee) aim to improve the quality of the Youth Guarantee's outcome (an appropriate offer) and impact (a stable labour market integration).</p> <p>The Commission has responded to the issue of decent remuneration in its reply to the dedicated European Parliament resolution on reinforcing the Youth Guarantee of 8 October 2020. The recent Commission proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union may also be particularly beneficial for young people and women, who are more likely to be minimum wage earners than average workers.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- Youth employment support package of 1 July 2020 including a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation to reinforce the 2013 <a href="#">youth Guarantee</a>, a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on vocational education and training, a renewed <a href="#">European alliance for apprenticeships</a>, and a <a href="#">proposal</a> on minimum wages).</p>	

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7)	<p>14. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that the COVID-19 pandemic does not worsen the position of those groups furthest from the labour market, such as informal carers, people with long-term illnesses, disabilities, health problems or complex chronic diseases, migrants and refugees, and people from ethnic and religious minorities;</p>	<p>Disadvantaged groups must receive particular attention. Among others, persons with disabilities have been disproportionately affected by the COVID pandemic. The forthcoming Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will reflect on this through the actions taken to promote the economic and social inclusion of persons with disabilities, as well as advance in the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (See also remarks to paragraph 37).</p> <p>Enhancing access to services will be reflected in a number of the Commission's upcoming initiatives and work-streams, such as the mentioned strategy and the new Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion for people with a migrant background<sup>10</sup>.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- 2021 <a href="#">strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a>, 2020 <a href="#">action plan on integration and inclusion</a>.</p> <p>It should be mentioned that the Commission, in its European pillar of social rights action plan, set the headline target of at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 in employment by 2030. To reach this target, the EU must, according to the Commission, strive to 1) at least halve the gender employment gap compared to 2019; 2) increase the provision of formal early childhood education and care (ECEC); and 3) decrease the rate of young people neither in employment, nor in education or training (NEETs) aged 15—29 from 12.6% (2019) to 9%.</p> <p>In the action plan, the Commission also stated that 'Making sure other under-represented groups – e.g. older people, low skilled people, persons with disabilities, those living in rural and remote areas, LGBTIQ people, Roma people and other ethnic or racial minorities particularly at risk of exclusion or discrimination as well as those with a migrant background – participate in the labour market to the maximum of their capacity will also contribute to a more inclusive employment growth. People currently discouraged from actively seeking employment must be encouraged to participate in the labour market for</p>	

<sup>10</sup> See also the responses to paragraphs 26 and 28 related to addressing inequalities, non-discrimination, and support to different vulnerable groups.

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				it to rebound quickly. As working lives are extended across the EU due to ageing and policy reforms, the current statistical notion of ‘working age population’ from 20 to 64 warrants examination. The Commission will undertake analytical and statistical work in cooperation with Member States with a view to adjust the current indicator at the occasion of the review of this Action Plan.’	
8)	15. Stresses that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a key role in sustainable and inclusive development, economic growth and job creation in the EU; calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen their support for SMEs and their workers in the resumption of economic activity and the transition towards a more digital and greener economy;	<p>The SME strategy published in March 2020 dedicates one of its three pillars to capacity-building and support for the transition to sustainability and digitalisation. Its ultimate objective is to unleash the power of Europe’s SMEs of all kinds, to lead the twin transitions, and to considerably increase the number of SMEs engaging in sustainable business practices, as well as the number of SMEs employing digital technologies.</p> <p>Actions under this pillar span from the provision of dedicated sustainability advisors and other sustainability services by the Enterprise Europe Network to the support in digitalisation from the network of 240 Digital Innovation Hubs. The measures also target SME employees – for instance through the Digital Crash courses for SME employees, the Digital Volunteers Programme allowing young skilled people and experienced seniors to share their digital competence with traditional businesses, or the interlink between SME intermediaries (such as clusters like Enterprise Europe Network and European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre) to help upskill staff of SMEs in the area of sustainability.</p> <p>Cohesion policy will remain a major source of financial and innovation support to SMEs across Europe, helping Member States to incentivise digitalisation, greening and</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (see <a href="#">SME Strategy</a> ).	

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		modernisation with the next generation of regional development funding 2021-2027.			
9)	<p>18 [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to support capacity building of the social partners, including through the ESF+ in order to strengthen trade union density, social dialogue, collective bargaining, and the involvement of workers in company matters, and to respect collective agreements in public procurement;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and Member States to also ensure that the social partners are fully involved in policy-making, including the European Semester;</p>	<p>In its proposal for the ESF+ Regulation, the Commission included an obligation for all Member States to allocate an appropriate amount of their ESF+ resources under shared management in each programme for the capacity building of social partners and civil society organisations.</p> <p>The Commission proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union requires that, in the performance of public procurement and concession contracts, economic operators (including the subcontracting chain thereafter) respect the applicable collectively agreed wages and statutory minimum wages where they exist.</p> <p>The Commission consults social partners on new policy initiatives through formal consultations based on Article 154 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) (e.g. minimum wage) and dedicated hearings (e.g. in 2020 on the Skills Strategy, the new Youth Strategy, binding pay transparency measures, a sustainable mobility strategy, the Child Guarantee). Since 2015, in line with the Employment Guidelines, European and national social partners are consulted at key milestones of the European Semester. In addition, in its 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, the Commission urged Member States to engage in a broad policy dialogue with social partners and other relevant stakeholders to prepare their Recovery and Resilience Plans.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- A proposal for the ESF+ regulation related to capacity building of the social partners and the 2021 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy related to the involvement/consultation of social partners in policy-making.</p>	

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10)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission to identify barriers to social dialogue within the EU, and to present a European framework for minimum wages to eliminate in-work poverty in line with national traditions and with due respect for the autonomy of national social partners and well-functioning collective bargaining models;</p> <p>Asks the Commission, in this regard, to study how to identify what a living wage could encompass, and how it should be measured, which could serve as a reference tool for the social partners;</p>	<p>On 28 October 2020, the Commission adopted a proposal for a directive on Adequate Minimum Wages in the EU, to ensure that workers can enjoy a decent living wherever they work, in full respect of national competences and traditions and of social partners' autonomy and collective bargaining freedom. The proposal recognises the role of well-functioning social dialogue and collective bargaining for adequate minimum wage protection, both in countries where statutory minimum wages exist and are set by law, and in those where minimum wage protection is provided by collectively agreed wages.</p> <p>The Commission proposal aims to promote collective bargaining on wages in all Member States. The countries with a statutory minimum wage are required to put in place the conditions for statutory minimum wages to be adequate, including not only stable and clear criteria and timely updates, but also an effective involvement of social partners in minimum wage setting. In order to monitor the evolution of the situation in Member States, the directive calls for effective data collection and monitoring systems to be put in place, including on collective bargaining coverage.</p> <p>To guide the assessment of statutory minimum wage adequacy, the proposal asks Member States to use indicators such as those commonly used at international level. The concept of living wages is complex to both develop and implement on a cross-country basis; there is no EU definition of a living wage.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">proposal</a> on minimum wages).</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission (as Commission appears sceptical about the concept of living wages).</p>	



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11)	<p>21. Calls on the Commission to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the working and employment conditions of frontline and essential workers, platform workers, non-standard workers and workers in precarious forms of employment, identifying the causes of their precarious situation, to present a European regulatory framework with clear and simple guidelines to ensure adequate working hours, decent working conditions for all workers, rights and universal access to social protection, and to strengthen collective bargaining coverage, combat precarious contracts, bogus self-employment, zero-hour contracts and the improper use of non-standard contracts; calls on the Commission to set strict limits on subcontracting practices, and improve social protection standards;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission [...] to provide guidelines for testing the employment status of independent contractors so as to combat bogus self-employment;</p>	<p>As announced in the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission is preparing an initiative to improve the working conditions of platform workers, aiming to ensure dignified, transparent and predictable working conditions and adequate social protection for platform work. This initiative will be subject to a formal consultation of the European social partners on the direction of possible EU action. In March 2020, the Commission published <a href="#">a study on the working conditions of platform workers</a>.</p> <p>The Commission has also recently published an Inception Impact Assessment on an initiative about <a href="#">collective bargaining of self-employed</a>. The objective of the initiative is to ensure that EU competition law does not stand in the way of the improvement of working conditions through collective agreements for solo self-employed in the platform economy, or possibly, beyond, where they choose to conclude such agreements, while guaranteeing that consumers and SMEs continue to benefit from competitive prices and innovative business models.</p> <p>Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the EU, which will be implemented by August 2022, creates new rights for protection for non-standard workers and those in precarious forms of employment. This includes not only information rights about their employment relationship but also new material rights, such as the right to compensation, if called to a work assignment that is cancelled at the last minute. The impact assessment<sup>11</sup> underpinning the Commission's proposal contained a detailed assessment of working conditions and</p>		<p>Apart from the initiative to improve the working conditions of platform workers (see <a href="#">proposed directive</a>), no further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- A <a href="#">proposal</a> on minimum wages, and <a href="#">Directive 2019/1152</a> on transparent and predictable working conditions in the EU, to be implemented by August 2022.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (guidance to Member States on how to ensure adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed included in the <a href="#">Council recommendation on access to social protection for all</a>).</p>	

<sup>11</sup> SWD(2017)478

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		<p>vulnerabilities of workers. The Commission continues to monitor the implementation of Directive 2003/88/EC on working time, in regular dialogue with the Member State authorities, and will publish a report on the Member States' implementation of the directive in 2022.</p> <p>The Council Recommendation on access to social protection for all provides guidance to Member States on how to ensure adequate social protection for workers and the self-employed. The Commission is supporting the Member States in this endeavour by facilitating mutual learning and strengthening the statistical and analytical base.</p>			
12)	23. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to propose an EU teleworking agenda, including a legislative framework to ensure decent working conditions including respect for working hours, leave, work-life balance and the right to disconnect;	<p>Future reflections on making work regulations fit for the digital age will have to take into account the role of social partners and the importance of implementing measures at company and sectoral level. Social partners already reached a Framework Agreement on Telework in 2002 and a new one on Digitalisation in June 2020.</p> <p>Digitalisation can help both women and men to better reconcile work and private life, if it is combined with care infrastructure in a life course perspective. The Commission's on-going work on the Action Plan to implement the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights is expected to contribute to developing and expanding care infrastructure in the EU. The Commission will continue supporting the Member States' work on improving the availability and affordability of quality care services for children and other dependents through investments from the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the InvestEU programme, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development as well as the Recovery and Resilience Facility in line with country specific recommendations (CSRs) issued in 2019 and 2020. As</p>		<p>It is difficult to tell at this moment in time whether the Commission will comply with Parliament's request (to propose an EU teleworking agenda, including a legislative framework to ensure decent working conditions), as the Commission, on the one hand, seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commission work to implement the social pillar, see 2020 <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>; Commission support to Member States to improve availability and affordability of care services for children and other dependents under cohesion and other EU funds; and the planned revision of Barcelona targets on early childhood education and care in line with the EU gender equality strategy 2020-2025).</li> <li>- On the other hand, the reply does not exclude a future proposal on telework.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>announced in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020–2025, the Commission will propose to revise the Barcelona targets to ensure further upwards convergence among the Member States of the availability of early childhood education and care and monitor the implementation of the Work-Life Balance Directive.</p>		<p>Moreover, under the European pillar of social rights action plan, the Commission states (in the context of telework and, in particular, the EP Resolution on the right to disconnect) that 'Any Commission proposal for a legislative act related to the right to disconnect must be subject under Article 154 TFEU to consultation of the EU social partners, who may decide to act by means of agreements. The Commission invites social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect. The Commission will assess existing practices and rules related to the right to disconnect and will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices. The future implementation report of the Working Time Directive will also provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time.' The Commission would therefore 'ensure an appropriate follow-up to the European Parliament Resolution'.</p> <p>It should also be noted that under the Commission work programme 2022 (<a href="#">CWP 2022</a>), the Commission announced, for Q3 2022, a European care strategy (including a 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).</p> <p>In terms of availability of affordable and high quality early childhood education, the Commission, in its European pillar of social rights action plan, states that 'On average, the EU has reached the 2002 Barcelona</p>	

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				target of 33% of children below the age of 3 in early childhood education and care (35.5% at EU-27 level in 2019) and the target of 90% of children from 3 to primary school going age (90% at EU-27 level in 2019). Significant gaps remain with many Member States not having reached this level, in particular for children from lower income households or for the youngest group of children. A revision of the Barcelona targets will aim at fostering upward convergence across Member States, and hence improve female labour market participation.'	
13)	<p>24. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen the portability of rights and ensure fair and just working conditions for mobile, cross-border and seasonal workers in the EU [...]</p> <p>[...] asks the Commission, therefore, to put forward, following a proper impact assessment, a proposal for a digital EU social security number which also has the potential of establishing a control mechanism for both individuals and relevant authorities to ensure that social security is paid in accordance with obligations;</p>	<p>The Commission is currently exploring different technical and policy options for a possible initiative to digitise the cross-border verification of social security coverage and address challenges in citizens' identification for social security coordination purposes. The aim would be to improve the portability of social security rights and simplify mobile people's interactions with administrations, health care providers and labour inspectorates, while contributing to reducing the risk of errors and fraud. Under EU law, mobile and seasonal workers have the right to equal treatment with national workers regarding any conditions of work and employment. This includes legislation on health and safety at work and it applies to all workers, independently of their nationality. The employers must assess all possible risks at work – including new ones – and put in place adequate preventive and protective measures.</p> <p>In the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Commission published several guidelines, including those concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers and those covering the seasonal workers in the EU. The initiatives focus on free and fair movement of workers but also aim to ensure equal treatment, social rights, health and safety, access to public</p>		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will come up with an initiative to digitise the cross-border verification of social security coverage and address challenges in citizens' identification for social security coordination purposes (in order to improve the portability of social rights, as requested by the EP).	

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		<p>services and decent housing for the most vulnerable categories of mobile workers. The European Agency for Health and Safety at Work has published guidance addressing COVID-19 at the workplace as well as on the return to work.</p> <p>For posted workers in the context of the provision of cross-border services, subcontracting liability had to be introduced according to Article 12 of Enforcement Directive on Posting of Workers (2014/67/EU). For third-country national seasonal workers, Article 17(3) of the Seasonal Workers Directive (2014/36/EU) provides that Member States may hold main contractors and intermediate subcontractors liable to pay compensations or back payments or subject them to sanctions, if the directive is infringed. In 2021, the Commission will launch a study that will look at the situation of posted workers in subcontracting chains.</p>			
14)	<p>25. [...] calls on the Commission to present as soon as possible a new Strategic Framework for Health and Safety, a directive on work-related stress and musculoskeletal disorders, a directive on mental well-being at the workplace, and an EU mental health strategy in order to protect all workers at the workplace;</p>	<p>The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, in close coordination with the Commission, is playing an essential role in improving health and safety at work in the EU.</p> <p>Following the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission will come forward with a new EU strategic framework on health and safety at work. The roadmap for the initiative includes a public consultation (launched on 7 December 2020), as well as a Commission adoption by the second quarter 2021. Important topics such as work-related stress, musculoskeletal disorders and mental well-being and health at the workplace will be carefully considered in the preparation of the Strategic Framework.</p> <p>Investments in occupational health and safety improve job quality and the wellbeing of workers, and contribute to the productivity and competitiveness of the European economy.</p>		<p>On 28 June 2021, the Commission presented a <a href="#">communication</a> entitled 'EU strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 - Occupational safety and health in a changing world of work'.</p>	

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		This is clearly reflected both in the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020 <sup>12</sup> and in the Commission Communication “Safer and Healthier Work for All - Modernisation of the EU Occupational Safety and Health Legislation and Policy” <sup>13</sup> .			
15)	26. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle inequalities and fight discrimination;	<p>The objectives set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in terms of employment, education and skills, working conditions, fighting poverty and inequality, and promoting equal opportunities and social inclusion while leaving no one behind are being pursued through the European Pillar of Social Rights. As indicated in other paragraphs, the Commission will table an Action Plan to implement the Pillar in early 2021.</p> <p>EU policies on education and skills support the right to education, training and lifelong learning enshrined in the Pillar’s first principle. The Commission Communications on achieving a European Education area<sup>14</sup> and on a European Skills Agenda on sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience<sup>15</sup> provide the framework to create a culture of lifelong learning in Europe and promote innovative and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning for all.</p> <p>NextGenerationEU funding will need to ensure social resilience in line with the Pillar principles by addressing the relevant country-specific challenges. The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) will continue to support employment,</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- See in particular European pillar of social rights; communication on achieving a European education area; communication on a European skills agenda and Council recommendation on vocational education and training.</p> <p>- In March 2021, the Commission presented the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> to implement the pillar.</p>	

<sup>12</sup> COM(2014) 332 final

<sup>13</sup> COM(2017) 12 final

<sup>14</sup> COM(2020) 625

<sup>15</sup> COM(2020) 274

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		<p>education and social inclusion, especially of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>The recently adopted Council Recommendation on vocational education and training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience<sup>16</sup> advises Member States to ensure that VET programmes are inclusive and accessible for vulnerable groups including through digital learning platforms.</p>			
16)	<p>27. Calls on the Commission to meet international legal obligations in relation to children’s rights that Member States (as well as the EU as a whole in the case of some rights) are committed to upholding; calls on the Commission to present an EU child guarantee in 2020; calls for making use of all opportunities in the 2021-2027 MFF for investing in children to be taken up, and for its funds to be deployed to develop the potential added value of the EU child guarantee when combating poverty as well as harmful negative trends related to demographic change in Europe [...]</p>	<p>All EU Member States have ratified the Declaration on the Rights of the Child. Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union guarantee the protection of children’s rights. Specific legislation to protect young workers’ rights<sup>17</sup> and to combat the sexual abuse and exploitation of children<sup>18</sup> is already in place. In addition, children’s rights are taken into account in other instruments, such as in the context of the free movement of workers<sup>19</sup>, anti-trafficking<sup>20</sup> and most recently in the New Pact for Migration. The Commission Work Programme 2021 envisages the adoption of further proposals in this area, including a Recommendation for a European Child’s Guarantee, legislation to effectively tackle child sexual abuse online and an EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, in line with President von der Leyen’s Political</p>		<p>While the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request, it also announces several new initiatives in line with the CWP 2021 (including a recommendation for a European child guarantee, legislation to effectively tackle child sexual abuse online and an EU strategy on the rights of the child).</p> <p>In March 2021, the Commission indeed presented a new <a href="#">EU strategy on the rights of the child</a> and a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation establishing a European child guarantee (which was adopted by Council in June 2021, see <a href="#">final recommendation</a>). As to legislation to effectively tackle child sexual abuse, the Commission, in its communication presenting the new EU strategy for a more effective fight against</p>	

<sup>16</sup> COM(2020) 275

<sup>17</sup> Council Directive 94/33/EC

<sup>18</sup> Directive 2011/93/EU

<sup>19</sup> Such as Directive 2004/38/EC, Regulation 883/2004, Regulation 987/2007

<sup>20</sup> Directive 2011/36/EU

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		<p>Guidelines, the EU and its Member States are promoting the eradication of child labour globally.</p> <p>The revised ESF+ proposal of the Commission includes a new thematic concentration requirement whereby all Member States should allocate at least 5% of their ESF+ resources under shared management to address child poverty and to ensure that all children have an adequate starting point in life; negotiations between co-legislators are ongoing.</p>		<p>child sexual abuse, announced a series of measures to tackle child sexual abuse online, including new legislation.</p> <p>On 10 September 2020, the Commission presented a first legislative proposal, containing an interim regulation allowing number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail, messaging services and internet telephony, to derogate from the privacy rules contained in the ePrivacy Directive to enable them to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse material online on a voluntary basis. The act was adopted on 14 July 2021 and entered into force on 02 August 2021. It is limited until 3 August 2024. The Commission is now working on permanent rules, which are intended to replace the interim regulation. The respective proposal was expected to be published in the second quarter of 2021, but has, as of December 2021, not been published so far. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and enters into force before the expiry date of the temporary regulation, it shall repeal the temporary regulation.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	<p>28. Calls on the Commission to present as swiftly as possible an EU child guarantee building on the three pillar approach of the Council recommendation of 2013 on investing in children, as well as a rights-based, comprehensive and integrated anti-poverty strategy with a designated poverty reduction target, and an EU framework on national homelessness strategies by adopting the 'Housing First' principle, as well as a post 2020 EU Roma Strategic Framework with concrete objectives and national funding; calls on the Commission to also conduct a comparative study on the different minimum income schemes in the Member States, which provide a social protection floor and safety net for those in need, and to highlight best practice cases with a view to presenting a framework in this regard;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply on paragraphs 28, 30, 33:</p> <p>The Commission is advancing with a number of policy initiatives in the areas of poverty and social exclusion and equality.</p> <p>In September 2020, the Commission adopted the EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025 (COM(2020) 565 final). It sets out a series of measures to step up action, to help lift voices of people with a minority racial or ethnic background, and to bring together actors at all levels in a common endeavour to build a life free from racism and discrimination for all.</p> <p>In October 2020, the Commission adopted a new EU Roma Strategic Framework for equality, inclusion and participation, followed by the adoption of an LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 in November.</p> <p>The Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights as well as the European Child Guarantee are planned for adoption in early 2021.</p>		<p>While the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025, EU Roma Strategic Framework for equality, inclusion and participation, LGBTIQ Equality Strategy).</p> <p>It also announces an action plan to implement the European pillar of social rights, a European child guarantee, a reflection on an update of the existing EU policy framework related to minimum income, the launch of a European platform on combatting homelessness, complemented by a housing exclusion policy toolkit, as well as a report on the application of the Race and Employment Equality Directives (2000/43 and 2000/78). No specific action is proposed in relation to a comprehensive and integrated anti-poverty strategy.</p> <p>As of December 2021, a <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, a <a href="#">European child guarantee</a> and a <a href="#">joint report on the application of the employment equality directive and the racial equality directive</a> have indeed been adopted. In June 2021, the <a href="#">European platform on combatting homelessness</a> was</p>	

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18)	30. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to collect better and more harmonised data on homelessness, and to mainstream homelessness in all relevant policies;	<p>With regard to minimum income, in October the Council invited the Commission to initiate an update of the existing policy framework at EU level. The Commission is reflecting on the most appropriate way to take forward this request, taking also account of the views expressed by other stakeholders.</p> <p>Next year, the Commission will launch a European Platform on Combatting Homelessness, with the aim of supporting Member States, cities and service providers in adopting good practices and giving recognition to efficient and innovative approaches. It will be complemented by a housing exclusion policy toolkit, which will analyse challenges, measures and ways to monitor progress.</p> <p>In 2021, the Commission will issue a report on the application of the Race and Employment Equality Directives (2000/43 and 2000/78). This will cover, among others, challenges relating to awareness raising, enforcement and effective enjoyment of the rights deriving from these directives.</p>		launched. Under the European pillar of social rights action plan, the Commission aims at reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030, out of which five million should be children. In addition, the Commission announces its intention to present a proposal for a Council recommendation on minimum income to effectively support and complement the policies of Member States (announced in Q3 in CWP 2022).	

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19)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to put forward specific proposals to ensure a just transition in terms of improving the energy efficiency of housing, and to adequately address the problem of energy poverty in relation to the objectives and principles of the Green Compact;	<p>The recently adopted Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty provides guidance for improved measurement and understanding of energy poverty in the EU. This is complemented with the Member States' National Energy and Climate Plans.</p> <p>The recommendation further asks Member States for the following: (i) to develop a systematic approach to energy policy with the aim of sharing the benefits with all sections of society, particularly those most in need; (ii) to produce integrated policy solutions as part of energy and social policy, especially in housing, and to assess the distributional effects of the energy transition in the national context; and (iii) to define and implement policies that address associated concerns and tackle energy poverty. Finally, it promotes sharing of best practices and calls upon Member States to take full advantage of the potential to deploy Union funding programmes, including cohesion policy, to tackle energy poverty. The Renovation Wave Strategy<sup>21</sup> is designed to ensure that EU national, regional and local interventions use renovation as a lever to address energy poverty and access to healthy housing for all households.</p> <p>Other initiatives to assist Member States in taking stock and identifying segments in need are the EU Building Stock Observatory, the EU Energy Poverty Observatory, the Horizon Europe Mission on Cities and the EU Covenant of Mayors</p>		<p>While the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (see <a href="#">Commission recommendation on energy poverty</a>), it also announced several additional measures.</p> <p>It should be noted that under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission stated that: '[...] energy poverty affects nearly 34 million Europeans who are unable to afford keeping their homes warm, pointing to the lack of access to affordable quality housing for many families. The implementation of the Green Deal, through the <a href="#">Renovation Wave Initiative</a>, the <a href="#">Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty</a>, the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the steer and guidance for local action by the <a href="#">EU Energy Poverty Observatory</a>, will contribute to alleviate energy poverty and increase the quality of housing, in particular for medium and low-income households.' Moreover, the <a href="#">Affordable Housing Initiative</a>, presented in October 2020, intends to make sure social and affordable housing facilities also benefit from the renovation wave. In June 2021, the Commission also adopted a <a href="#">communication</a> on 'A long-term Vision for the EU's Rural Areas - Towards</p>	

<sup>21</sup> COM(2020) 662 final

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		<p>Office (itself part of the global network of the Covenant of Mayors). Moreover, the Commission has published a Recommendation for Member States on tackling energy poverty, including measures that relate directly to energy efficiency.</p> <p>“Renovate” is one of the seven ‘European flagships’ highlighted in the Commission’s Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 for funding under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. It aims at improving the energy and resource efficiency of public and private buildings, with the target of doubling the renovation rate and the fostering of deep renovation by 2025. In this context, funding can help to enhance energy efficiency in social housing and address energy poverty.</p> <p>The Commission will launch an Affordable Housing Initiative for 100 lighthouse projects and will examine whether and how the EU budget resources alongside EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) revenues could be used to fund national energy efficiency and savings schemes targeting lower-income population.</p> <p>To address the specific challenges in rural and remote locations, the Commission will come forward with a Communication on the Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas in 2021.</p>		<p>stronger, connected, resilient and prosperous rural areas by 2040’.</p> <p>It should be noted that energy poverty is also addressed in the Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, presented in December 2021.</p>	
20)	32. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to promote entrepreneurship among women, and facilitate access to financing for them [...]	As indicated in the Political Guidelines, the Commission will table a proposal to introduce binding pay transparency measures. The proposal will fully respect the autonomy of national social partners.		While the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (gender equality strategy 2020-2025, EU SME strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe), it also announces a proposal on binding pay transparency. In March 2021, the Commission	

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		<p>The Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 provides a comprehensive framework to strengthen gender equality in the EU, including through the EU budget and all its relevant spending programmes. Funding under the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and NextGenerationEU is expected to support actions promoting women's labour market participation and work-life balance, invest in care facilities, support female entrepreneurship, combat gender segregation in certain professions and address the imbalanced representation of girls and boys in some sectors of education and training. It is envisaged to provide dedicated funding for projects carried out by civil society organisations and public institutions.</p> <p>Based on the needs expressed by women entrepreneurs, the Commission has encouraged networking and exchanges of good practices through the online platform WEgate, which has continued to support women entrepreneurs during Covid-19 times.</p> <p>The EU SME Strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe aims at supporting SMEs and thus women and men entrepreneurs in the transition to sustainability and digitalisation, reducing regulatory burden, and improving their opportunities to access markets and finance. In accordance with the Commission Gender Equality Strategy 2020–2025, the SME Strategy argues that educational and upskilling activities are essential for all SME managers and employees, with a particular focus on empowering women and girls to be founders and improving the gender balance among those creating and managing businesses.</p>		<p>presented its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a directive 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.</p>	
21)	33. [...] calls on the Commission to present a communication on guidelines to prevent labour market segregation of minorities, including	Consolidated reply on paragraphs 28, 30, 33:		On 19 March 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">report</a> on the application of Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal	

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	<p>ethnic minorities, as well as on standards for discrimination-free recruitment policies for Member States and employers, including recommendations for the adoption of equality plans at company level and in sectoral collective agreements and the establishment of diversity task forces in the workplace, which should tackle stereotypes, prejudice and negative attitudes, and prevent discrimination in recruitment, promotion, pay and access to training [...]</p>	<p>In September 2020, the Commission adopted the EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025 (COM(2020) 565 final). It sets out a series of measures to step up action, to help lift voices of people with a minority racial or ethnic background, and to bring together actors at all levels in a common endeavour to build a life free from racism and discrimination for all.</p> <p>In October 2020, the Commission adopted a new EU Roma Strategic Framework for equality, inclusion and participation, followed by the adoption of an LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 in November.</p> <p>The Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights as well as the European Child Guarantee are planned for adoption in early 2021.</p> <p>With regard to minimum income, in October the Council invited the Commission to initiate an update of the existing policy framework at EU level. The Commission is reflecting on the most appropriate way to take forward this request, taking also account of the views expressed by other stakeholders.</p> <p>Next year, the Commission will launch a European Platform on Combatting Homelessness, with the aim of supporting Member States, cities and service providers in adopting good practices and giving recognition to efficient and innovative approaches. It will be complemented by a housing exclusion policy toolkit, which will analyse challenges, measures and ways to monitor progress.</p> <p>In 2021, the Commission will issue a report on the application of the Race and Employment Equality Directives (2000/43 and 2000/78). This will cover, among others, challenges relating to</p>		<p>treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin ('the Racial Equality Directive') and of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation ('the Employment Equality Directive').</p>	

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		awareness raising, enforcement and effective enjoyment of the rights deriving from these directives.			
22)	37. Points out that the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the living standards of people with disabilities; calls on the Commission to put forward a comprehensive and long-term post-2020 EU Disability Strategy based on consultation of persons with disabilities and their representative family members or organisations; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take crisis-mitigation measures in line with the UN CRPD in order to ensure the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, their full and effective participation and inclusion in society, and their equal opportunities and non-discriminatory access to goods, services and leisure activities; calls on the Commission and the Member States to also step up efforts to secure the access to the labour market for people with disabilities by removing barriers, harnessing the opportunities digital work offers and creating incentives for their employment	<p>The Commission is preparing an ambitious European Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030. The preparation of the Strategy has been shaped by intensive rounds of consultations with relevant stakeholders, including persons with disabilities and their representative organisations. Their input, as well as the conclusions of the independent evaluation of the current European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 will be duly reflected in the future Strategy.</p> <p>The forthcoming Strategy will cover actions to enhance the inclusion of people with disabilities in the labour market and all spheres of society and advance the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which the EU is a party.</p>		In addition to the presentation of a new strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities, no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, the new strategy covers the EP request. The Commission indeed adopted, in March 2021, the <a href="#">strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a> .	
23)	38. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their efforts to invest in high-quality education, vocational education and training with tailored support, strengthening requalification and retraining measures, in particular the acquisition of digital skills, and to promote lifelong learning, in order to allow the	The European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience from 1 July 2020 proposes 12 concrete actions to support Member States in their efforts. Skills are also central to the European response to the Covid-19 crisis with the "NextGenerationEU" budget and the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. The Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 encourages the Member		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European skills agenda, Council recommendation on vocational education and	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>workforce to adapt to changing labour market requirements;</p>	<p>States to consider reforms and investments in education, training and skills in their Recovery and Resilience Plans, notably under the flagship “Reskill and Upskill” in line with the country specific recommendations (CSRs) they have received in 2019 and 2020.</p> <p>The recently adopted Council Recommendation on vocational education and training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience, sets the broad modernisation framework of a future-proof, excellent and inclusive vocational education and training, which supports the recovery and successfully drives forward the digital and green transitions.</p> <p>In February 2019 the Commission published a <a href="#">report taking stock of the implementation progress</a> of the Council Recommendation on <a href="#">Upskilling Pathways: New Opportunities for Adults</a><sup>22</sup>. Based on the report, in June 2019 the Council gave new political impetus to upskilling pathways through specific <a href="#">Council Conclusions</a><sup>23</sup>, calling upon Member States to put in place sustainable long-term measures for adult upskilling and reskilling.</p> <p>Among the 12 actions in the Communication on a European Skills Agenda on sustainable competitiveness, social fairness</p>		<p>training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience).</p> <p>On 10 December 2021, the Commission put forward proposals for a Council recommendations on individual learning accounts and on micro-credentials, as announced in the <a href="#">skills agenda</a> and in the <a href="#">European education area communication</a> of 2020.</p> <p>As indicated on the <a href="#">website</a> of the Commission’s directorate general on employment, the success of both the digital and green transitions depends on workers with the right skills. The Covid-19 pandemic further accelerated the need for reskilling and upskilling of workforce to adapt to the changing labour market and meet demand in different sectors. However, too few people participate in regular learning activities after their initial education and training. A certain level of digital skills is, for example, required in over 90% of current jobs and in nearly all sectors, yet only 56% of adults had basic digital skills in 2019. Accordingly, the proposal on individual learning accounts aims to ensure that everyone has access to relevant training opportunities that are tailored to their needs, throughout life and independently of whether currently employed or not. As to micro-credentials, they certify the learning outcomes following a small learning experience (e.g. a</p>	

<sup>22</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/implementation-report-upskilling-pathways\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/implementation-report-upskilling-pathways_en)

<sup>23</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0605\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52019XG0605(01))



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	38. [...] calls on the Commission to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the driving factors behind early school leaving, including its social aspects, and based on this present a proposal for tackling the problem;	<p>and resilience<sup>24</sup> is a proposal to explore the opportunity for a European initiative on individual learning accounts and assess how related enabling services and factors, such as guidance and leave provisions, might contribute to allow everyone to participate in lifelong skills development.</p> <p>The Employment Guidelines 2020 call on Member States to reduce the number of young people leaving school early, and ‘early leavers from education and training’ is one of the headline indicators of the Social Scoreboard. The Commission recalls the numerous activities developed on this specific issue within the Education and Training 2020 cooperation framework as a follow-up to the 2011 Council Recommendation on policies to reduce early school leaving. Several studies and research activities have been funded, including through the Horizon 2020 programme. The Commission <a href="#">Communication on achieving a European Education Area by 2025</a><sup>25</sup> envisages a ‘Pathways to School Success’ initiative. It will have a special focus on groups with a</p>		<p>short course or training). The proposal seeks to make micro-credentials work across institutions, businesses, sectors and borders, helping people develop the knowledge, skills and competences they need for their personal and professional development. It should be noted that equal access to quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning is also addressed in the Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council recommendation on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality, presented in December 2021.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (employment guidelines 2020, social scoreboard, communication on achieving a European education area by 2025).</p>	

<sup>24</sup> COM(2020) 274 final

<sup>25</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_20\\_1743](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_1743)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		disadvantaged background and who are more at risk of underachievement and early school leaving.			
25)	42. [...] calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to tackle inequalities in health between and within EU Member States, to develop common indicators and methodologies to monitor health and the performance of healthcare systems with a view to reducing inequalities, identifying and prioritising areas in need of improvement and increased funding;	Through the European Semester, the Commission calls on the Member States to introduce country-specific reforms in their healthcare systems, and it provides funds to support the implementation of these reforms. Furthermore, the Recovery and Resilience Facility offers financial support and an unprecedented opportunity for Member States to carry out structural reforms supported by investments, aiming at, amongst others, enhancing the preparedness and resilience		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (recovery and resilience facility, state of health in the EU cycle, joint action on health Inequalities).  In 2021, the Commission indeed published the <a href="#">report</a> developed with the <a href="#">Healthcare Systems Performance</a>	

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		<p>of their national health systems and ensuring equal access to affordable and quality health care.</p> <p>The State of Health in the EU cycle is a two-year initiative undertaken by the European Commission that provides policy makers, interest groups, and health practitioners with factual, comparative data and insights into health and health systems in EU countries. It provides a framework of indicators used to inform policies at European and national level. Furthermore, the on-going Joint Action on Health Inequalities provides support to Member States to develop strategies addressing health inequalities and improving the metrics to capture better health inequalities.</p> <p>In the beginning of 2021, the Commission will publish a report developed with the Healthcare Systems Performance Assessment Group, which will propose better tools to measure the effectiveness of health coverage taking into account personal characteristics of patients.</p> <p>Finally, the European Pillar of Social Rights and the forthcoming Action Plan will also continue playing a crucial role in fostering access to healthcare in the EU.</p>		<p><a href="#">Assessment Group</a> proposing tools to measure the effectiveness of health coverage.</p>	

### 4.1.13.3. EMPL Resolution 3: EP resolution of 17 December 2020 on a strong social Europe for Just Transitions

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>A strong social Europe for Just Transitions</b>	17/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0371/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2084(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 June 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	<p>9. [...] invites the Commission to carefully evaluate the performance of this temporary instrument and examine the possible introduction of a permanent special instrument in this respect, to be activated – upon request by Member States – in case of any unexpected crisis that leads to a steady rise in expenditure for short-time work schemes and similar measures;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that financial assistance is provided only to undertakings that are not registered in the countries listed in the common EU list of third-country jurisdictions for tax purposes or in Annex 1 of the Council conclusions on the revised EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that beneficiaries comply with the fundamental values enshrined in the Treaties, and that companies receiving public financial</p>	<p>The Council Regulation (EU) 2020/672<sup>26</sup> sets out that the Commission issues every six months a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Financial Committee and the Employment Committee on the use of the financial assistance and the continuation of the exceptional occurrences that justify the application of the SURE Regulation. The first bi-annual report is scheduled for end of March 2021. A proper evaluation of the instrument can only take place ex post, and with the benefit of hindsight regarding the final impact of SURE. Such an evaluation is included in the Social Pillar Action Plan.</p> <p>SURE provides financial assistance to Member States, not firms directly. It acts as a second line of defence to help Member States protect jobs and thus workers against the risk of unemployment and loss of income. It is non-intrusive, respecting Member States' competences regarding the design of social security systems.</p>			<p>On 22 March 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">first bi-annual report</a> on the implementation of SURE, confirming its success. A <a href="#">2nd bi-annual report</a> was published on 22 September 2021. As to a permanent special instrument, however, see below.</p>	

<sup>26</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32020R0672>

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	support protect workers, guarantee decent working conditions, respect trade unions and applicable collective agreements, pay their share of taxes, and refrain from share buybacks or paying out bonuses to management or dividends to shareholders; (...)				
2)	10. [...] Welcomes the announcement by the President of the European Commission proposing an EU Unemployment Benefit Reinsurance Scheme and urges the Commission to present its proposal;	The imminent priority is to combat the virus and its dire socio-economic effects and secure the recovery, while developing and implementing the new instruments established during the crisis, not least SURE and the Recovery and Resilience Facility. As a temporary instrument, SURE provides for an emergency operationalisation of mitigating unemployment risk in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p> <p>In the <a href="#">Commission's work programme 2020</a>, presented on 29 January 2020, the Commission announced its intention to put forward a proposal for a European unemployment reinsurance scheme (EUBRS). The work programme estimated that this would be introduced in the fourth quarter of 2020 (legislative, including an impact assessment). In the beginning of April 2020, as part of the comprehensive economic response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Commission proposed <a href="#">temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency</a> (SURE). The SURE instrument is the emergency operationalisation of the EUBRS and is specifically designed to respond immediately to the challenges presented by the coronavirus pandemic. While the SURE instrument as such in no way precludes the establishment of a future permanent EUBRS, the Commission has, as of December 2021, not presented any proposal for such a permanent scheme so far. Moreover, no proposal for a permanent EUBRS is foreseen under the <a href="#">Commission's work programme for 2022</a>, adopted on 19 October 2021. Under the European pillar of social rights action plan adopted in</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
				<p>March 2021, the Commission only presented a new instrument for job creation and job transition from hard-hit sectors to expanding ones ('Effective Active Support to Employment - <a href="#">EASE</a>').</p>	
3)	<p>11. [...] insists on increasing the amount put forward in May 2020 for the Just Transition Fund by the Commission in its amended proposal; calls for the fund to have sufficient financial means to support regions in transition and to ensure that new quality jobs are created and that social cohesion is the guiding principle for providing support under the fund; stresses that the revised European Globalisation Adjustment Fund is pivotal in supporting social plans for workers hit by restructuring, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to agree to a substantially increased budget for this instrument as part of the broader European Just Transition financial support;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (increasing budget for the Just Transition Fund and the Globalisation Adjustment Fund as part of the broader European Just Transition financial support)</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>12. Stresses the changes that just transition brings to the labour market and the distribution of the new green jobs;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop strategies to ensure women's access to new green jobs and to reduce the gender gap in employment in the renewable energy sector;</p>	<p>As part of the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025<sup>27</sup>, the Commission will enhance gender mainstreaming by systematically including a gender perspective in all stages of policy design in all EU policy areas, a potential particularly recognised in the green and digital transitions.</p> <p>The "Reskill and upskill" component<sup>28</sup> under the Recovery and Resilience Facility recognises that unprecedented investments in skills will be central to support the green and digital transitions. It calls on the Member States to pay special attention to disadvantaged groups, including women and young people entering the labour market, across all regions including in rural and remote areas prone to particular challenges.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">gender equality strategy 2020-2025</a>, "<a href="#">reskill and upskill</a>" under the recovery and resilience facility, <a href="#">recommendation on vocational education and training</a>, <a href="#">reinforced youth guarantee</a>).</p>	

<sup>27</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_en)

<sup>28</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/examples-component-reforms-and-investment-reskill-and-upskill\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/examples-component-reforms-and-investment-reskill-and-upskill_en)

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		<p>In December 2020, the Commission launched a study on employment of women in the energy sector. The purpose of the study will be notably to collect gender-disaggregated data on the employment and participation of women and men in the energy sector.</p> <p>Past editions of the EU Sustainable Energy Week (EUSEW) featured events dedicated to women in energy. In 2020, the Commission organised the first EUSEW Women in Energy Awards to promote the exceptional achievements of three energy professionals; the event included a high-level panel to highlight the issues around representation in the energy sector.</p> <p>The European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience<sup>29</sup> will help address horizontal segregation, stereotyping and gender gaps in education and training. To contribute to the required increase of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) graduates, the Commission will raise the attractiveness of STEM studies and careers, with focused actions to attract girls and women, and by encouraging a cross-disciplinary and innovative teaching and learning approach in schools, VET and higher education. The Council Recommendation on Vocational Education and Training<sup>30</sup> of 24 November 2020 will support improving gender balance in traditionally male or female-dominated professions, including in renewable energy, and address gender stereotypes. The reinforced</p>		<p>On 15 September 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">an ASSET study on collection of gender-disaggregated data on the employment and participation of women and men in the energy sector.</a></p>	

<sup>29</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1223>

<sup>30</sup> Council Recommendation of 24 November 2020 on vocational education and training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience (2020/C 417/01).



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		<p>Youth Guarantee<sup>31</sup> of 30 October 2020 will also specifically address women that are not in education, employment or training to ensure equal opportunities.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording ('the Commission will raise the attractiveness of STEM studies and careers') makes it unclear to what extent the action was carried out.</p>	
5)	<p>15. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to make the fight against youth unemployment a priority;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to put forward a legal framework for an effective and enforceable ban on such unpaid internships, traineeships and apprenticeships;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to paragraphs 15 and 21:</p> <p>The Council Recommendation on the reinforced Youth Guarantee was adopted on 30 October 2020<sup>32</sup>. The recommendation has a strong focus on quality improvements. Its aim is to help all young people under 30 in their school-to-work and early job-to-job transitions through tailored, individualised support measures, which are commensurate to the needs of the individual and the various obstacles that he or she may be experiencing. Tailored, individualised approaches (the cornerstone of the</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('to make the fight against youth unemployment a priority') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

<sup>31</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C\\_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC)

<sup>32</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C\\_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>reinforced Youth Guarantee) aim to improve the quality of the Youth Guarantee’s outcome (an appropriate offer) and impact (a stable labour market integration).</p> <p>As for traineeship remuneration, the Commission shares the European Parliament’s concern. Paying young people who are at work, also in the context of a traineeship, should be part of the social responsibility of companies. The upcoming European Parliament own-initiative report on quality traineeships in the EU may be an avenue for a collaborative effort among the Institutions. The Commission will examine it, also mindful of the recent developments such as the Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions, the Recommendation on Access to Social Protection for All and the proposal for a directive on Adequate Minimum Wages in the EU. Meanwhile, the Commission has responded more comprehensively to the issue of decent remuneration in its reply to the dedicated European Parliament resolution on reinforcing the Youth Guarantee of 8 October 2020.</p> <p>As part of the Pillar Action Plan, in 2022, the Commission will review in 2022 the Council Recommendation on the Quality Framework for Traineeships, notably as regards working conditions.</p>			
6)	21. Notes with great concern the high level of youth unemployment in a number of Member States and the fragility of young workers’	<p>Consolidated reply to paragraphs 15 and 21:</p> <p>The Council Recommendation on the reinforced Youth Guarantee was adopted on 30 October 2020<sup>33</sup>. The</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (‘to make the fight against youth unemployment a	

<sup>33</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C\\_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2020.372.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2020%3A372%3ATOC)

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	<p>employment contracts, particularly in sectors seriously impacted by COVID-19; calls for a reinforced Youth Guarantee Instrument with the objective of reducing long-term and youth unemployment by at least 50 % by 2030, also including criteria for quality job creation in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 8 of the UN's 2030 Agenda; believes it is time to make the Youth Guarantee both binding for all Member States and inclusive, including active outreach measures towards long-term NEETs and young persons from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds, such as young persons with disabilities and young Romani people;</p>	<p>recommendation has a strong focus on quality improvements. Its aim is to help all young people under 30 in their school-to-work and early job-to-job transitions through tailored, individualised support measures, which are commensurate to the needs of the individual and the various obstacles that he or she may be experiencing. Tailored, individualised approaches (the cornerstone of the reinforced Youth Guarantee) aim to improve the quality of the Youth Guarantee's outcome (an appropriate offer) and impact (a stable labour market integration).</p> <p>As for traineeship remuneration, the Commission shares the European Parliament's concern. Paying young people who are at work, also in the context of a traineeship, should be part of the social responsibility of companies. The upcoming European Parliament own-initiative report on quality traineeships in the EU may be an avenue for a collaborative effort among the Institutions. The Commission will examine it, also mindful of the recent developments such as the Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions, the Recommendation on Access to Adequate Minimum Wages in the EU. Meanwhile, the Commission has responded more comprehensively to the issue of decent remuneration in its reply to the dedicated European Parliament resolution on reinforcing the Youth Guarantee of 8 October 2020.</p> <p>As part of the Pillar Action Plan, in 2022, the Commission will review in 2022 the Council Recommendation on the Quality Framework for Traineeships, notably as regards working conditions.</p>		<p>priority') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">reinforced youth guarantee</a>).</p> <p>It should be noted also that under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>, presented by the Commission in March 2021 as a contribution to the Porto Social Summit, the Commission stated that 'The reinforced Youth Guarantee provides guidance towards a stable labour market integration with a focus on quality employment. This will be supported by NextGenerationEU and the MFF, mainly through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) with support from the RRF for eligible measures. The Commission reiterates its call to Member States to dedicate at least EUR 22 billion to youth employment support. Traineeships or internships allow to gain practical and first-hand experience. They are usefully facilitating young people's access to the labour market. Yet, this aim can only be achieved if traineeships are of good quality and apply fair working conditions.'</p> <p>Under the CWP 2022, presented on 19 October 2021, the Commission wishes to pay special attention to the younger generation (through notably a proposal for a 'European Year of Youth 2022', presented in October 2021, to honour young people, who have shown solidarity towards older generations and great resilience during the pandemic; the proposal's overall purpose is to reinforce EU, Member States' and regional and local authorities' efforts to support and engage with young people in a post-pandemic perspective; according to the political agreement of December 2021, €8 million will serve this purpose as top-up to the Erasmus+ and European Solidarity Corps programmes).</p>	

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				As part of the pillar action plan, in 2022, the Commission will review the Council recommendation on the quality framework for traineeships, notably as regards working conditions.	
7)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to actively tackle the digital divide in access to public services, many of which have been digitalised during COVID-19, by ensuring EU financial support for social innovation at local level for making public services more easily accessible, including capacity-building and the scaling up of innovative bottom-up initiatives for e-inclusion and data literacy, so as to ensure that all citizens have access to high-quality, accessible and user-friendly services of general interest;	<p>The Commission supports Member States in providing inclusive and human-centric digital public services. The eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020<sup>34</sup> emphasised that public administrations should design digital public services that are inclusive by default and cater for different needs such as those of the elderly and people with disabilities. In the 2017 Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment<sup>35</sup>, Member States and EFTA countries committed to take steps to increase the readiness of citizens to interact digitally with public administrations, to improve digital skills and to improve digital accessibility and user-friendliness of public services.</p> <p>The 2020 Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government<sup>36</sup> contains a key principle on Social participation and digital inclusion to shape the digital world and emphasises the pioneering role of the public sector in implementing and promoting this and other key principles for a human-centric digital transformation of our societies.</p> <p>Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Commission strongly encourages the Member States to put forward</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">eGovernment action plan 2016-2020</a> , <a href="#">2020 Berlin declaration on digital society and value-based digital government</a> , <a href="#">recovery and resilience facility</a> , <a href="#">annual sustainable growth strategy 2021</a> ).	

<sup>34</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0179>

<sup>35</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/ministerial-declaration-egovernment-tallinn-declaration>

<sup>36</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/berlin-declaration-digital-society-and-value-based-digital-government>

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		<p>investment and reform plans in 7 flagship areas, one of which (the flagship 'Modernise') addresses the digitalisation of public administration and services. The Member States' plans should allocate at least 20% of the total plan allocation to digital measures. The Commission encourages the Member States to use the funds available to improve digital public services, including by making them more accessible, user-friendly and inclusive particularly in remote and rural areas that lack digital infrastructure.</p> <p>As set out in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021, and in synergy with the 'Modernise' flagship, the 'reskill and upskill' flagship will give central importance to investments and reforms focusing on digital skills and educational and vocational training for all ages<sup>37</sup>.</p> <p>The recent Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade'<sup>38</sup> presents a vision for Europe's digital transformation by 2030, with a focus on four 'cardinal points', including, next to those focused on businesses, infrastructure and digital skills, the digitalisation of public services. The Communication will be followed by a wide consultation process and a proposal for a digital policy programme setting out concrete objectives for 2030. For public administrations, the main target for 2030 set out in the Communication is to have 100 % of key public services available online in 2030. Furthermore, all European citizens should have an electronic health record and at least 80%</p>			

<sup>37</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?qid=1600708827568&uri=CELEX:52020DC0575>

<sup>38</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/europes-digital-decade-digital-targets-2030\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/europe-fit-digital-age/europes-digital-decade-digital-targets-2030_en)

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		<p>should use a digital ID solution. Furthermore, in the Communication, the Commission referred to accessible and human-centric digital public services and administration, as a principle that could be included in a possible set of digital principles and rights. The Commission will propose to include such a set of principles and rights in an interinstitutional solemn declaration between the between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission hopes to achieve decisive progress with the other institutions on such declaration by the end of 2021.</p> <p>Moreover, following the Council conclusions of 9 June 2020 on Shaping Europe's Digital Future<sup>39</sup> the Commission is working on an inclusive, human-centric EU digital government policy.</p>			
8)	<p>18. [...] calls on the Commission to identify barriers to collective bargaining within the EU and takes note of the proposal for a directive on minimum wages and collective bargaining; (...) reiterates its call on the Commission to carry out a study on a living wage index, in order to estimate the cost of living and the approximate income needed to meet a household's basic needs for each Member State and region, since this could serve as a reference tool for social partners;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that ensuring that workers in the Union have access to adequate wages is essential for guaranteeing fair working and living conditions. In light of this, the Commission adopted on 28 October 2020 a proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union<sup>40</sup>.</p> <p>The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) will continue to provide evidence about the evolution of industrial relations and wages across the EU. In cooperation with the Commission, the agency will also develop analytical work in</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('proposal for a directive on minimum wages') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">a proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union</a>).</p>	

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44389/st08711-en20.pdf?utm\\_source=dsms-auto&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=Shaping+Europe%e2%80%99s+digital+future+-+Council+adopts+conclusions](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/44389/st08711-en20.pdf?utm_source=dsms-auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Shaping+Europe%e2%80%99s+digital+future+-+Council+adopts+conclusions)

<sup>40</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020PC0682&from=EN>

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		under-researched areas like remuneration of the self-employed or the concept of living wage.			
9)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, together with social partners, to commit to reaching collective bargaining coverage of 90 % by 2030 in those national systems that combine statutory and social partners' regulation of employment and working conditions [...]</p> <p>Urges the Commission and the Member States to fully involve social partners in European policymaking, including in the European Semester process; believes that the proposed targets would contribute to the eradication of in-work poverty and to ensuring fair wages for European workers;</p>	<p>The Commission firmly believes in the value of social dialogue and promoting its functioning at EU level, bearing in mind that the organisation of collective bargaining in the Member States lies under the responsibility of the Member States. The proposal for a directive on Adequate Minimum Wages in the EU calls on the Member States to take measures aiming to increase the coverage of collective bargaining in order to increase minimum wage protection<sup>41</sup>.</p> <p>As a follow-up to the New Start for Social Dialogue, the Commission introduced new forms of social partner consultations, going beyond the obligations for a two-stage social partner consultation on legislative action based on Article 153 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The number of consultation meetings with social partners on new political and legislative initiatives, e.g. via dedicated hearings and meetings at high political level, has substantially increased. At the same time, several developments have strengthened the role of social partners in the European Semester both European and national level, as notably exemplified by the dedicated consultation of EU social partners ahead of the publication of the Commission's Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy. The Employment Guidelines include a reference to involving social partners in the design and implementation of relevant reforms and policies. This approach was confirmed by the Council in the new Employment Guidelines adopted on 13 October 2020<sup>42</sup>. This involvement is usually ensured and monitored through the relevant EU Semester stages (namely the country reports</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('to commit to reaching collective bargaining coverage of 90% by 2030' and 'fully involve social partners in European policymaking, including in the European Semester') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <p>- A <a href="#">proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU</a>, calling on the Member States to take measures aiming to increase the coverage of collective bargaining in order to increase minimum wage protection; increased involvement of social partners through follow-up to the <a href="#">new start for social dialogue</a>, consultation ahead of the annual sustainable growth strategy and 2020 employment guidelines).</p>	

<sup>41</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020PC0682>

<sup>42</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020D1512>

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		and the adoption of country specific recommendations) and the multilateral surveillance in the Employment Committee (EMCO).			
10)	<p>20. Calls on the Commission to revise the European public procurement directive in order to establish preferential treatment for companies complying with collective bargaining agreements;</p> <p>Also calls on the Commission to strengthen the social clause and exclude from tenders companies which have engaged in criminal activities or union-busting or have refused to participate in collective bargaining, ensuring that public money is used to invest in those engaged in Just Transitions with the aim of promoting collective agreements and increasing trade union densities;</p> <p>[...] urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that public service institutions, whether privately or publicly managed, provide decent working conditions for their staff, respecting in particular the freedom to negotiate and conclude collective sectoral or company-</p>	<p>Consolidated reply paragraphs 20 and 57:</p> <p>The 2014 public procurement Directives (EU) 2014/23<sup>43</sup>, (EU) 2014/24<sup>44</sup>, and (EU) 2014/25<sup>45</sup> require national authorities to ensure that in the performance of public contracts operators and their subcontractors comply with all applicable labour obligations, including those stemming from collective bargaining. The directives provide several instruments to safeguard compliance with such obligations during the procurement procedure. These include exclusion grounds for the violation of social and labour obligations, mechanisms to reject abnormally low tenders and to prevent awarding the contract to offers failing to comply with these obligations.</p> <p>Exclusion grounds also cover grave professional misconduct and failure to pay taxes and social contributions.</p> <p>The proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU aims to ensure that the workers in the Union are protected by adequate minimum wages allowing for a decent living wherever they work. To reach these objectives, the proposal promotes collective bargaining on wages in all the Member States. In particular, it mandates the Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that when</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('to revise the European public procurement directive') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU</a>), and the existing European public procurement directives cover the EP request.</p>	

<sup>43</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0023&qid=1614872168610>

<sup>44</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0024&qid=1614872332737>

<sup>45</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0025&qid=1614872168610>



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	level agreements and the right to adequate wages;	<p>performing public procurement contracts economic operators comply with the wages set out by the relevant collective agreements, or with the statutory minimum wages where they exist.</p> <p>The Commission confirms that in 2021 it will publish practical guidance on the use of social considerations in public procurement, to improve the use of the tools and possibilities existing under the current directives. These set forth obligations for the Member States to ensure in practice the compliance of social and labour law in public procurement processes, by both main contractors and their subcontractors. The Commission concurs that appropriate national measures including enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as well as consistent data collection may greatly help foster their compliance.</p>		<p>On 26 May 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">new practical guidance to help public buyers integrate social considerations into public procurement</a>.</p>	
11)	22. [...] calls on the Commission to include the overall objective of raising work quality at the European level in the Semester process and the Social Scoreboard, with a view to guiding and assessing the contribution of employment policies across Member States to the implementation of the SDGs and the EPSR [...]	<p>The creation of quality jobs is a key objective of employment policies of the Union, as highlighted in Employment Guidelines 5 and 7<sup>46</sup>. In the context of the European Semester, several country-specific recommendations have looked, for instance, at the problem of labour market segmentation as a key obstacle to the creation of quality employment.</p> <p>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan identifies more and better jobs as one of its priority areas. As part of its action to make work standards fit for the future of work, the Commission has put forward a proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union<sup>47</sup> and has launched a first phase consultation on possible action</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">employment guidelines 5 and 7</a>, <a href="#">proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union</a>).</p> <p>It should be noted that the Commission, on 28 June 2021, presented a <a href="#">communication</a> entitled 'EU strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 -Occupational safety and health in a changing world of work'.</p>	

<sup>46</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020D1512>

<sup>47</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020PC0682>

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			<p>addressing the challenges relating to working conditions in platform work<sup>48</sup>.</p> <p>The Action Plan also highlights several planned initiatives at EU level to improve working conditions in the EU. The Commission will notably present in the second quarter of 2021 a new Occupational Safety and Health Strategic Framework 2021—27, to update protection standards for workers and tackle traditional and new work-related risks. It will also put forward an initiative in the fourth quarter of 2021 to ensure that EU competition law does not stand in the way of collective agreements for (some) self-employed. Following the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, the Commission will propose an EU regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the second quarter of 2021, for the uptake of trustworthy AI use in the EU economy, including in the workplace for all forms of work.</p> <p>In 2022, the Commission will present a report on the implementation of the Working Time Directive.</p> <p>It will also ensure an appropriate follow-up to the European Parliament resolution with recommendations to the Commission on the right to disconnect.</p>		<p>Moreover, on 9 December 2021, the EC presented <a href="#">draft guidelines on the application of EU competition law to collective agreements</a> regarding the working conditions of solo self-employed people providing services, with a public consultation open until February 2022, with the aim of adopting the final guidelines in Q2 2022. The draft guidelines are linked to the <a href="#">proposal</a> published on the same day to improve the working conditions in platform work. However, the scope of the draft guidelines is not limited to the online platform economy. On 21 April 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on artificial intelligence.</p>	
12)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the revision of the EU Employment Guidelines no later than one year after their adoption in 2020, in order to take into account the COVID-19 crisis and its social and employment consequences, and to respond better to similar future crises [...]		<p>Article 148 (2) TFEU sets out the rules of the procedure:</p> <p>“On the basis of the conclusions of the European Council, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Employment Committee referred to in Article 150, shall each year draw up guidelines which the Member States shall take into account in their employment policies.”</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('revision of the EU Employment Guidelines no later than one year after their adoption in 2020') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (see amendment of <a href="#">proposal on 2020 employment guidelines</a> on 26 February 2020 to take into account the COVID-19 crisis). It should be noted that the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a</p>	

<sup>48</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=23655&langId=en>

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		To reflect and to take into account the COVID-19 crisis and its social and employment consequences, and to respond better to similar future crises, the proposal on Employment Guidelines submitted by the Commission on 26 February 2020 has been further amended, also taking into account changes proposed by the European Parliament, before adoption by the Council on 13 October <sup>49</sup> .		Council decision on employment guidelines in June 2021 which was subsequently adopted on 15 October 2021 (see final <a href="#">Council decision</a> ).	
13)	24. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to work towards the objective of eliminating involuntary temporary and involuntary part-time employment by 2030 and towards the target of 80 % of jobs created being middle- or high-paying and concentrated in sustainable sectors; urges the Commission and the Member States to eliminate the practices of zero-hour contracts and bogus self-employment;	<p>In line with the European Pillar of Social Rights, eliminating involuntary temporary and involuntary part-time employment is one of the priorities in the EU guidelines for employment policies which stipulate that working conditions “should reduce and prevent segmentation within labour markets” and that “Employment relationships that lead to precarious working conditions should be prevented, including in the case of platform workers and by fighting abuse of atypical contracts”<sup>50</sup>. This is primarily obtained when designing and implementing the comprehensive set of labour market policies advocated in the EU guidelines for employment policies.</p> <p>Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions in the EU creates new protections for workers on on-demand contracts, including those on zero-hour contracts<sup>51</sup>. It requires the Member States to implement measures to prevent abuse of such contracts, requires employers to define time slots in which workers on unpredictable schedules have a right to refuse a call, requires compensation for late cancellation of a work assignment, and requires such workers to be provided with additional information on their working conditions. The</p>		The action (implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the EU will be completed in August 2022.	

<sup>49</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020D1512>

<sup>50</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32020D1512>

<sup>51</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019L1152>

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		Member States must implement this directive by August 2022.			
14)	<p>25. [...] urges the Commission to come up with a new Occupational Health and Safety strategy, tackling both physical and mental health of workers, in order to achieve this aim;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to continue to update the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive (CMD) and propose Binding Occupational Exposure Limit Values (BOELs) for a minimum of an additional 50 substances by 2024, and to include substances with damaging effects on the reproductive system in the Directive and introduce stricter limit values on harmful substances such as carcinogens and mutagens [...]</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to present an ambitious Beating Cancer Plan to help reduce the suffering caused by this disease [...]</p>	<p>The Commission is carrying out a broad consultation of relevant stakeholders and has launched an open public consultation to take stock of the current EU Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Strategic Framework to identify the main challenges in the area of OSH as well as appropriate instruments to address these challenges. These elements will feed into the new EU OSH Strategic Framework 2021-2027 aiming to improve both physical and mental health of workers at work.</p> <p>Work-related stress and psychosocial risks (PSR) as well as musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) remain a priority for the Commission, and the Strategic Framework will address these issues. The Commission also carries out preparatory work on a possible update of the Display Screen Equipment Directive 90/270/EEC (DSE)<sup>52</sup>.</p> <p>Concerning the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission updated the Biological Agents Directive (EU) 2020/739<sup>53</sup> to add the new SARS-CoV-2 virus to the list of biological agents covered by it. The Commission together with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) have also made guidelines available supporting employers to prevent COVID-19 at the workplace<sup>54</sup>. These guidelines are available in all EU official languages and they are regularly updated. A tri-partite Working Party on Pandemics of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work (ACSH) have been established to analyse the lessons learnt from this unprecedented pandemic and appropriate means to</p>		<p>On 28 June 2021, the Commission adopted the '<a href="#">EU strategic framework 2021-2027</a> - Occupational safety and health in a changing world of work'. Following the presentation of a proposal to amend the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive by the Commission of September 2020, the legislative procedure is currently (as of December 2021) still ongoing.</p>	

<sup>52</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31990L0270>

<sup>53</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32000L0054>

<sup>54</sup> <https://osha.europa.eu/en/publications/covid-19-back-workplace-adapting-workplaces-and-protecting-workers/view>

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		<p>improve preparedness in the future. Their work will also contribute to the upcoming the OSH Strategic Framework.</p> <p>The Commission keeps addressing occupational cancer by continuously setting new or updating the existing binding occupational exposure limits (OELs) for priority substances under the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC (CMD)<sup>55</sup>. So far, 26 substances or groups of substances have already been addressed during the first three amendments of CMD. The Commission adopted a proposal on 22 September 2020<sup>56</sup> for the 4<sup>th</sup> amendment of CMD covering three more carcinogens or mutagens, and is looking forward to a speedy progress of the negotiations on this proposal between the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission is also carrying out preparatory work to update the existing OEL for asbestos – the major occupational carcinogen – under the Asbestos at Work Directive 2009/148/EC (AWD)<sup>57</sup>. Priority substances to be addressed are selected based on clear criteria and in agreement with the representatives of workers, employers and national authorities within the Working Party on Chemicals of the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work.</p> <p>Concerning the possible inclusion of reprotoxic substances under the scope of CMD, the Commission had commissioned an external study, the results of which are currently being discussed by the tri-partite Working Party on Chemicals, to explore the best way forward. In the meantime, the Commission carried out preparatory work to propose a stricter binding OEL for the major reprotoxic substance – lead – under the existing legal act addressing</p>			

<sup>55</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02004L0037-20140325>

<sup>56</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=23009&langId=fr>

<sup>57</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32009L0148>

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		<p>this type of substances – the Chemical Agents Directive 98/24/EC<sup>58</sup>.</p> <p>EU-OSHA is a key player in the area of OSH. The agency will certainly continue its significant role in promoting healthy and safe workplaces across the Union and improving workers protection, also in the future.</p> <p>With regard to calls to follow up on the European Framework for Action on Mental Health, the Commission would like to draw the Parliament’s attention to work already done via its current support to the Member States via the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases. With support from the third Health Programme, three best practices in the field of mental health and identified by the Member States for their national relevance, will be implemented via a new Joint Action and a project. Work is expected to commence in the first half of this year, with available co-funding of EUR 7.4 million.</p> <p>The Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan has been published on 3 February 2021. The Member States have a major role to play in the success of the plan as the implementation of the actions are predominantly in their hands. Their strong commitment is therefore key in making the plan a success. The plan follows a health-in-all policies approach, therefore other sectors and government departments – such as environmental and social authorities – need to be equally involved.</p> <p>Cooperation between social and health services is an important part of the plan, in particular in the pillar on cancer survivorship, cancer carers, reintegration to work and addressing cancer inequalities between and within the</p>			

<sup>58</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A31998L0024>

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		Member States and in vulnerable groups. The Member States are encouraged to promote re- and up-skilling programmes to promote a smooth reintegration in the labour market of cancer survivors, with possible support through the European Social Fund+.			
15)	<p>26. Calls on the Commission to present a strategic EU care agenda as a further step forward in qualitatively empowering the healthcare sector in the EU, including personal and household services workers [...]</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, in coordination with the Member States, to develop a regulatory framework that guarantees quality care services, including assessing new opportunities in the healthcare sector benefiting consumers and patients, while respecting the role of public and private institutions in the provision of services to citizens and ensuring decent working conditions for carers;</p>	<p>Care is a multidimensional policy concept, covering childcare, long-term care (LTC), care for people with disabilities, and healthcare. Key issues concern the access to, affordability and quality of care and the impact of care on the labour market.</p> <p>The Pillar combines a number of care-related principles, including access to quality health care and long-term care, work-life balance for people with care responsibilities, gender equality and equal opportunities. Many of the Pillar principles are related to ageing, on which the Commission has launched a wide public consultation with the help of a green paper<sup>59</sup>.</p> <p>Recent policy initiatives include the Work-life balance Directive<sup>60</sup>, the Council Recommendation on High-Quality Early Childhood Education and Care Systems<sup>61</sup>, research on personal and household services, and analytical work and policy exchanges on long term care.</p> <p>The Commission is currently working together with the Social Protection Committee to prepare a joint report mapping long-term care challenges and opportunities across the EU, and including preliminary findings on the impact of COVID-19. The report will analyse in detail the challenges related to the workforce as well as the impact</p>		<p>In June 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">long-term care report</a>, providing an overview of the state of play of long-term care systems in the EU and recent reforms, highlighting also first response measures taken during the pandemic. In March 2021, Commission adopted an <a href="#">EU strategy on the rights of the child</a> and a Council recommendation for a <a href="#">European child guarantee</a> (which was adopted by Council in June 2021).</p> <p>Moreover, in March 2021, the Commission adopted the <a href="#">strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a>, building on the results of the evaluation of the European strategy for disability 2010-2020.</p> <p>It should be noted that, as announced also in the European pillar of social rights action plan, the Commission intends to present, according to the Commission Work Programme 2022 (<a href="#">CWP 2022</a>), a European care strategy in Q3 2022, (including a 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).</p>	

<sup>59</sup> [COM\(2021\) 50 final, 27.1.2021](#)

<sup>60</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019L1158>

<sup>61</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C\\_.2019.189.01.0004.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2019.189.01.0004.01.ENG)

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		<p>that informal care responsibilities have on carers, their present and future financial situation and their wellbeing, as well as on society and economy as whole.</p> <p>Healthcare, childcare and long-term care aspects are also covered by country-specific recommendations in the context of the European Semester. Work is ongoing on new initiatives: a forthcoming Council Recommendation on a European Child Guarantee, as well as the new Disability Strategy.</p> <p>The Action Plan for the European Pillar of Social Rights has announced a specific policy initiative on long-term care for 2022.</p>			
16)	<p>27. [...] calls on the Commission to propose a directive on decent working conditions and rights in the digital economy, covering all workers, including non-standard workers on atypical contracts, workers in platform companies and the self-employed; calls on the Commission to ensure in this directive that platform businesses comply with the existing national and European legislation, to clarify the employment status of platform-based workers through the rebuttable assumption of an employment relationship and to safeguard their working conditions, social protection and health and safety, as well as their right to organise, to be represented by trade unions and to negotiate collective agreements, including for the self-employed; urges the Commission to come up with a targeted revision of EU competition law so</p>	<p>Directive 2003/88/EC on working time<sup>62</sup> applies fully to teleworkers, including its limits on weekly working time, and its requirements on breaks, daily and weekly rest, and annual leave. Following the judgment of the Court of Justice of the EU in case C-55/18, CCOO, the Member States are obliged to set up an objective, reliable and accessible system enabling the duration of time worked each day by each worker to be measured. The Commission will assess the measures that Member States put in place to comply with this obligation.</p> <p>The Framework Directive on Safety and Health at Work (89/391/EEC)<sup>63</sup>, which is also applicable in case of telework, lays down general principles concerning the prevention and protection of workers against occupational accidents and diseases.</p> <p>The tri-partite ACSH's Working Parties dealing with Pandemics, with the Display Screen Equipment Directive</p>		<p>In its reply, the Commission announces various actions to be taken in the future in relation to working conditions (implementation report on working time directive, study on possible updates of Display Screen Equipment Directive 90/270/EEC and Workplaces Directive 89/654/EEC). As to the right to disconnect (and the respective <a href="#">EP resolution</a> of January 2021), the reply repeats what is set out in the European pillar of social rights action plan. As it is worded, the Commission's reply does not exclude a future legislative proposal on telework.</p> <p>Moreover, it should be noted that, in relation to platform work, the Commission, on 9 December 2021, presented a package of measures to improve the working conditions of people working through digital labour platforms. The proposed measures include the <a href="#">communication</a> 'Better working conditions for a</p>	

<sup>62</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003L0088>

<sup>63</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A31989L0391>



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	<p>as to allow collective price-setting for the precarious self-employed, in order to ensure a better balance in bargaining power and a fairer internal market;</p>	<p>90/270/EEC<sup>64</sup> and with the Workplaces Directive 89/654/EEC<sup>65</sup> will develop reflections with a view to take a full consideration of OSH aspects in the context of telework. The Commission has launched an external study to support possible updates of these two directives by providing the latest available scientific and technical information. In response to significantly increased telework due to COVID-19, EU-OSHA has provided practical information and tools<sup>66</sup> on how to prevent workers health from the related risks.</p> <p>As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, “in June 2020, cross-industry social partners signed an Autonomous Framework Agreement on Digitalisation, including a section on modalities of connecting and disconnecting. On 21 January 2021, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution based on the legislative own-initiative report on the right to disconnect. The resolution calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal for a directive on minimum standards and conditions to ensure that workers are able to exercise their right to disconnect. The Resolution also highlights the fundamental role that social partners have in identifying and implementing measures with regard to the right to disconnect and in finding the right balance between reaping the opportunities brought by digitalisation for the workplace and tackling the challenges they pose. To this effect, as a first step, the Parliament’s Resolution recommends that social partners take implementing measures within a 3-year time framework. As referred in the Commission Political Guidelines, the Commission is</p>		<p>stronger social Europe: harnessing the full benefits of digitalisation for the future of work’ and a <a href="#">proposed directive</a>. In January 2021, the Commission also published an inception impact assessment on an initiative about <a href="#">collective bargaining of self-employed</a>. The objective of the initiative is to ensure that EU competition law does not stand in the way of the improvement of working conditions through collective agreements for solo self-employed in the platform economy, or possibly, beyond, where they choose to conclude such agreements, while guaranteeing that consumers and SMEs continue to benefit from competitive prices and innovative business models.</p> <p>Also, although the Commission does not refer to it in its reply, it should be noted that Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the EU, which will be implemented by August 2022, creates new rights for protection for non-standard workers and those in precarious forms of employment. This includes not only information rights about their employment relationship but also new material rights, such as the right to compensation, if called to a work assignment that is cancelled at the last minute. In August 2021, a report was published by the expert group on the transposition of this directive.</p>	

<sup>64</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A31990L0270>

<sup>65</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31989L0654>

<sup>66</sup> <https://osha.europa.eu/en/highlights/check-out-our-practical-tips-home-based-telework-and-protect-your-health>

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		<p>committed to responding to the European Parliament’s own-initiative resolutions on the basis of Article 225 TFEU with a legislative act, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better law-making principles. Any Commission proposal for a legislative act related to the right to disconnect must be subject under Article 154 TFEU to consultation of the EU social partners, who may decide to act by means of agreements. The Commission invites social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect. The Commission will assess existing practices and rules related to the right to disconnect and will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices. The future implementation report of the Working Time Directive will also provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time.”</p>			
17)	<p>28. Stresses that the COVID-19 pandemic has underlined the importance of digital solutions, particularly teleworking;</p> <p>Urges the Commission to present a directive on minimum standards and conditions for fair teleworking, to protect the health and safety of workers and to ensure decent working conditions, including its voluntary nature, respect for working hours, leave, work-life balance and other digital rights at work such as</p>	<p>Directive 2003/88/EC on working time<sup>67</sup> applies fully to teleworkers, including its limits on weekly working time, and its requirements on breaks, daily and weekly rest, and annual leave. Following the judgment of the Court of Justice of the EU in case C-55/18, CCOO, the Member States are obliged to set up an objective, reliable and accessible system enabling the duration of time worked each day by each worker to be measured. The Commission will assess the measures that Member States put in place to comply with this obligation.</p> <p>The Framework Directive on Safety and Health at Work (89/391/EEC)<sup>68</sup>, which is also applicable in case of telework,</p>		See reply to paragraph 27.	

<sup>67</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003L0088>

<sup>68</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A31989L0391>

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	<p>the right to disconnect, the protection of workers' privacy, including through remote monitoring or any other tracking, and the prohibition of microchip implants on workers and of the use of artificial intelligence in recruitment processes, while taking into consideration the European Social Partners Framework Agreement on Digitalisation;</p>	<p>lays down general principles concerning the prevention and protection of workers against occupational accidents and diseases.</p> <p>The tri-partite ACSH's Working Parties dealing with Pandemics, with the Display Screen Equipment Directive 90/270/EEC<sup>69</sup> and with the Workplaces Directive 89/654/EEC<sup>70</sup> will develop reflections with a view to take a full consideration of OSH aspects in the context of telework. The Commission has launched an external study to support possible updates of these two directives by providing the latest available scientific and technical information. In response to significantly increased telework due to COVID-19, EU-OSHA has provided practical information and tools<sup>71</sup> on how to prevent workers health from the related risks.</p> <p>As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, "in June 2020, cross-industry social partners signed an Autonomous Framework Agreement on Digitalisation, including a section on modalities of connecting and disconnecting. On 21 January 2021, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution based on the legislative own-initiative report on the right to disconnect. The resolution calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal for a directive on minimum standards and conditions to ensure that workers are able to exercise their right to disconnect. The Resolution also highlights the fundamental role that social partners have in identifying and implementing measures with regard to the right to disconnect and in finding the right balance between reaping the opportunities brought by digitalisation for the workplace and tackling the challenges they pose. To this effect,</p>			

<sup>69</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A31990L0270>

<sup>70</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31989L0654>

<sup>71</sup> <https://osha.europa.eu/en/highlights/check-out-our-practical-tips-home-based-telework-and-protect-your-health>

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		<p><i>as a first step, the Parliament's Resolution recommends that social partners take implementing measures within a 3-year time framework. As referred in the Commission Political Guidelines, the Commission is committed to responding to the European Parliament's own-initiative resolutions on the basis of Article 225 TFEU with a legislative act, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better law-making principles. Any Commission proposal for a legislative act related to the right to disconnect must be subject under Article 154 TFEU to consultation of the EU social partners, who may decide to act by means of agreements. The Commission invites social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect. The Commission will assess existing practices and rules related to the right to disconnect and will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices. The future implementation report of the Working Time Directive will also provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time."</i></p>			
18)	<p>29. Calls on the Commission to introduce a new framework directive on workers' information, consultation and participation for European company forms, including subcontracting chains and franchises, and for companies that use European company mobility instruments, in order to establish minimum standards including on anticipation of change and restructuring, in particular at company level; also calls for a revision of the European Works Council (EWC) directive to ensure inter alia proper enforcement, access to justice and effective sanctions for violation of the rules and improve the functioning of the special negotiating body, including a transnational information and</p>	<p>The Commission expects companies to respect their obligations under existing EU law on workers' information and consultation rights at national and transnational level in the challenging circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. As for a harmonised framework at EU level on board-level participation, it should be recalled that Article 4 of Directive 2019/2121 on cross-border conversions, mergers and divisions provides that within four years after the end of the transposition period, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of that directive. As part of this evaluation, the Commission must also consider "the possible need to introduce a harmonised framework on board level employee representation in Union law, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal." The national systems on representation of workers on company boards vary</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('introduction of a new framework directive on workers' information, consultation and participation'; promotion of employee share ownership') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Directive 2019/2121 on cross-border conversions, mergers and divisions including future evaluation; small business initiative, employment and social innovation programme; and encouragement of Member States to exchange best practices on employee financial participation.</li> </ul>	

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	<p>consultation process, to be properly conducted and completed before any decisions are taken; calls on the Commission to promote employee share ownership, as a tool to enhance the inclusion of workers by improving democracy at work, while reducing inequality as well as the risk of job losses during downturns;</p>	<p>greatly in the EU and the legal basis for an EU initiative in this area, namely Article 153(1)(f) TFEU, requires unanimity of the Member States.</p> <p>As stated in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, <i>“at EU level, a comprehensive framework of Directives on the information and consultation of workers, at both national and transnational levels, establishes rules to protect their rights in restructuring processes. National authorities and social partners must adhere to these rules. Specific modalities to improve implementation and enforcement of these directives could be envisaged.”</i> The Commission will thereby carefully take into account the content of the forthcoming legislative own initiative report by the European Parliament (2019/2183(INL)).</p> <p>The Commission promotes participatory forms of corporate governance in different ways, for instance as part of the actions under the Small Business Initiative and by means of the Employment and Social Innovation Programme. As regards employee financial participation in particular, the Commission encourages Member States to exchange best practices in order to spread the information about how to design efficient schemes.</p>		<p>As to Parliament’s request for a revision of the European Works Council Directive (EWC), it should be noted that (although the reply does not mention this and the Commission has, as of December 2021, not adopted any proposal) the Commission, in May 2018, published a <a href="#">report on the implementation of the Works Council Directive</a>. In the EP, an INI report is expected to be adopted in 2022 (see INI on <a href="#">‘Democracy at work: A European framework for employees’ participation rights and the revision of the European Works Council Directive’</a>). The legislative INI report mentioned in the reply (2019/2183(INL)) on the revision of the European Works Council Directive is still under preparation at Committee level (see <a href="#">OEIL</a>).</p>	
19)	<p>30. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish the necessary conditions and requirements in order to have at least 80 % of corporations covered by sustainable corporate governance agreements by 2030, establishing strategies agreed with workers in order to positively influence environmental, social and economic development through governance practices and market presence, improve directors' accountability as regards integrating sustainability into corporate decision-making,</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to points 30 and 31:</p> <p>The Commission has announced in its Work Programme for 2021 a legislative initiative on sustainable corporate governance for the second quarter of 2021 “to foster long-term sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour”.</p> <p>After having collected feedback to the inception impact assessment on this initiative, the Commission held an open public consultation between 26 October 2020 and 8 February 2021 covering key elements to be considered in the impact assessment. For its preparatory work, the Commission will also use as inputs, among others, the</p>		<p>The adoption of a <a href="#">legislative initiative on corporate sustainable governance</a>, as referred to in the reply, has been postponed by the Commission several times (initially planned for Q2 2021 under the 2021 CWP, it was postponed to Q4 2021 and is currently, as of December 2021, planned for Q2 2022).</p>	

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	<p>and promote corporate governance practices that contribute to company sustainability, with reference inter alia to corporate reporting, board remuneration, maximum wage ratio difference, board composition and stakeholder involvement;</p>	<p>results of two studies on due diligence requirements through the supply chain, and on directors' duties and sustainable corporate governance, which support mandatory rules on sustainable corporate governance.</p> <p>The Commission takes note of the proposals by the European Parliament and will take them duly into account when preparing the initiative together with other input.</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/1149 establishing the European Labour Authority (ELA)<sup>72</sup> sets out the role of the Authority concerning cross-border labour inspections, which is to coordinate and support joint and concerted labour inspections to address cases within the scope of the regulation.</p> <p>During its build-up phase, the Authority focused on this task, as well as on the provision of information to individuals, employers and social partner organisations. It has developed the necessary tools and procedures to facilitate planning, conducting and following-up on inspections in close cooperation with national labour enforcement authorities, social partner organisations and other stakeholders. Some of these tools were already tested in practice during pilot concerted inspections and proved their operational value. Moreover, ELA started capacity building activities to help the competent authorities to plan and carry out cross-border labour inspections making use of the new and existing tools.</p> <p>ELA is now open for requests of the Member States to coordinate and support cross border inspections as well as for cases brought to its attention by social partner organisations in the areas covered by ELA Regulation. It is also building up its own capacity in relation to risks assessments, which will enable ELA to suggest to the</p>			

<sup>72</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1149>

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			<p>national authorities to carry out joint or concerted inspections.</p> <p>Given that subcontracting in chain often implies a cross border character, efficient operational cooperation between the competent enforcement authorities is a key success factor of tackling abuses and protecting workers' rights. The established ELA tools and procedures, capacity building measures and strengthening mutual trust among stakeholders should help to step up cross border cooperation.</p>			
20)	<p>31. [...] calls on the Commission to insist on the ratification of ILO Conventions 81 (labour inspection) and 129 (labour inspection in agricultural sector) by all trading partners of the EU;</p>		<p>Consolidated reply to points 30 and 31:</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/1149 establishing the European Labour Authority (ELA)<sup>73</sup> sets out the role of the Authority concerning cross-border labour inspections, which is to coordinate and support joint and concerted labour inspections to address cases within the scope of the regulation.</p> <p>[...] ELA is now open for requests of the Member States to coordinate and support cross border inspections as well as for cases brought to its attention by social partner organisations in the areas covered by ELA Regulation. It is also building up its own capacity in relation to risks assessments, which will enable ELA to suggest to the national authorities to carry out joint or concerted inspections. [...]</p> <p>Better application and enforcement of Union law related to labour mobility needs to cover both deterrence (such as inspections) and preventative or enabling measures such as improving access to information and assistance services for all players in the internal market. One concrete example of such activity is #EU4FairWork campaign organised by ELA</p>			

<sup>73</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1149>

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		<p>and the European Platform tackling undeclared work in 2020.</p> <p>It has been the EU's long standing approach to include commitments in the EU trade agreements to the respect of core labour standards and ratification of any outstanding the International Labour Organisation (ILO) fundamental conventions by our partners. As regards labour inspection, additional area beyond core labour standards, following the 2017-18 debate with stakeholders, the Commission has included specific commitments requiring partners to maintain an effective labour inspection system in line with the ILO relevant standards. The Commission follows this approach in all on-going and future agreements. The Commission brought forward to 2021 the review of the 15-point Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Action Plan focusing on how to improve further the implementation and enforcement of TSD commitments. The review will cover all relevant aspects of TSD implementation and enforcement, including scope of commitments. The ILO C129 on labour inspection in agricultural sector has not yet been ratified by all the Member States.</p>		<p>The Commission is currently conducting a review of the <a href="#">15-point action plan</a> on trade and sustainable development (TSD). As announced in the <a href="#">trade policy review (TPR) communication</a>: 'The review will cover all relevant aspects of TSD implementation and enforcement, including the scope of commitments, monitoring mechanisms, the possibility of sanctions for non-compliance as well as the institutional set-up and resources required.'</p> <p>An open public consultation has been launched: <a href="#">open public consultation on the TSD Review</a>. In November 2021, an <a href="#">interim report</a> on the review was published. See also <a href="#">EESC opinion</a> of 7 October 2021.</p>	
21)	32. Encourages the Commission to take into account the specificity of social economy enterprises, which are proving to be very important for society during the pandemic, and to evaluate the development of specific programmes and financial instruments; calls on the Commission to update its framework for the establishment and development of cooperatives and social economy enterprises, which by their nature place a stronger emphasis on fair working conditions and empowerment of workers;	<p>The Commission has already undertaken a number of initiatives and programmes to support the development of social economy and social enterprises, including with a view to facilitate their access to finance (e.g. through financial instruments based on debt, equity or guarantees, grants to develop the supply and demand side of social finance markets at national level and technical assistance to financial intermediaries).</p> <p>As part of the Pillar Action Plan, the Commission will towards the end of 2021 propose a specific action plan to enhance social investment, support social economy actors and social enterprises to start-up, scale-up, innovate and create jobs in the fourth quarter of the year. The action plan will include</p>		On 9 December 2021, the Commission published an <a href="#">action plan for the social economy</a> .	



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		measures aiming to improve the framework conditions for social economy organisations and social enterprises.			
22)	34. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to speed up the adoption and implementation of the European Child Guarantee so that by 2030 every child in the EU has full access to quality and free healthcare, education and childcare, is living in decent housing and receives adequate nutrition[...]	<p>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan puts forward an EU-headline target aimed at reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030. Out of these 15 million people, at least 5 million should be children.</p> <p>To contribute to the achievement of this objective, and in line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission is committed to adopt a proposal for a Council Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee by the end of the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>Moreover, in line with the Regulation on the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) at least 25% of the ESF+ resources at national level should be spent to combat poverty and social exclusion, out of which the Member States most affected by child poverty should invest at least 5% in measures combating child poverty. All others should equally allocate appropriate amounts to implement the forthcoming Child Guarantee. In addition, all Member States will need to dedicate at least 3% of their ESF+ share to fight material deprivation.</p>		On 24 March 2021, the Commission published a proposal for a Council <a href="#">recommendation establishing a European child guarantee</a> .	
23)	36. Welcomes the Council conclusions on strengthening minimum income protection to combat poverty and social exclusion; invites the Commission to further develop on these conclusions, proposing a framework for minimum income schemes, with the purpose of	The Commission welcomes the mentioned Council conclusions, which invite the Commission to initiate an update of the Union framework to effectively support and complement the policies of Members States on national minimum income protection. As announced in its Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights, the		Under the Commission Work Programme 2022, the Commission plans to present a proposal for a Council recommendation on minimum income in Q3 2022.	

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	safeguarding the right to a decent life and eradicating poverty and addressing the questions of adequacy and coverage, including a non-regression clause[...]	<p>Commission will propose a Council Recommendation on minimum income in 2022 to effectively support and complement the policies of the Members States.</p> <p>In addition to its monitoring under the Semester, the Commission engages in various mutual learning activities, in particularly the recently established Minimum Income Network of public authorities, which facilitates the exchange of best practices and the networking of national contact points for cross-country assistance. A periodical joint report with the Social Protection Committee, based on the established benchmarking framework will be developed, covering the dimensions of access (coverage), adequacy and enabling aspects of minimum income protection.</p> <p>The Commission will also finance an overarching study to fill up EU level information gaps in certain aspects of the national schemes and co-fund local/ regional-level projects to put in place comprehensive systems to support people in (the most) vulnerable situations. The selected projects will test innovative approaches for the integrated delivery of the three strands of active inclusion: adequate income support with labour market activation and effective access to enabling goods and services.</p>			

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24)	<p>37. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to commit to eliminating the gender pay gap, which is currently 16 % - and the resulting pension gap - with a 0 % target for 2030, by championing the principle of equal pay for equal work for women and men; calls on the Commission to urgently present a legal framework on pay transparency, as originally promised for its first 100 days, including pay transparency reporting and information on pay levels; reiterates that the gender pension gap also results from inadequate pension schemes which do not appropriately take into account periods of maternity or parental leave; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take long-term measures to reduce the high unemployment rates among women and ensure women's participation in the labour market, to ensure equal participation and opportunities for men and women in the labour market, and to introduce initiatives to promote women's access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's financial independence;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to points 37, 38, 39 and 45:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As argued in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, and in order to reach the EU headline target on employment with the ambition of having at least 78% of the population aged 20 to 64 in employment by 2030 put forward in the Action Plan, "Europe must strive to:</li> <li>at least halve the gender employment gap compared to 2019. This will be paramount to progress on gender equality and achieve the employment target for the entire working age population.</li> <li>increase the provision of formal early childhood education and care (ECEC), thus contributing to better reconciliation between professional and private life and supporting stronger female labour market participation."</li> </ul> <p>In order to support the increase of the provision of ECEC, the Commission will present in 2022 a revision of the Barcelona targets on early childhood education and care.</p>		<p>In its reply, the Commission considers that it has taken in several areas covered by the EP request ('close the gender pay and pension gap' 'present a legal framework on pay transparency', 'take long-term measures to reduce the high unemployment rates among women and ensure women's participation in the labour market'), but also announces further action (in particular, revision of Barcelona targets on early childhood education and care, elimination of gender pay gap by addressing all of its root causes in line with the gender equality strategy 2020-2025, and mapping of best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in pension schemes and promoting the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders).</p>	
25)	<p>38. Calls on the Commission to introduce concrete measures applying to both public and private sectors with due account taken of the specificities of small and medium-sized enterprises, such as the clear definition of criteria for assessing the value of work, gender-neutral job evaluation and classification systems, gender pay audits and reports to guarantee equal pay, workers' entitlement to request full pay</p>	<p>Eliminating the gender pay gap requires addressing all of its root causes, including women's lower participation in the labour market, invisible and unpaid work, their higher use of part-time work and career breaks, as well as vertical and horizontal segregation based on gender stereotypes and discrimination. Specific challenges are faced by rural women where the gender pay gap is pronounced, in particular due to invisible and unpaid work. The Commission is committed to address all these priorities along the lines defined in the Gender Equality strategy 2020-2025<sup>74</sup>.</p>			

<sup>74</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0152>

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	<p>information and right to redress, and clear targets for companies' equality performance; calls furthermore for improved access to justice and the introduction of stronger procedural rights to combat pay discrimination; calls on the Commission to promote the role of the social partners and of collective bargaining at all levels (national, sectoral, local and company) in the upcoming pay transparency legislation; calls on the Commission to include strong enforcement measures for those failing to comply, such as penalties and sanctions for employers that violate the right to pay equality;</p>	<p>Pay transparency is an essential tool for the full respect of the fundamental right to equal pay. The Commission presented a proposal for directive 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 on 4 March 2021<sup>75</sup>. The proposal aims at facilitating a better understanding of the legal concepts on equal pay and their operationalisation and reinforce access to justice and protection of the individual right to equal pay.</p> <p>The promotion of gender equality in decision-making and the 2012 proposal for a directive on improving the gender balance on corporate boards<sup>76</sup> is one of the priorities of the Commission and the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. The Commission continues its work to build a possible compromise among the Member States. The importance of legislative measures is clear: from 2010 to 2020, the share of women on boards in the EU increased by 17 percentage points, with most of the significant improvements occurring in Member States that have taken legislative action on the matter.</p>			
26)	<p>39. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to commit to eliminating the glass ceiling effect on the boards of listed companies by introducing the objective of reaching at least 40 % representation of women in senior management positions;</p>	<p>As outlined in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, "[t]he Commission will also map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders." [...]</p>			

<sup>75</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid\\_development\\_cooperation\\_fundamental\\_rights/com-2021-93\\_en\\_0.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/com-2021-93_en_0.pdf)

<sup>76</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52012PC0614>

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27)	40. Calls on the Commission to put forward a post-2020 European Disability Strategy covering all the provisions of the UNCRPD and containing ambitious, clear and measurable targets, planned actions with clear timeframes and dedicated resources, as well as being backed by an adequate and sufficiently resourced monitoring mechanism with clear benchmarks and indicators also emphasising the need to achieve full accessibility of goods and services, including the built environment, inclusive education and the labour market and to the use of artificial intelligence, in order to enable persons with disabilities to participate fully in society, as well as a commitment to the finalisation of the process of deinstitutionalisation of long-term care facilities [...]	In line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission presented on 3 March 2021 the new Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 <sup>77</sup> . It is an ambitious strategy addressing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), containing actions with clear objectives, timeframes and resources accompanied by a monitoring framework. Accessibility, inclusive education, employment, and the gender perspective are important parts of the Strategy.		In line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission presented on <a href="#">3 March 2021 the new strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a> .	
28)	42. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts towards the further inclusion of people with disabilities in the labour market by removing barriers using the opportunities that digital work offers for their inclusion and creating incentives for their employment [...]  Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue their work of fostering the employment, maintenance at work and	Although the follow-up does not mentions points 42, the Commission, in its reply to points 40 and 17, states that:		In line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission presented on <a href="#">3 March 2021 the new strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030</a> . As to action taken by the Commission in the past, see <a href="#">e-government action plan 2016-2020</a> .	

<sup>77</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8376&furtherPubs=yes>

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	reintegration into the labour market of people with disabilities and chronic diseases in Europe;	Point 42: In line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission presented on 3 March 2021 the new Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 <sup>78</sup> . It is an ambitious strategy addressing the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), containing actions with clear objectives, timeframes and resources accompanied by a monitoring framework. Accessibility, inclusive education, employment, and the gender perspective are important parts of the Strategy.			
29)	44. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to dedicate to the implementation of the EPSR principles a proportion of the Recovery and Resilience Facility that is equivalent to the investments in environmental and digital priorities [...]	<p>The Recovery and Resilience Facility, as the key recovery instrument at the heart of NextGenerationEU, will make EUR 672.5 billion in loans and grants available to enable Member States to advance with important investments and reforms supporting, amongst others, education and skills, health, employment and social policies. It will help Europe recover from the economic and social impact of the crisis, and make our economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for a green and digital future. The Member States are encouraged to focus on areas that deliver tangible benefits for people and business across the EU.</p> <p>The Regulation establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)<sup>79</sup> structures the scope of the RRF around six pillars: (i) green transition; (ii) digital transformation; (iii) economic cohesion, productivity and competitiveness; (iv) social and territorial cohesion; (v) health, economic, social</p>		As the implementation of reforms and investments that will be supported by the RRF is a long-term initiative (up to 2026), this is to be considered as work in progress. The Commission has in the meantime set up a recovery and resilience <a href="#">scoreboard</a> to provide information on progress in the implementation of the facility and national plans. Moreover, in July 2021, the Commission presented two <a href="#">draft delegated regulations</a> , setting out a methodology for reporting on national measures with a social focus, including those aimed at children and young people, and envisaging a specific report on social spending to improve gender equality.	

<sup>78</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8376&furtherPubs=yes>

<sup>79</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CONSIL%3APE\\_75\\_2020\\_INIT&qid=1615468522616](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CONSIL%3APE_75_2020_INIT&qid=1615468522616)

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		<p>and institutional resilience; and (vi) policies for the next generation.</p> <p>In order to access the financial support, Member States prepare recovery and resilience plans that set out a coherent package of reforms and investment initiatives to be implemented up to 2026 that will be supported by the RRF. These plans will be assessed by the Commission and approved by the Council.</p> <p>The Commission will assess the recovery and resilience plans based on transparent criteria set out in the regulation itself. The assessments will notably consider whether the investments and reforms set out in the plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- represent a comprehensive and balanced response to the economic and social situation of the Member State, contributing appropriately to all six RRF pillars;</li> <li>- contribute to effectively addressing the relevant country-specific recommendations;</li> <li>- devote at least 37% of total expenditure on investments and reforms that support climate objectives;</li> </ul> <p>devote at least 20% of total expenditure on the digital transition;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- contribute to strengthening the growth potential, job creation and economic, institutional and social resilience of the Member State, including through the promotion of policies for children and the youth, and mitigate the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of</li> </ul>			

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		<p>Social Rights, and thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union, while taking into account specific challenges of rural and remote areas;</p> <p>- do not significantly harm the environment.</p> <p>As emphasised in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, and in line with the Regulation establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Commission will set out, by way of delegated act, a methodology for reporting social expenditure, including on children and the youth, under the Facility.</p> <p>[...] Delivering on the Pillar is a shared political commitment and responsibility of the EU institutions, national authorities, social partners and civil society, all having a role to play in line with their competences. The Action Plan encourages all the relevant actors to make best use of the instruments available to accelerate the implementation of the Social Pillar, in particular the new Multiannual Financial Framework and the NextGenerationEU.</p> <p>Further, Member States' recovery and resilience plans should include an explanation of how the measures in the plan are expected to contribute to gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the mainstreaming of those objectives, in line with principles 2 and 3 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, with the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 and, where relevant, with the national gender equality strategy.</p>			



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		A scoreboard will be established and made publicly available to provide information on progress in the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and national plans.			
30)	45. Calls on the Commission to monitor the European strategy for gender equality 2020-2025 [...]	Consolidated reply to points 37, 38, 39 and 45 The Commission shares the view that it is essential to monitor progress and the state of play for gender equality in the European Union. Progress on the objectives and implementation of the actions in the Gender Equality Strategy will be monitored and presented in an annual report. These reports will serve as an annual political stocktaking of progress made, and be issued in the context of the International Women's Day in March. The annual reports will also contain examples of good practice in the Member States, and present relevant data and indicators for measuring progress on the objectives in the Strategy.		In 2021, the Commission published its <a href="#">2021 annual report on gender equality</a> .	
31)	46. Stresses, moreover, the need for the Commission and the Member States to collect better and more harmonised data on the number of homeless people in Europe, as this constitutes the basis of any effective public policy;	Consolidated reply to points 46 and 47: The Commission's 14 October 2020 Renovation Wave Strategy helps ensure universal access to decent, safe and affordable housing. With the Renovation Wave, the Commission is also acting to maximise investments in affordable housing across the EU and for higher energy efficiency in low-income households by: - Strengthening information, legal certainty and incentives for public and private owners and tenants to undertake renovations. - Ensuring adequate and well-targeted funding, for example through guidance during the preparation of the national		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('to collect better and more harmonised data on the number of homeless people in Europe') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (see <a href="#">2020 renovation wave strategy</a> ). Although not mentioned in the reply, it should be noted that the Commission, in June 2021, launched the European platform on combatting homelessness to support Member States, cities and service providers in sharing best practices and identifying efficient and innovative approaches (see <a href="#">platform</a> ). The European pillar of social rights action plan also included an	

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		<p>recovery and resilience plans to prioritise renovation and affordability.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission supports the adoption of national strategies aiming at the eradication of homelessness in Member States. It considers that the “Housing First” model has a potential to combat homelessness, since it combines the provision of social or public housing with enabling social and employment services, to support the social inclusion of homeless persons and their integration in the labour market.</p> <p>[...] In relation to better data collection on homeless people, the Commission provided the following reply to EP resolution on employment and social policies 2020 in the euro area:</p> <p>It (NB: The European Platform on Combatting Homelessness) will be complemented by a housing exclusion policy toolkit, which will analyse challenges, measures and ways to monitor progress.</p>		<p>‘Affordable Housing Initiative’. Presented by the Commission in October 2021 as part of the renovation wave strategy, the <a href="#">affordable housing initiative</a> intends to make sure social and affordable housing facilities also benefit from the renovation wave.</p> <p>In November 2020, the Commission launched a call for tender for a <a href="#">problem tree analysis and production of policy toolkit</a>.</p>	
32	<p>47. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to maximise efforts as regards investing in affordable housing to cover the housing needs of the low- and middle-income groups (the three bottom quintiles), ensuring that at least 30 % of all newly built houses constitute affordable housing for both of these income groups, and to eliminate energy poverty by 2030 through supporting energy efficiency investment by low-income households; calls on the Member States to prioritise renovation in their recovery and resilience plans;</p>	<p>The Commission’s 14 October 2020 Renovation Wave Strategy helps ensure universal access to decent, safe and affordable housing. With the Renovation Wave, the Commission is also acting to maximise investments in affordable housing across the EU and for higher energy efficiency in low-income households by:</p> <p>Strengthening information, legal certainty and incentives for public and private owners and tenants to undertake renovations.</p> <p>Ensuring adequate and well-targeted funding, for example through guidance during the preparation of the national recovery and resilience plans to prioritise renovation and affordability.</p>			

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	<p>Urges the Commission to come up with an ambitious action plan to progressively eradicate homelessness by 2030, including a European-wide 'Housing First' approach;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to propose an EU framework for national homelessness strategies;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure minimum standards for quality housing for cross-border and seasonal workers, which should be decoupled from their remuneration, as well as ensuring decent facilities, tenant privacy and written tenancy contracts enforced by labour inspectorates and establishing standards in this regard;</p>	<p>Increasing the capacity to implement projects through scaled up technical assistance that is closer to the regional/ local level.</p> <p>One of the Strategy's three focus areas is tackling energy poverty and worst-performing buildings.</p> <p>To support Member States' efforts, the Commission has issued a Recommendation on energy poverty<sup>80</sup>. It also continues to support the EU Energy Poverty Observatory, which collects data, develops indicators and disseminates best practices for tackling energy poverty.</p> <p>The Commission's is developing the Affordable Housing Initiative which has as a key objective to pilot the renovation of 100 lighthouse social and affordable housing districts and support the creation of local long term partnerships.</p> <p>As an ongoing progress, the Commission's monitoring of national energy and climate plans and long-term renovation strategies shall contribute to the progress made by the Renovation Wave and other Green Deal initiatives with a focus on delivering a just and fair transition.</p> <p>The Commission supports the adoption of national strategies aiming at the eradication of homelessness in Member States. It considers that the "Housing First" model has a potential to combat homelessness, since it combines the provision of social or public housing with enabling social and employment services, to support the social inclusion of homeless persons and their integration in the labour market.</p> <p>As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission committed to launch in the second quarter of 2021 a European Platform on Combating Homelessness to support Member States, cities and service providers in</p>		<p>As stated in the reply, the Commission has taken different strands of action covered by the EP request. Under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission stated that: 'Access to affordable housing is an increasing concern in many Member States, regions and cities. Homelessness is increasing in most Member States. While policies to end homelessness can only be successful through a tailored local or regional approach, many stakeholders have called for a European impetus to end homelessness across the EU by 2030. Moreover, energy poverty affects nearly 34 million Europeans who are unable to afford keeping their homes warm, pointing to the lack of access to affordable quality housing for many families. The implementation of the Green Deal, through the <a href="#">renovation wave initiative</a>, the <a href="#">Commission recommendation on energy poverty</a>, the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a recast of the energy efficiency directive and the steer and guidance for local action by the <a href="#">EU energy poverty observatory</a>, will contribute to alleviate energy poverty and increase the quality of housing, in particular for medium and low-income households.' The European Pillar of social rights action plan also included an 'Affordable Housing Initiative', to be put forward by the Commission in Q2 2021 (and which was presented in October 2021). As part of the renovation wave strategy, the <a href="#">affordable housing initiative</a> intends to make sure social and affordable housing</p>	

<sup>80</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32020H1563>

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		sharing best practices and identifying efficient and innovative approaches.		facilities also benefit from the renovation wave. On 21 June 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">European platform on combatting homelessness</a> .	
33)	49. [...] calls on the Commission to develop common indicators and methodologies to monitor health, as well as the performance and accessibility of healthcare systems, with a view to reducing inequalities, identifying and prioritising areas in need of improvement and obtaining increased funding; calls on the Commission to analyse how the different national social welfare systems are covering social welfare needs during the current crisis, in order to identify strengths and weaknesses regarding access to and provision of services and social protection, and to ensure a mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of social welfare systems in Europe, in order to verify their degree of resilience when they undergo shocks of different degrees of severity and study in what way they can be made more resilient and robust to resist future crises;	<p>The yearly EU monitoring on SDG 3<sup>81</sup> includes indicators on health status, health determinants and access to healthcare. All indicators are broken down by age, sex and socioeconomic status. They provide useful measurements of health inequalities.</p> <p>The 2019 Companion Report<sup>82</sup>, published in the context of the State of Health in the EU<sup>83</sup>, stressed problems with effectiveness of health coverage. There are persisting gaps in access to healthcare, which are linked to various layers of vulnerability, whether socio-economic conditions or particular disease or health problem. These challenges tend to be obscured, due to a lack of adequate tools to capture them.</p> <p>As part of the Commission's work, focus is put on improving accessibility metrics. The Commission will publish a report in 2021, developed in co-operation with the Expert Group on Healthcare System Performance Assessment<sup>84</sup>, which will propose better tools to capture problems in access to healthcare. These tools may be useful in the discussion on how to better align health coverage with health profiles and how to ensure a stronger patient perspective in policies on access to healthcare. These instruments also place health equity at the centre of the attention, because they allow capturing various layers of vulnerability and cumulative</p>		While the Commission in its reply mentions different actions already taken in the past or ongoing, it also announces several actions to be taken in the future.	

<sup>81</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/good-health-and-well-being>

<sup>82</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/health/state/companion\\_report\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/state/companion_report_en)

<sup>83</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/health/state/summary\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/state/summary_en)

<sup>84</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/health/systems\\_performance\\_assessment/overview\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/systems_performance_assessment/overview_en)

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		<p>effects of various barriers in access to healthcare. The Commission is also working with Eurostat to provide the methodology and assessment of the redistributive effects of healthcare coverage, similar to already existing statistics that capture the impact of social transfers on population poverty reduction<sup>85</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission will use the outcomes of these new initiatives to further improve data sources at European level and inform relevant policy cycles, such as the European Semester and State of Health in the EU<sup>86</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission will be undertaking an in-depth review on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the social protection and social inclusion policies through the European Social Protection Network.</p> <p>In parallel, the Commission continues supporting the Member States in implementing the Council Recommendation on Access to Social Protection for workers and the self-employed<sup>87</sup> and invites the Member States to submit the national implementation plans, which should also reflect the impact of the pandemic at national level and lessons learnt in terms of resilience of social protection systems. As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission proposed to launch a High-Level Expert Group to study the future of the welfare state, its financing and interconnections with the changing world of work and to present a report by end 2022.</p>		<p>This is therefore to be considered as work in progress. As to the report to propose better tools to capture problems in access to healthcare, the Commission adopted this <a href="#">report</a> in August 2021.</p>	

<sup>85</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty\\_rate](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:At-risk-of-poverty_rate)

<sup>86</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester_en)

<sup>87</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019H1115%2801%29>

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34)	50. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the particular situation of elderly workers on the labour market, and to intensify their efforts towards active and healthy ageing by counteracting discrimination against the elderly in employment and developing job market inclusion programmes for citizens aged over 55, with lifelong learning as a key priority;		<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point but reply to point 26:</p> <p>Many of the Pillar principles are related to ageing, on which the Commission has launched a wide public consultation with the help of a green paper.</p>		Because of a general character of the EP request (and the reply), it is unclear whether the action complies with the EP request.	
35)	51. [...] calls on the Commission to present a plan to ensure the mental health, dignity and wellbeing of people, including the elderly, by supporting adequate quality healthcare and care services, investing in community-based services, health prevention and promotion, social protection, and decent and affordable housing and infrastructure, as well as supporting social economy projects including co-housing and cooperative housing, health and wellness programmes, adult day care and long-term care, and protecting the role and working conditions of caregivers, also fostering intergenerational solidarity [...]		<p>The Commission together with the Social Protection Committee is preparing a joint report on Long-Term Care, analysing in depth access, affordability, quality, workforce challenges and financing of long term care systems across the EU, while also taking stock of recent reforms and the impact of the COVID-19 crisis. The next MFF, and in particular ESF+, as well as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, have the potential to support financing of investments and reforms in long term care systems and services for eligible measures. This is in line with Principle 19 of the European Pillar of Social Rights promoting the right to affordable long-term care services of good quality, in particular home-care and community-based services. The forthcoming Commission initiative on long-term care, announced under the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan will guide the development of long-term care systems, supporting upward convergence and equal access to quality services across the whole EU. In addition, as mentioned above, the Commission's green paper on ageing addresses long-term care challenges related to ageing.</p> <p>Moreover, the Commission will adopt an Action Plan on the Social Economy in the fourth quarter of 2021. The Action Plan will be aimed at tapping into the potential of the social</p>		As mentioned and as announced also in the European pillar of social rights action plan, the Commission intends to presents, according to the Commission Work Programme 2022 ( <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> ), a European care strategy in Q3 2022, (including a 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).	

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		economy to create quality jobs, provide essential social, health and care services and contribute to fair, sustainable and inclusive growth.			
36)	52. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to commit more of the resources available under the ERDF to improving transport and telecommunications infrastructure in areas with a high ageing population, as well as primarily rural areas and areas suffering from depopulation;	With a budget of EUR 242,9 billion (in 2018 prices, including the amount transferred to the Connecting Europe Facility), the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund will enable the Member States to invest in the 2021-2027 programming period in a smarter, greener, more connected and more social Europe that is closer to its citizens. In this way, the response to current challenges will be strengthened by boosting sustainable development and resilience across all European regions. The funds will support, in particular, investments in innovation and entrepreneurship, the digital and green transition and transport networks. They will also aim to leave no one behind, including the population residing in rural areas, thanks to the financial means available for providing access to quality health, educational and social services, integrating disadvantaged groups and people with a migrant background, and tackling social exclusion.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
37)	<p>53. Calls on the Commission to revise the Temporary Work Agency (TWA) Directive in order to establish a legal framework to ensure decent working conditions and equal treatment for intra-EU seasonal workers and mobile workers on fixed-term contracts with temporary work agencies or any other type of labour market intermediary, including recruiting agencies;</p> <p>53. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to end direct payments under the common agricultural policy to beneficiaries who do not comply with national and European labour law, ILO conventions and applicable collective bargaining agreements;</p>	<p>The Commission has been closely monitoring the functioning of Directive 2008/104/EC on Temporary Agency Work, taking into account further developments in the fields of labour law and temporary agency work.</p> <p>In the Commission Communication of 16 July 2020 on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Commission <i>"encourages Member States to set specific requirements for temporary work and recruitment agencies aimed at cross-border and seasonal workers in the EU, in order to ensure that such agencies ensure proper information to workers and respect minimum quality standards allowing for the adequate protection in cross-border situations."</i><sup>88</sup></p> <p>As a follow-up, the Commission is gathering evidence and analysing the use of temporary agency work, in particular in the context of cross-border work. Based on this analysis, the Commission will assess the need for legislative or other action at EU level, notably a possible revision of the Temporary Agency Work Directive.</p>		<p>The Commission states that it is gathering evidence before assessing the need for legislative or other action.</p>	
38)	<p>54. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to guarantee decent working conditions and equal treatment for all mobile workers in the EU;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point but see reply below on point 55.</p>		<p>See below.</p>	

<sup>88</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=22866&langId=en>



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39)	<p>55. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure fair and decent working conditions for mobile, cross-border, and seasonal workers in the EU and that they enjoy equal access to employment and opportunities in other Member States and equal levels of social protection as provided in Article 45.2 TFEU; (...); calls on the Member States and the Commission to ensure the protection of all affected workers in cases of transfers of undertakings, and to assess the need for a revision of the Directive on Transfer of Undertakings;</p>	<p>The Commission has been advocating and acting towards ensuring a fair labour mobility. In the recent years, it proposed the consolidation of the rights of mobile workers via the Directive 2014/54/EU on measures facilitating exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement for workers<sup>89</sup>. Moreover, it placed a great emphasis on clarifying further the posting of workers provisions (adoption of Directive 2014/67/EU<sup>90</sup> and Directive (EU) 2018/957<sup>91</sup>). It also proposed an ambitious reform regarding the European network of employment services – EURES (Regulation (EU) 2016/589<sup>92</sup>) – and promoted the establishment of the European Labour Authority (Regulation (EU) 2019/1149<sup>93</sup>).</p> <p>In the COVID-19 context, the Commission proposed in March 2020 clear guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers<sup>94</sup>. The situation of seasonal workers, particularly affected by the health crisis, was addressed in the Commission Communication of 16 July 2020 on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak<sup>95</sup>.</p> <p>The situation of mobile workers was discussed in all relevant fora at EU level. This includes the Expert Committee on Posting of Workers as well as ELA information working group, who have held discussions with the Member States</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (' fair and decent working conditions for mobile, cross-border, and seasonal workers in the EU', 'assess the need for a revision of the Directive on Transfer of Undertakings') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers</a>, Commission communication of 16 July 2020 on seasonal workers in the EU, single digital gateway regulation).</p> <p>It should be noted that the EP adopted, in November 2021, a <a href="#">resolution</a> on a European social security pass (ESSP), requesting the Commission to present a legislative proposal for an ESSP.</p>	

<sup>89</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32014L0054>

<sup>90</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2014/67/oj>

<sup>91</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/NL/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32018L0957>

<sup>92</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\\_.2016.107.01.0001.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2016.107.01.0001.01.ENG)

<sup>93</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1149>

<sup>94</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020XC0330%2803%29>

<sup>95</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020XC0717%2804%29>

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		<p>on the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis to the free movement of workers, seasonal workers, temporary agency workers, and posted workers with the aim of exchanging experiences and best practices.</p> <p>In the field of social security coordination, Regulations 883/2004<sup>96</sup> and 987/2009<sup>97</sup> include obligations for the Member States to use progressively new technologies for the exchange, access and processing of the data required to apply these regulations, as well as to offer citizen-friendly services.</p> <p>The Single Digital Gateway Regulation<sup>98</sup> is also likely to have a significant impact, notably on citizens' interactions with social security institutions, by providing that a number of administrative procedures, including the ones to request the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) and the Statement of applicable legislation (Portable Document A1), will be fully online and accessible for cross-border users.</p> <p>As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will <i>"[s]tart a pilot in 2021 to explore by 2023 launching a digital solution to facilitate the interaction between mobile citizens and national authorities, and improve the portability of social security rights across borders (European Social Security Pass), building on the initiative for a trusted and secure European e-ID (Q2 2021)."</i></p> <p>The Commission's current assessment of Council Directive 2001/23/EC<sup>99</sup> is that it effectively safeguards employees'</p>			

<sup>96</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02004R0883-20140101>

<sup>97</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:284:0001:0042:en:PDF>

<sup>98</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2018.295.01.0001.01.ENG](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2018.295.01.0001.01.ENG)

<sup>99</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32001L0023>

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		rights in the event of transfers of undertakings, including in principle situations of subcontracting.			
40)	56. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States, with a view to fairness in the internal market, to take legislative measures to end abusive subcontracting, as well as to ensure general joint and several liability throughout the whole subcontracting chain in order to protect workers' rights and their claims over issues such as wage arrears, non-payment of social contributions, bankruptcy, disappearances and 'letterbox subcontractors' who do not pay as agreed;	For posted workers, Directive 2014/67/EU foresees that the Member States guarantee subcontracting liability covering at least the construction sector, minimum wages and the direct link between the contractor and subcontractor. <sup>100</sup> The Member States are allowed to take more stringent measures with regard to the scope and range of subcontracting liability and cover other sectors.  The Commission will launch a study in 2021 to look into the working conditions of posted workers in subcontracting chains.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('take legislative measures to end abusive subcontracting, as well as to ensure general joint and several liability throughout the whole subcontracting chain') as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Directive 2014/67/EU on the enforcement of Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services).	
41)	57. Calls on the Commission to strongly enforce the social clause of the existing EU public procurement directive and to examine the need to revise that directive in order to strengthen social clauses in public contracts, requiring economic operators and subcontractors to fully respect workers' right to collective bargaining, and to set conditions for the full implementation of the applicable sectorial collective agreements and the working conditions described therein, while at the same time respecting national labour market traditions and models; (...)	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned	
42)	59. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to include these aspects in the evaluation of the ELA's mandate foreseen for 2024 and to involve	After just over one year from its establishment, the European Labour Authority (ELA) has taken numerous steps towards becoming fully functioning on the managerial,		The evaluation of the European Labour Authority (ELA) mandate is scheduled for 2024.	

<sup>100</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2014/67/oj>

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	<p>stakeholders with profound knowledge of different labour market models in the work and evaluations of the ELA [...]</p>	<p>organisational and operational front. Nevertheless, it should be stressed that ELA will reach its full operational capacity in 2024.</p> <p>As indicated in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will “[w]ork with the European Labour Authority (ELA) on the proper implementation and enforcement of EU labour mobility rules, on capacity building for information and labour inspections at national level, and on the protection of mobile workers, including seasonal workers. In 2024, the Commission will evaluate the Authority’s performance in relation to its objective and tasks and potentially re-assess the scope of its mandate.”</p> <p>On carrying out controls as well as on penalties and fines, the founding regulation<sup>101</sup> clearly defines the role of ELA. On concerted and joint inspections, the Authority can coordinate and support such activities, but only with the agreement of all the Member States involved. On penalties and fines, ELA is tasked to facilitate and support cross-border enforcement procedures upon request of one or more Member States, when relevant, and within the scope of the founding regulation.</p> <p>Concerning cases brought to the attention of the Authority by national social partner organisations, ELA established a workflow to deal with such cases and where relevant will be able to coordinate and support concerted and joint inspections with the agreement of the Member States involved.</p>			
43)	<p>60. Invites the Commission to put forward, following a proper impact assessment, a proposal for a digital EU social security number, as it announced in 2018, in order to foster and</p>	<p>As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will “[s]tart a pilot in 2021 to explore by 2023 launching a digital solution to facilitate the interaction between mobile citizens and national authorities, and improve</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (‘put forward, following a proper impact assessment, a proposal for a digital EU social security number’) as</p>	

<sup>101</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32019R1149>

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	protect workers' mobility, also having the potential of establishing a control mechanism for both individuals and relevant authorities to ensure that workers are covered and social security is paid in accordance with obligations, such as a personal labour card, and that EU rules on labour mobility and social security coordination are enforced in a fair and effective way [...]	<i>the portability of social security rights across borders (European Social Security Pass), building on the initiative for a trusted and secure European e-ID (Q2 2021)."</i>		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. In particular, and as announced in the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission launched, in cooperation with the Italian social security institution, Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS), a pilot project to explore by 2023 the feasibility of introducing a European social security pass.  Moreover, the Commission proposed, on 3 June 2021, a <a href="#">framework for digital identity for all Europeans</a> .	
44)	61. Invites the Commission to study the possibilities of enabling third-country national workers to obtain work permits in the EU, under the precondition that all safeguards in national and EU labour law are effectively ensuring protection and decent working conditions for third-country nationals too and that this will not result in labour market distortions;  Asks the Commission to conduct an extensive investigation into the trends characterising posted third-country nationals with regard to their working conditions, and emphasises the need for possible policy measures at EU or national level based on the outcome of the investigation [...]	EU legislation already covers rules for admission and residence of third-country workers. In particular, it provides that third-country workers enjoy equal treatment with national workers, in terms of working conditions and social security. All safeguards in national and EU labour law already apply to third-country workers.  In its new Pact on migration and asylum adopted in September 2020 <sup>102</sup> , the Commission announced it would review the existing framework legislation on third-country workers (the Single permit Directive 2011/98/EU <sup>103</sup> ) by the end of 2021. One of the objectives of the review is to explore the possibility of introducing specific measures to prevent and fight labour exploitation of third-country workers.  With regard to investigations on possible abuses of posting of third-country workers from one EU Member State to another, it is within the remit of the European Labour Authority.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point ('study the possibilities of enabling third-country national workers to obtain work permits in the EU', 'conduct an extensive investigation into the trends characterising posted third-country nationals with regard to their working conditions' and 'ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules on employment conditions when dealing with third-country nationals'), as according to the Commission it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (existing EU legislation already applies to third country nationals).	

<sup>102</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/migration-and-asylum-package-new-pact-migration-and-asylum-documents-adopted-23-september-2020\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/migration-and-asylum-package-new-pact-migration-and-asylum-documents-adopted-23-september-2020_en)

<sup>103</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32011L0098>

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	61. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules on employment conditions when dealing with third-country nationals, in order to eliminate abuses [...]	The European Platform tackling undeclared work, which will be integrated into the European Labour Authority in 2021, supports relevant stakeholders (in particular labour inspectorates, tax and social security bodies, social partners) in learning from each other and acting together in tackling undeclared work. Tackling undeclared work involving third country nationals is a priority in its 2021 work programme <sup>104</sup> , through a dedicated plenary meeting discussion and working group.			

<sup>104</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=23101&langId=en>

## 4.1.13.4. EMPL Resolution 4: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on access to decent and affordable housing for all

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Access to decent and affordable housing for all</b>	21/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0020/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2187(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make ensure that the right to adequate housing is recognised and enforceable as a fundamental human right through applicable European and national legislative provisions; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure equal access for all to decent housing, including clean and high-quality drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, connection to sewage and water networks, a high quality indoor environment and to affordable, reliable, sustainable energy for all, thereby contributing to eradicating poverty in all its forms, protecting the human rights of disadvantaged households and supporting the most vulnerable groups, so as to protect their health and well-being;	<p>The Commission shares the concerns raised in the resolution on housing affordability and quality issues, and their social and macroeconomic implications. A decent home is essential to health and well-being. This is further underlined by rising trends of homelessness in the EU and the COVID-19 crisis, which has demonstrated once again the vulnerability of persons and families who experience homelessness.</p> <p>These challenges should be addressed in the way out of the crisis, and the Commission will support the Member States mobilizing all the instruments at their disposal.</p>				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	2. [...] Calls on the Commission to ensure that electricity suppliers adopt protection schemes to guarantee the domestic energy supply of those most in need, since access to basic utility services such as water, electricity and sanitation is essential for meeting sustainable development goals;	<p>Guaranteeing the domestic energy supply of those most in need (paragraph 2) is a key concern of the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans'<sup>105</sup> legislative package. Designed to facilitate a fair energy transition, it provides structural remedies to the issue. The pieces of legislation will ensure that energy poverty is addressed exhaustively and comprehensively in the new governance framework, and the mix of energy policy measures implemented under both the national energy and climate plans (NECP) and national long-term renovation strategies (LTRS). Member</p>				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2019 <a href="#">clean energy for all Europeans package</a> , national energy and climate plans (NECP) and national long-term renovation strategies (LTRS)).	

<sup>105</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy/clean-energy-all-europeans\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-strategy/clean-energy-all-europeans_en)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>States are required to ensure a universal service to all households customers, and where appropriate, small enterprises. This includes electricity supply of a specified quality within their territory at reasonable, easily and clearly comparable, transparent and non-discriminatory prices. To ensure the provision of universal service, Member States may appoint a supplier of last resort.</p> <p>On protection schemes, (paragraph 2), the Commission recognises that social protection systems are important to prevent and mitigate the consequences of energy poverty. For instance, different forms of social benefits can help tackle energy poverty indirectly by increasing the disposable income of low-income households. Social housing can provide low-income households with relatively energy-efficient housing, thereby lowering their energy bills. Energy bill support and social tariffs providing targeted financial support to help households pay their energy bills also reduce immediate pressures on the energy-poor.</p>			
3)	4. Calls on the Commission and Member States to prioritise emissions reductions and energy efficiency through housing renovation; [...]	Energy policy also plays a fundamental role, especially where energy poverty and poor energy efficiency are linked. Energy efficiency improvements to infrastructure and renovation of buildings should prioritise buildings with energy-poor households. In the Renovation Wave framework <sup>106</sup> , the Commission adopted a Recommendation on Energy Poverty (SWD(2020)960) which lays out the best options for structural remedies to guarantee the domestic supply of those most in need. This recommendation informs Member States' monitoring of		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">renovation wave framework</a>, 2020 <a href="#">recommendation on energy poverty</a>).</p> <p>It should be noted that on 14 July 2021, the Commission presented, as part of its 'Fit for 55' legislative package, a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a substantial</p>	

<sup>106</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/renovation-wave\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-buildings/renovation-wave_en)



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>progress in their national energy and climate plans and national long-term renovation strategies and the configuration of national Recovery and Resilience Plans. In relation to paragraph 4, the Renovation Wave initiative (COM(2020)662) aims also to at least double the annual energy renovation rate of residential and non-residential buildings by 2030. The Commission's EU Energy Poverty Observatory<sup>107</sup> will continue to monitor support schemes in the Member States, with a special focus on the local level. The Observatory will be providing technical assistance to municipalities with regional specificities and which may serve to replicate solutions across a variety of energy poverty situations.</p> <p>The Commission is also currently revising the Energy Efficiency Directive (Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002)<sup>108</sup>. Various policy options are being considered and assessed, which could lead to additional energy savings and greenhouse emission reductions in the building sector. Those would include increasing the energy efficiency targets, strengthening the energy savings obligations and extending the renovation obligation to include possibly all public buildings.</p> <p>The quality and energy performance of buildings have a major impact on affordability of housing and therefore low energy efficiency is one of the main causes of energy poverty. Almost 75% of the existing building stock in the EU is inefficient and the weighted annual energy renovation rate, meaning the annual reduction of primary</p>		<p>revision ('recast') of the energy efficiency Directive (which is currently negotiated by the co-legislators).</p>	

<sup>107</sup> <https://www.energy-poverty.eu/>

<sup>108</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1399375464230&uri=CELEX:32012L0027>

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		energy consumption, within the total stock of buildings (residential or non-residential respectively) achieved through the sum of energy renovations of all depths, is low at some 1%. Building renovation is one of the sectors facing the largest investment gap in the EU. In order to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal, and reach the proposed 55% climate target by 2030, around EUR 275 billion of additional investment in building renovation is needed every year. Furthermore, in the context of the post-COVID-19 recovery, it is worth highlighting the huge potential of energy efficiency investments in term of local economies development and jobs creation, and in particular the renovation of buildings.			
4)	7. Notes that in order to provide incentives for renovations, in particular in multi-apartment buildings, participation, communication and financial incentives will be key; Calls on the Commission, Member States and financing institutions to ensure broad availability of renovation funding, and eligibility for all ownership categories to it, including in situations where there are no homeowners associations;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 7 specifically, the Commission refers to funding of renovation and energy efficiency in its reply to point 8 (see below).		See below.	
5)	8. Calls on the Commission to prioritise the Renovation Wave in the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation EU, putting people in vulnerable situations at the centre of recovery policies, and to ensure equal access to renovation projects for all, as investment in this field can act as a	Concerning the financial opportunities (paragraph 8), the Recovery <sup>109</sup> package and the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) are a unique opportunity to scale-up investments in the field of energy efficiency and buildings renovation.		While the Commission in its reply refers to several actions and instruments already taken or in place: - <a href="#">Renovation wave framework</a> , recovery and resilience package including the recovery and resilience facility (RRF) - 'Renovate' priority flagship component	

<sup>109</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/recovery-plan-europe_en)

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	countercyclical intervention with a substantial job-creation potential;	<p>The Renovation Wave, published on 14 October 2020, was well accepted by the European Council and the European Parliament as well as by stakeholders and national administrations. It endorses a holistic approach for the future built environment and contributes to the EU recovery strategy through a wave of renovations of European homes, workplaces, schools, hospitals and public building in order to transform them into healthier, greener, smarter, more accessible, resilient and future-proof buildings. One of the basic principles of the Renovation Wave is to protect the right of everyone to have affordable, liveable, accessible and healthy housing, while safeguarding cultural heritage and making energy-performing and sustainable buildings widely available, in particular for medium and lower-income households and vulnerable people and areas. The main facility, which will support energy efficiency and specifically buildings renovation measures in the next four years, will be the Recovery and Resilience Facility<sup>110</sup>. It will make available to Member States a total of EUR 672.5 billion in non-repayable financial support and loans. As part of its guidance to the Member States on the preparation of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans, the European Commission has published the “Renovate” priority flagship component<sup>111</sup>. These components are identified as priority areas to be included in the national recovery plans for their envisaged contribution to a widespread, resilient and sustainable European recovery.</p>		<p>- MFF 2021-2027 including the clean energy transition sub-programme of the <a href="#">LIFE Programme</a>, <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> and InvestEU</p> <p>It nevertheless acknowledges that current funding will not be sufficient to meet the target of doubling renovation rates by 2030 as foreseen under the renovation wave.</p> <p>It therefore announces its intention to strengthen technical assistance support through instruments like the <a href="#">European local energy assistance (ELENA)</a>.</p>	

<sup>110</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/recovery-coronavirus/recovery-and-resilience-facility\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/recovery-coronavirus/recovery-and-resilience-facility_en)

<sup>111</sup> Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021 - COM(2020) 575 final; <https://www.energy-poverty.eu/>

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		<p>Other sources of funding for energy efficiency investments from the EU budget are mainstreamed across different programmes and financing instruments. Among the centrally managed EU Programmes in the next MFF, the LIFE Programme<sup>112</sup> within its Clean Energy Transition Sub-Programme, and Horizon Europe<sup>113</sup> will have a specific focus on the challenges of buildings' renovation. The LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme will have a specific focus on approaches to buildings renovation in vulnerable districts and fighting energy poverty through energy efficiency improvements. Within the Social Investment and Skills Window and the Sustainable Infrastructure Window of the InvestEU fund, dedicated financial products for energy renovation of buildings will target the residential sector and focus on social and affordable housing, public buildings, schools and hospitals, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and support for energy service companies to mainstream energy performance contracting.</p> <p>Despite the significant amounts of public funding that will be available in the MFF programmes and recovery funds to finance the renovation wave, it should be noted that public funds and grants alone would not be sufficient to meet the target of doubling renovation rates by 2030. Therefore, the Commission will strengthen technical assistance support through instruments like the European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)<sup>114</sup>, which can also be replicated at</p>			

<sup>112</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/life>

<sup>113</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe_en)

<sup>114</sup> <https://www.eib.org/en/products/advising/elena/index.htm>

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		national or regional level, to leverage private financing and build a pipeline of large buildings renovation projects.			
6)	9. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to introduce green social housing in their housing investment plans, including social housing sustainability criteria;	<p>On investments on green social housing and affordable housing (paragraphs 9 and 51), the Commission acknowledges that there is a major gap in investment to social and affordable housing in the EU, estimated at EUR 57 billion per year<sup>115</sup>. The share of expenditure on housing and community amenities of EU Member States decreased from 0.9% to 0.6% of gross domestic product (GDP). The cohesion policy and the Recovery and Resilience Facility provide an important opportunity for Member states to enhance investment in environmentally sustainable social housing.</p> <p>Within the revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive ((Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002), the Commission considers extending the renovation obligation to all public buildings, which would include also publicly owned social housing. The Commission believes that social housing can spearhead the Renovation Wave, serving as a role model and reference point for the industrialisation of construction and the co-benefits that become immediately visible to the public. Social housing units, often owned by public authorities, can be the demonstrators for innovate solutions and latest state-of-the art technologies for smart buildings. It would boost technology development, innovation and a diverse local economic ecosystem.</p>		The Commission considers that existing EU policies/instruments such as - EU cohesion policy, the recovery and resilience facility, the <a href="#">Commission recommendation on building renovation</a> and the <a href="#">clean energy for all Europeans</a> package - provide an important opportunity for Member States to introduce green social housing (social housing sustainability criteria) and to enhance investment in environmentally sustainable social housing. The Commission also refers to the (currently ongoing) revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive. In its <a href="#">proposal</a> , presented in July 2021, as mentioned, the public sector will be required to renovate 3% of its buildings each year (which seems less, however, than what the Commission announced in its reply where it spoke about extending the renovation obligation to all public buildings).	

<sup>115</sup> High Level Task Force on Investing in Social Infrastructure in Europe (known as the Prodi Report).

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		<p>It is important to recall that Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/786 on building renovation provided a first overview of examples of good practices, notably as regards social housing and delivering advisory services to energy poor households. Furthermore, the new models of renewable and energy communities that have been promoted by the Clean Energy Package can be an opportunity for Member States to introduce green social housing and to introduce social housing sustainability criteria. In addition, improving living conditions of the most vulnerable through renovation of social housing would reduce energy poverty and bring long lasting social benefits<sup>116</sup>.</p>			
7)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission to ensure that under public procurement rules innovation and long-term partnerships for renovation in the social housing sector are possible, such as the smart neighbourhood approach proposed under the Affordable Housing Initiative in the Renovation Wave;</p>	<p>On the call to ensure that under public procurement rules innovation and long-term partnerships for renovation in the social housing sector are possible (paragraph 10), the Commission encourages managing authorities to make use of green, social and innovative criteria in their public procurement rules and of the guidance on social public procurement<sup>117</sup>, when implementing cohesion policy funding. This applies to the potential financial support provided to the renovation of buildings, including in social housing. For instance, to promote the use of strategic procurement in the context of cohesion policy, in joint work with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Commission finances a pilot project<sup>118</sup> to offer practical "hands-on" support to five</p>		<p>In its reply, the Commission states that it is currently already encouraging managing authorities to make use of green, social and innovative criteria in their public procurement rules, as well as to make use of its guidance on social public procurement, when implementing EU cohesion policy funding (e.g. joint pilot project with OECD). As regards the affordable housing initiative, the Commission announces the set-up of a European partnership and the start of several pilots to support the testing of practices in a district approach.</p> <p>It should be noted that the 2021 <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> included an 'Affordable Housing Initiative' which was presented by the Commission in October 2021. As part of the renovation</p>	

<sup>116</sup> By way of example, Belgium and the Netherlands host several projects designed to moderate energy demand by focusing on retrofitting social housing: <https://aster.vlaanderen.nl/english-summary> <https://energiesprong.org>; <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/696186>

<sup>117</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/public-procurement/support-tools-public-buyers/social-procurement\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/public-procurement/support-tools-public-buyers/social-procurement_en)

<sup>118</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/country-projects/public-procurement-and-cohesion-policy-objectives/>

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		<p>contracting and/ or managing authorities in the EU Member States for strategic procurement initiatives<sup>119</sup>.</p> <p>On the Affordable Housing Initiative (paragraph 10), the Commission recalls that the Renovation Wave will actively support renovation of worst-performing buildings and tackle energy poverty. The Commission will also help national, regional and local authorities use all available financial resources – including grants and subsidies – to focus upfront investments on the most vulnerable. In particular, the Commission will launch this Initiative to promote the smart neighbourhood approach in 100 districts. The Commission is currently coordinating all its services with competences in the field of housing, construction, energy policy, renovation and investments, as well as relevant funding instruments and policy guidance to prepare the ground. As a first step, the Commission will set up a European partnership bringing construction, social housing and public authorities together, and will start several pilots to support the testing of practices in a district approach. Such pilots will allow the demonstration of technology and new methods in construction, adapted to the need of social and affordable housing and with a focus on gaining scale efficiency in a district setup. At the same time, pilots should focus on integrated approaches driven by social innovation and testing engagement models of residents. This piloting will moreover make linkages to the New European Bauhaus. Next to these, a regional approach will be crucial, linking with the existing practices under cohesion policies on urban development.</p>		<p>wave strategy, the <a href="#">affordable housing initiative</a> intends to make sure social and affordable housing facilities benefit from the renovation wave. It is intended to guarantee local social housing projects' access to necessary technical and innovation capacity and project support by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Piloting 100 lighthouse renovation districts with a smart neighbourhood approach focused on liveability and innovation, also providing blueprints for replication.</li> <li>- Mobilising cross-sectoral project partnerships and linking them to local actors, such as social economy, SMEs, local authorities, housing associations and civil society.</li> <li>- Promoting efficient access and use of innovative processes such as circular and modular building as well as social innovation and engagement models to empower residents in the renovation process.</li> </ul>	

<sup>119</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/gov/public-procurement/country-projects/public-procurement-and-cohesion-policy-objectives/>

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8)	12. Calls for an EU level goal to end homelessness by 2030; calls on the Commission to take more effective action to support Member States in reducing and eradicating homelessness as a priority in the context of the action plan on the EPSR;	On the link between housing, homelessness and the EU action (paragraphs 12, 13 and 33), the Commission believes that long-term and sustainable solutions are necessary to address housing exclusion in the EU and eradicate homelessness. In its European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan (COM(2021) 102 final), the Commission proposes concrete actions to implement the Pillar principle 19 on "Housing and assistance for the homeless". Given the importance of cooperation between many stakeholders to end homelessness, the Commission has announced in the Action Plan the launch of a European Platform on Combating Homelessness to support Member States, cities and service providers in sharing best practices and identifying efficient and innovative approaches. The initiative will focus on mutual learning activities, such as peer reviews, and sharing best practices in the fight against housing exclusion. The goal is to identify transferable aspects of national policies, learning from good practice examples or supporting the implementation of emerging policies or practices in the fight against homelessness. The housing-led strategy applied for instance in Finland would be in this context a good policy example for future mutual learning activities.		<p>Regarding Parliament's call for an EU level goal to end homelessness by 2030, the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of this request (<a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a>).</p> <p>It should be noted that under the <a href="#">European pillar of social rights action plan</a> of March 2021, the Commission stated that: 'Access to affordable housing is an increasing concern in many Member States, regions and cities. Homelessness is increasing in most Member States. While policies to end homelessness can only be successful through a tailored local or regional approach, many stakeholders have called for a European impetus to end homelessness across the EU by 2030. Moreover, energy poverty affects nearly 34 million Europeans who are unable to afford keeping their homes warm, pointing to the lack of access to affordable quality housing for many families. The implementation of the Green Deal, through the <a href="#">renovation wave initiative</a>, the <a href="#">Commission recommendation on energy poverty</a>, the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a recast of the energy efficiency directive and the steer and guidance for local action by the <a href="#">EU energy poverty observatory</a>, will contribute to alleviate energy poverty and increase the quality of housing, in particular for medium and low-income households.' The European pillar of social rights action plan also included an 'Affordable Housing Initiative' (presented in October 2021, as already mentioned). The EPSR action plan does not, however, set the goal to end homelessness by 2030, as requested by the EP.</p> <p>In relation to the EP request to support MS in reducing and eradicating homelessness as a priority, the Commission announced the launch of a European platform on combatting homelessness. The <a href="#">European</a></p>	



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				<p><a href="#">platform on combatting homelessness</a>, was launched on 21 June 2021.</p>	
9)	<p>13. Calls on the Commission to propose an EU framework for National Homelessness Strategies, and further calls on the Member States to adopt the principle of Housing First, and to prioritise the provision of permanent housing to homeless people including through proactive and reactive measures as part of their National Homelessness Strategies, on the basis of systemic consultation with NGOs working in the field of homelessness, poverty and discrimination;</p>	<p>On the proposal for an EU framework for National Homelessness Strategies (paragraph 13), the Commission supports the adoption of national strategies aiming at eradicating homelessness. The Staff Working Document on "Confronting homelessness in the European Union" (SWD(2013)42), which accompanied the 2013 Communication on a Social Investment Package (SIP) (COM(2013)83), referred to the importance of preventative measures to reduce the risk and magnitude of homelessness and of comprehensive strategies tackling homelessness, based on a range of measures, allowing the enjoyment of basic human and civil rights. Access to social services, healthcare system and emergency shelters are of primary importance. In its 2019 report<sup>120</sup>, the European Social Protection Network of experts (ESPN) confirmed an emergence of such integrated strategies in the Member States, although evidence of their effectiveness remains scarce. Similarly, on the adoption of the Housing First principle (paragraph 13), there is evidence of a growing presence of housing-led services (following the principles of "Housing First"), but so far with insufficient evidence to assess adequately the effectiveness of existing homelessness services in most of the 35 countries covered by the ESPN report. The Commission considers that the "Housing First" model has a potential to combat homelessness, since it combines the provision of social or public housing with enabling social and employment</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2013 SWD - 'Confronting homelessness in the European Union').</p>	

<sup>120</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1135&furtherNews=yes&newsId=9456>

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		services, to support the social inclusion of homeless persons and their integration in the labour market.			
10)	14. Believes that the Commission should explore further the implementation of successful existing models, such as Housing First, through appropriate funding instruments such as the European Social Fund Plus and the European Regional Development Fund;	While the Commission does not explicitly refer to point 14, it does mention Housing First in its reply to point 13 (see above).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
11)	16. Stresses the importance of reliable data collection on homelessness, including youth homelessness, with the involvement of the relevant NGOs and authorities active in service provision for persons at risk of homelessness or experiencing homelessness; calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt a shared framework definition and coherent indicators on homelessness in the EU which would enable common understanding, systematic comparison and assessment of the extent of homelessness across EU countries; And would allow homelessness rates to be systematically monitored at EU level via institutions such as Eurostat; calls for the use of existing tools like the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion;	On the call to adopt a shared framework definition and coherent indicators on homelessness in the EU (paragraph 16), the Commission recognises that there is no homelessness indicator at EU level. While there are several indicators related to housing exclusion, measuring either housing affordability for lower income households, or housing conditions (e.g. severe housing deprivation), not all the Member States collect data on homelessness, or they do not collect in the same way. FEANTSA, the European federation of national associations working with the homeless, reports on EU trends through their network of service providers in all Member States <sup>121</sup> . There have been efforts at EU level to improve the understanding and measurement of homelessness in Europe and to provide a common "language" or common concepts to facilitate transnational exchanges on homelessness. The European Typology of Homelessness and housing exclusion (ETHOS) <sup>122</sup> agreed in 2010 helps to improve the collection of relevant and comparable data in the EU. The Commission promotes its use by the Member States in		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>121</sup> <https://www.feantsa.org/en/about-us/faq>

<sup>122</sup> <https://www.feantsa.org/en/toolkit/2005/04/01/ethos-typology-on-homelessness-and-housing-exclusion>

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		their national, regional, or municipal strategies addressing homelessness.			
	17. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to take measures and implement programmes for young people who reach the age of 18 and are at risk of being homeless; calls on the Commission to provide financial support for young people to move to independent living, improving access to information on funds for affordable housing, and ensuring that the revised Youth Guarantee contributes to tackling youth homelessness, which is increasing in many EU countries;	On the call for further attention on the issue of youth homelessness and the access of young people to affordable housing (paragraph 17), the Commission recalls that the Recommendation on reinforcing the Youth Guarantee <sup>123</sup> , adopted by the Council on 30 October, has a strong focus on vulnerable youth. The Commission Staff Working Document (SWD(2020)124) underpinning the proposal covers also homelessness. The new recommendation strongly emphasises outreach to and activation of vulnerable groups through tailored support that takes into account a young person's particular situation. For many homeless young people who are already experiencing social exclusion and living in extreme poverty, adequate housing needs to be provided before further re-integration into society and the labour market <sup>124</sup> . A major prerequisite, therefore, is the partnership between Youth Guarantee providers and other social services. The proposal for a Council recommendation on European Child Guarantee (COM(2021) 137 final) was adopted on 24 March and addresses also the issue of effective access to adequate housing by children in need.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (measures and programmes for young people who reach the age of 18 and are at risk of being homeless) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">Recommendation on reinforcing the youth guarantee</a> + <a href="#">accompanying staff working document</a> , <a href="#">European child guarantee</a> ).	
12)	20. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to prohibit and tackle discrimination on the grounds of homelessness or other housing status, and repeal all laws and measures that criminalise or penalise people for being homeless or behaviours	On the call to prohibit and tackle discrimination on the grounds of homelessness or other housing status (paragraph 20), the Commission upholds the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion of the most vulnerable groups in the societies. However, under the Treaties, the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>123</sup> [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020H1104\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020H1104(01)&from=EN)

<sup>124</sup> See also the 2018 Commission study "Activation measures for young people in vulnerable situations: Experience from the ground", which was an important part of the evidence base for the Commission's proposal for a Council Recommendation on reinforcing the Youth Guarantee.

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	<p>associated with being homeless, such as sleeping or eating in public spaces, as well as to prohibit the forced expulsion of homeless persons from public spaces, unless a safe housing alternative is provided to them, and the destruction of their personal belongings;</p>	<p>Commission has no general powers to intervene with the Member States in the area of fundamental rights. It can only do so if an issue of European Union law is involved. In particular, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union does not apply to every situation of an alleged violation of fundamental rights. According to its Article 51(1), the Charter applies to Member States only when they are implementing European Union law. Moreover, Article 6(1) of the Treaty of the European Union states that, “[t]he provisions of the Charter shall not extend in any way the competences of the Union as defined in the Treaties.” In matters falling outside the remit of Union law, it is for Member States, including their judicial authorities, to ensure that fundamental rights are effectively respected and protected in accordance with their national legislation and international human rights obligations. EU legislation to combat discrimination can only be adopted as regards the grounds listed in Article 19 TFEU, which does not include homelessness or housing status. A similar reasoning is applied to the violation of the right to housing (paragraph 29)</p>			
13)	<p>22. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to work together to promote unconditional access for all that need it to emergency shelter of adequate quality in situations of acute housing need;</p>	<p>Although the Commission does not explicitly mention para 22 in its reply, it does refer to emergency shelters in its reply to point 13, as follows: “[...] Access to social services, healthcare system and emergency shelters are of primary importance. In its 2019 report<sup>125</sup>, the European Social Protection Network of experts (ESPN) confirmed an emergence of such integrated strategies in the Member States, although evidence of their effectiveness remains scarce.”</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2013 Staff Working Document on "Confronting homelessness in the European Union", 2019 ESPN report)</p>	

<sup>125</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1135&furtherNews=yes&newsId=9456>

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14)	23. Points out that women are particularly exposed to the housing crisis; emphasises that women are more affected by poverty, due in part to the wage and pension gap between women and men, and the fact that they more often have part time jobs; Emphasises that women's homelessness is often less visible, and that it needs to be specifically addressed; Calls on the Commission and Member States to develop a gendered approach in their National Homelessness Strategies in order to support women experiencing homelessness, who have often suffered complex trauma and face re-traumatisation, such as through domestic violence and abuse, separation from their children, stigmatisation and the lack of safe and secure spaces; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop a gendered approach in their housing policies, particularly by supporting women who face specific situations such as single parenthood;	On adopting a gendered approach in homelessness and housing policies (paragraph 23) and in line with the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, the Commission will mainstream gender in all stages of policy design in all EU policy areas taking into account the crosscutting principle of intersectionality. Also on the call to provide further support to women victims of gender-based violence (paragraph 24), as announced in the EU Strategy on Victims' Rights (2020-2025) (COM(2020)258), the Commission will promote integrated and targeted support to victims with special needs, including victims of gender-based or domestic violence through EU funding possibilities and the EU awareness campaign. Instruments include notably the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme <sup>126</sup> , the Daphne strand of the future Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV) <sup>127</sup> , as well as the Justice Programme <sup>128</sup> . In particular, funding is made available to strengthen support services and protection measures for victims of violence, including domestic violence. The Commission is also ensuring correct implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU). It includes the enforcement of the Member States' obligation to ensure that shelters are available, or any other appropriate interim accommodation for victims in need of a safe place.		With regard to the EP call for a gendered approach in Homelessness Strategies and housing policies, the Commission's promise to 'mainstream gender in all stages of policy design in all EU policy areas' in line with the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 is very general. It is thus difficult to assess whether the Commission is/will be living up to this commitment.  As to support to victims with special needs, including victims of gender-based or domestic violence, <b>no</b> further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Victims' Rights</a> , the <a href="#">Daphne strand of the future Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV)</a> , as well as the <a href="#">Justice Programme</a> ).	
15)	24. [...] Calls therefore on the Commission and the Member States to provide financial support for women victims of gender-based violence moving to independent living, and enhanced access to	Also on the call to provide further support to women victims of gender-based violence (paragraph 24), as announced in the EU Strategy on Victims' Rights (2020-2025) (COM(2020)258), the Commission will promote		As to the EP call for financial support to victims of gender-based violence, no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as the Commission seems to	

<sup>126</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/programmes/rec>

<sup>127</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO\\_18\\_3975](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO_18_3975)

<sup>128</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants1/programmes-2014-2020/justice/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants1/programmes-2014-2020/justice/index_en.htm)

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	<p>information on funding for affordable housing, as ways to improve their economic independence and standard of living;</p>	<p>integrated and targeted support to victims with special needs, including victims of gender-based or domestic violence through EU funding possibilities and the EU awareness campaign. Instruments include notably the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme<sup>129</sup>, the Daphne strand of the future Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV)<sup>130</sup>, as well as the Justice Programme<sup>131</sup>. In particular, funding is made available to strengthen support services and protection measures for victims of violence, including domestic violence. The Commission is also ensuring correct implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU). It includes the enforcement of the Member States' obligation to ensure that shelters are available, or any other appropriate interim accommodation for victims in need of a safe place.</p>		<p>consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">EU Strategy on Victims' Rights</a>, the <a href="#">Daphne strand of the future Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV)</a>, as well as the <a href="#">Justice Programme</a> ).</p>	
16)	<p>25. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure children's right to adequate housing is implemented, including by providing related support to parents having difficulties with keeping or accessing housing, so that they can remain with their children, with particular attention on young adults exiting child welfare institutions; calls on the Commission to present a European Child Guarantee no later than 2021, with a dedicated budget of EUR 20 billion, ensuring through its implementation that each child in the EU can have access to decent housing, inter alia;</p>	<p>On the call to ensure children's right to adequate housing and present a European Child Guarantee no later than 2021 (paragraph 25), the Commission has proposed on 24 March a Council Recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee aiming to address also children's access to decent housing. The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) sets out that that all Member States need to dedicate an appropriate amount to tackle child poverty. Those Member States where child at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) rate is above the EU average will have to earmark at least 5% of the ESF+ for combating child poverty.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">European Child Guarantee</a>, <a href="#">European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)</a>).</p>	

<sup>129</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/programmes/rec>

<sup>130</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO\\_18\\_3975](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO_18_3975)

<sup>131</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants1/programmes-2014-2020/justice/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/justice/grants1/programmes-2014-2020/justice/index_en.htm)

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17)	<p>26. Calls on Member States to ensure equal access to decent housing for all, fight against racism and antigypsism, and guarantee there is no discrimination on any of the grounds stipulated in Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure the implementation of the Charter, as well as of the Racial Equality Directive, the EU framework for the implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Demands that they pay particular attention to intersectional discrimination; Calls on the Council to swiftly adopt the horizontal antidiscrimination directive; Calls on the Commission to effectively evaluate the political commitment of Member States, and launch infringement procedures against those which do not enforce EU antidiscrimination legislation or which criminalise homeless;</p>	<p>Still on the issue of discrimination, the evaluation of the political commitment and the specific case of intersectional discrimination (paragraph 26), the Commission recalls several initiatives and legislation in place. The Racial Equality Directive (Directive 2000/43/EC) prohibits discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin in access to and supply of goods and services, including housing. On 19 March 2021, the Commission adopted a report (COM(2021)139 final) on the application of the Racial Equality Directive (Directive 2000/43/EC) and of the Employment Equality Directive' (Directive 2000/78/EC). The report focuses on both good practices and main challenges in the application of the Directives and also zoom in on the functioning of national equality bodies in light of the 2018 Commission Recommendation on Standards for Equality Bodies (C(2018)3850). In October 2020, the European Commission has adopted a new EU Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation<sup>132</sup>, including a proposal for a Council Recommendation to support Roma in the EU (COM(2020)621). There are seven key areas (equality, inclusion, participation, education, employment, health,</p>		<p>With a view to the EP's call to ensure equal access to decent housing, implementation of relevant EU legislation and international agreements, and to effectively evaluate political commitment of MS and launch infringement procedures), the Commission, while referring to existing EU legislation and initiatives (such as the 2020 <a href="#">EU Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation</a>, including an <a href="#">EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation 2020-2030</a>, 2020 <a href="#">LGBTIQ Equality Strategy</a>, <a href="#">European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)</a>) announces its intention to 'monitor progress towards the 2030 targets included in the EU Framework' and to carry out a mid-term evaluation.</p>	

<sup>132</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/new-eu-roma-strategic-framework-equality-inclusion-and-participation-full-package\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/new-eu-roma-strategic-framework-equality-inclusion-and-participation-full-package_en)

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		<p>and housing) with new targets and recommendations for the Member States on how to achieve them. While the aim is full equality, the proposed minimum targets for 2030 build on progress made under the previous framework, which include also reducing the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third. The Member States are expected to submit national strategies by September 2021 and report on their implementation every two years. The Commission will monitor progress towards the 2030 targets, drawing on input from surveys carried out by the Fundamental Rights Agency and input from civil society. There will also be an in-depth mid-term evaluation of the new 10-year plan in its entirety.</p> <p>In the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM(2020)698), the Commission acknowledges that LGBTIQ people suffer from high rates of homelessness. The Commission will promote the use of the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) to improve the socio-economic position of the most marginalised LGBTIQ people and will foster the exchange of best practice between the Member States to address LGBTIQ homelessness.</p> <p>In addition, concerning the reference to the horizontal antidiscrimination Directive (paragraph 26), the Commission continues to support its 2008 proposal for a horizontal Equal Treatment Directive (COM(2008)426), which provides for equal treatment in various areas of life regardless of age, sexual orientation, disability and religion and belief. The Commission supports the Council Presidencies in order to progress negotiations and to reach an agreement on the proposal.</p>		<p>As to the Commission's promise to 'promote the use of the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) to improve the socio-economic position of the most marginalised LGBTIQ people and will foster the exchange of best practice between the Member States to address LGBTIQ homelessness', it is difficult to assess whether the Commission has lived up to this promise because of its general nature.</p>	
18)	28. [...] Urges the Commission and the Member States to utilise the planned Just Transition Fund as	No specific reply is provided to this particular point		Not mentioned.	



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	intended for improving the housing, health and employment situation in order to leave no one behind, including Romani people;	(on the Just Transition Fund to improve housing, health and employment situation of inter alia Roma people).			
19)	29. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that where these criteria are not met, evictions are deemed to have been forced, and to constitute a violation of the right to housing; [...]	On the call to better protect mortgage borrowers against evictions (paragraph 47), the Commission is taking stock of the insolvency framework at the Member State level. It agrees that national insolvency reforms need take into account implications for the mortgage loans for primary residence. [...]		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
20)	30. [...] ; Reminds the Commission and the Member States that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities imposes obligations on them; Calls for rapid deinstitutionalisation all across Europe, and for the use of available EU and national funds to create accessible, non-segregated housing and to provide the necessary community-based services for persons with disabilities for the sake of safeguarding their right to live independently in the community, and to have equal chances to participate in society;	On the situation of people with disabilities (paragraph 30), the Commission, adopted on 3 March the Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 (COM(2021) 101 final). With this initiative, the Commission intends to continue its work to advance on deinstitutionalisation, and with EU funds support the process including through advancing accessibility and inclusive services in the community including social housing.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030</a> ).	
21)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that no EU or Member State funds will be used for housing projects leading to segregation or social exclusion; Calls on the Member States to always consider the quality of housing in terms of urban development, architecture and functionality so as to improve well-being for all; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote programmes and incentives that foster and strengthen intergenerational ties enabling people, in particular older people, who have to leave their homes for financial or health reasons to find new accommodation that meets their needs without having to leave their communities;	On further investment across the EU in social, public, energy-efficient, adequate and affordable housing and in addressing homelessness and housing exclusion (paragraphs 31 and 53), Member States are invited to make use of Cohesion Policy support to invest in social housing. Particular focus should be on marginalized communities and their integration in the society, such as homeless people, Roma, people with a migrant background, low-income households, people with disabilities and other groups. Social housing investments should meet the needs of these groups so to provide access to affordable, energy-efficient community-based housing solutions. Social housing investments should also contribute to addressing and preventing spatial segregation, for instance, by investing in housing facilities in non-segregated areas.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure that no EU or Member State funds will be used for housing projects leading to segregation or social exclusion, promote programmes and incentives that foster and strengthen intergenerational ties enabling people, in particular older people, who have to leave their homes for financial or health reasons to find new accommodation) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the	

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		<p>They should be accompanied by complementary investments in mainstream services, e.g. in education, employment, health and social care. The Commission has recently taken steps to ensure that Member States operate EU funds in compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Its proposal for a new Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) (COM(2018)375), setting out rules for the next budget 2021-2027, requires that effective mechanisms are put in place to ensure that programmes supported by EU funds<sup>133</sup> and their implementation comply with the Charter. On 30 November 2020, the European Parliament and EU Member States reached a political agreement, which includes enabling conditions to ensure that the investment environment for the EU support is well prepared upfront. Member States must meet these conditions to be able to invest EU funds and make the most of them. An example is the enabling condition related to the compliance with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Thus, managing authorities should establish and apply criteria and procedures for the selection of not discriminatory operations, including housing investments. Housing investments should also be in line with measures to prevent and combat segregation in all fields and prevent and eliminate segregation. Roma communities and other vulnerable groups are supported by the specific objectives under the ESF+, with the ultimate goal to mainstream their inclusion in the society. Member States should aim at making mainstream services inclusive and providing targeted programmes towards the marginalised communities.</p>		<p>scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal for new Common Provisions Regulation</a>, <a href="#">ESF+</a>).</p> <p>It should be noted that, as announced also in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission intends to present, according to the Commission Work Programme 2022 (<a href="#">CWP 2022</a>), a European care strategy in Q3 2022.)</p>	

<sup>133</sup> European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund Plus, European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, Asylum and Migration Fund, Internal Security Fund and Border Regulation.

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		On accommodation and care services for elderly, the objective is to provide independent living conditions in the scope of long-term care services. Investments may include (assisted) social housing, personal assistance, and access to mainstream services and support the shift from institutional to family- and community-based services.			
22)	32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to impose a general obligation to meet accessibility criteria in the planned Renovation Wave of public and private buildings, and to use its potential to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as for those with motor and sensory difficulties, in order to make housing comfortable for its inhabitants and 'future proof' in the light of the increasing demographic change;	The Commission, adopted on 3 March the Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 (COM(2021) 101 final). With this initiative, the Commission intends to continue its work to advance on deinstitutionalisation, and with EU funds support the process including through advancing accessibility and inclusive services in the community including social housing. In particular on accessibility criteria (paragraph 32), the Affordable Housing Initiative will put forward the needs of renovation beyond energy relevant renovation (see above). Other aspects, such as accessibility, liveability and access to (social) services and mobility are key to embed in an integrated district renovation approach. The Commission continues to promote the opportunities in the deep renovations to address accessibility for persons with disabilities.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (impose a general obligation to meet accessibility criteria in the planned Renovation Wave of public and private buildings, and to use its potential to improve accessibility) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, 2021 Affordable Housing Initiative</a> ).	
23)	33. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make housing one of the cornerstones of the Action Plan of the EPSR; Recalls that EU policies, funding programmes and financing instruments have a great impact on housing markets, the quality of the housing stock and on citizens' lives;	On the link between housing, homelessness and the EU action (paragraphs 12, 13 and 33), the Commission believes that long-term and sustainable solutions are necessary to address housing exclusion in the EU and eradicate homelessness. In its European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan (COM(2021) 102 final), the Commission proposes concrete actions to implement the Pillar principle 19 on "Housing and assistance for the homeless". Given the importance of cooperation between many stakeholders to end homelessness, the Commission has announced in the Action Plan the launch of a European Platform on Combating Homelessness to support Member States, cities and service providers in sharing best practices		The <a href="#">European Platform on Combating Homelessness</a> , was launched 21 June 2021 (see also reply to para 12).	

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		and identifying efficient and innovative approaches. The initiative will focus on mutual learning activities, such as peer reviews, and sharing best practices in the fight against housing exclusion. The goal is to identify transferable aspects of national policies, learning from good practice examples or supporting the implementation of emerging policies or practices in the fight against homelessness. The housing-led strategy applied for instance in Finland would be in this context a good policy example for future mutual learning activities.			
24)	33. [...] ; Calls on the Commission to urgently develop an integrated EU-level strategy for social, public, non-segregated and affordable housing, creating an enabling framework for national, regional and local authorities to ensure the provision of safe, healthy, accessible and affordable quality housing for all; Calls on the Commission, as part of this strategy, to improve its action to engage all levels of government in fully and consistently implementing the right to decent housing for all;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (integrated EU-level strategy for social, public, non-segregated and affordable housing).		Not mentioned.	
25)	34. Welcomes the inclusion of housing affordability in the European Semester; Urges the Commission to ensure that all country-specific recommendations contribute positively to the full and consistent implementation of the principles of the EPSR, to the achievement of the UN SDGs, and the EU climate goals defined in the Green Deal; Urges the Member States to implement the country specific recommendations on housing affordability; states that national affordable housing plans should be included in National Reform Programmes, and demands that the Commission and Member States establish specific strategies to address obstacles to the right to housing, such as discrimination,	On the reference to the country-specific recommendations and their contribution to the implementation of the EPSR, the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the goals defined in the Green Deal (paragraph 34), since 2017, the European Semester also integrates the Pillar and the 'Social Scoreboard'. This increases the social focus of the EU framework for the coordination of economic and employment policies. In addition, a large number of country-specific recommendations over the years aim at addressing its key principles, showing that a more social and fair Europe is a key priority for the Commission. On the European Green Deal, this strategy puts the well-being of citizens and sustainability, in all of its senses, at the centre		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure that all country-specific recommendations contribute positively to the full and consistent implementation of the principles of the EPSR, to the achievement of the UN SDGs, and the EU climate goals defined in the Green Deal+ establish specific strategies to address obstacles to the right to housing) as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	speculation, predatory lending, land-grabbing, conflicts, forced evictions, environmental degradation and vulnerability to disasters;	of economic policy. Environmental sustainability, productivity gains, fairness and macro-economic stability are the four dimensions, closely interrelated and mutually reinforcing, which will guide structural reforms, investments and responsible fiscal policies across Member States in the years to come. These four key dimensions are also crucial to implement the UN SDGs, which are being integrated in EU's policymaking and action, including through the European Semester.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (integration of EPSR and Social Scoreboard in European Semester; <a href="#">European Green Deal</a> ).	
26)	36. Urges the Commission to provide more accurate, quality and comparable data on housing markets, and to monitor housing affordability across the EU, including at local and regional level, through Eurostat's European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the European Energy Poverty Observatory, taking into account the fragmentation of national housing markets and differences between Member States;	On the call to data on the housing markets and to assess the contribution of EU policies and regulations to their financialisation (paragraphs 36 and 45), the Commission monitors housing market developments within the European Semester as well as the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP), as evidenced in numerous country-specific recommendations relating to house price valuation risks, affordability as well as tax and benefits. The Commission has made efforts to develop indicators and methods to assess house price valuations and affordability at an aggregate level. Moreover, the Commission also reviews risks in the housing markets including potential overvaluation of house prices. Besides, the Commission has been trying to address the data gap on regional housing markets and affordability. The Commission is aware of the increasing involvement of large financial investors in the European residential real estate markets, including formerly public-owner flats, as well as their funding schemes. Efforts are made to better understand the impact on housing affordability and on regional housing markets.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (provide more accurate, quality and comparable data on housing markets, monitor housing affordability across the EU) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (monitoring of housing market developments in European Semester and Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP)).	
27)	41. Invites the Member States to pursue housing policies that are based on the principle of neutrality between home ownership, private rented accommodation and rented social housing; Calls on	On housing policies that are based on the principle of neutrality between home ownership, private rented accommodation and rented social housing (paragraph 41) the Commission has highlighted this issue in its country-			

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	the Commission to respect this principle in the European Semester; [...]	specific surveillance, as it affects social equity, the functioning of the rental market, and macroeconomic challenges. The surveillance has pointed to cases where tax or benefit advantages work to discriminate between mortgagees, private rentals and social rentals in a manner that does not reflect income groups or other social needs. This is reflected in the Commission's work on the user cost of housing and several country reports. In particular, removing such distortions underpins several country-specific recommendations, notably with respect to mortgage-interest deductibility on personal income tax. The Commission will continue to assess and review policies in this area.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (respect the principle of neutrality between home ownership, private rented accommodation and rented social housing in the European Semester) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (work on the user cost of housing; country-specific recommendations).	
28)	45. Notes with concern the increased financialisation of the housing market, in particular in cities, whereby investors treat housing as a tradable asset rather than a human right; Calls on the Commission to assess the contribution of EU policies and regulations to the financialisation of the housing market and the ability of national and local authorities to ensure the right to housing; [...]	On the call to data on the housing markets and to assess the contribution of EU policies and regulations to their financialisation (paragraphs 36 and 45), the Commission monitors housing market developments within the European Semester as well as the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP), as evidenced in numerous country-specific recommendations relating to house price valuation risks, affordability as well as tax and benefits. The Commission has made efforts to develop indicators and methods to assess house price valuations and affordability at an aggregate level. Moreover, the Commission also reviews risks in the housing markets including potential overvaluation of house prices. Besides, the Commission has been trying to address the data gap on regional housing markets and affordability. The Commission is aware of the increasing involvement of large financial investors in the European residential real estate markets, including formerly public-owner flats, as well as their funding schemes. Efforts are made to better understand the impact on housing affordability and on regional housing markets.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (assess the contribution of EU policies and regulations to the financialisation of the housing market and the ability of national and local authorities to ensure the right to housing) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (monitoring of housing market developments in European Semester and Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP)).	

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29)	46. Stresses that transparency on real estate ownership and transactions is vital to preventing distortions in the housing market and to preventing money laundering in this sector; Reiterates the obligation in the Anti Money Laundering Directive for the Commission to report by 31 December 2020 on the need to harmonise information on real estate ownership and on the inter-connection of these national registers in order to prevent speculation; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
30)	47. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to better protect mortgage borrowers against evictions; stresses that people who are evicted should be able to assert their rights in a court; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen current binding rules of conduct for creditors, credit servicers and credit purchasers to avoid misleading practices, harassment and violation of consumer's rights, at least as far as mortgage loans are concerned, or if appropriate to adopt new rules; Believes that such rules should in particular specify requirements for reasonable and viable forbearance measures in addition to those provided for in Article 28 of Directive 2014/17/EU; Invites the Commission to assess the need for a legislative proposal on a minimum loan-to-value ratio in the market for mortgage credit; Calls on the Commission to consider the impact on housing markets when proposing rules on securitisation;	<p>On the call to better protect mortgage borrowers against evictions (paragraph 47), the Commission is taking stock of the insolvency framework at the Member State level. It agrees that national insolvency reforms need take into account implications for the mortgage loans for primary residence. Article 28 of the Mortgage Credit Directive (Directive 2014/17/EU) requires Member States to encourage creditors to exercise reasonable forbearance before foreclosure proceedings against consumers are initiated. All Member States have now adopted measures implementing that provision. In addition, the European Banking Authority has specified in its guidelines on arrears and foreclosure<sup>134</sup> what forbearance measures will serve this purpose.</p> <p>On consumers' rights (paragraph 47), the Commission addressed the particular challenges faced by consumers of financial services in the context of the COVID-19 crisis through two roundtables meetings with stakeholders - to discuss relief measures offered to consumers and businesses by banks, non-bank lenders and insurers. These initiatives led to the adoption of "Best practices in relation to relief measures offered to consumers and businesses in</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>134</sup> <https://www.eba.europa.eu/regulation-and-policy/consumer-protection-and-financial-innovation/guidelines-on-arrears-and-foreclosure>

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		<p>the context of the COVID-19 crisis<sup>135</sup>, which includes the offer of payment moratoria to consumers in order to prevent re-payment default. Where the Commission receives complaints concerning the implementation of Directive 93/13/EEC on unfair terms in consumer contracts or is informed of petitions submitted to the European Parliament, for instance in relation to the enforcement of mortgage credit contracts, the Commission investigates such matters and, where appropriate, enters into a structured dialogue with the Member State concerned. Where necessary, the Commission opens formal infringement proceedings, as done in a number of cases.</p>			
31)	<p>48. Points out that the expansive growth of short-term holiday rental is removing housing from the market and driving up prices, and can have a negative impact on liveability in urban and tourist centres; Calls on the Commission to interpret the Services Directive in line with the European Court of Justice verdict (C-390/18), that establishes housing affordability and shortage of rental housing as ‘an overriding reason related to the public interest’, and therefore to give wide discretion to national and local authorities to define proportionate rules for hospitality services, including mandatory registration, limitation of permits and specific zoning policies, limitation of period, avoiding ‘touristification’, the emptying of urban centres, and the decline in quality</p>	<p>On the Digital Services Act (paragraph 48), the proposed Digital Services Act encompasses a single set of new rules for intermediary services providers. It does not regulate the provision of underlying services, such as short-term accommodation services, which fall into the scope of other EU laws, such as the Services Directive. The proposal establishes certain requirements with which orders mandating intermediary services providers to provide national competent authorities with information about their recipients of services must comply. Such orders can be sent directly to providers not established in the territory of the Member State issuing the order. The information obtained through the orders in the scope of Article 9 of the proposed Act is to be used to determine compliance by</p>		<p>In relation to Parliament’s call to include mandatory information-sharing obligations for platforms in the short-term accommodation rental market, the Commission seems to consider that it has already taken action on this particular point (2020 <a href="#">proposal</a> for Digital Services Act, 2006 <a href="#">Services Directive</a>).</p>	

<sup>135</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/business\\_economy\\_euro/banking\\_and\\_finance/documents/200714-best-practices-mitigate-impact-pandemic\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/200714-best-practices-mitigate-impact-pandemic_en.pdf)



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	of life there, to the detriment of residents; Urges the Commission to include in the Digital Services Act a proposal for mandatory information-sharing obligations for platforms in the short-term accommodation rental market, in line with data protection rules, as this access to information is essential for authorities in order to ensure the availability of affordable housing;	the recipients of intermediary services with applicable EU or national rules. On paragraph 48 concerning the Services Directive, the Commission took good note of the European Court of Justice Judgement C-390/18. The Commission considers the European Court of Justice to have the final say on the interpretation of Union law and thus, naturally, intends to apply the Services Directive in line with the interpretations given by the Court.		Because of the general character of the promise regarding the Services Directive, it is unclear what action has been taken to apply the judgement of the Court.	
32)	49. Reminds the Commission and Member States that failing to regulate the real estate market and the financial actors operating on that market in order to ensure access to affordable and adequate housing for all, would mean non-compliance with their obligations with respect to the right to housing;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
33)	51. Stresses that the investment gap for affordable housing amounts to EUR 57 billion per year <sup>136</sup> ; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to close the investment gap in affordable housing as a matter of priority; [...]	See replies under paras 8 and 9.		As the EP call to close the investment gap in affordable housing as a matter of priority is very general, it is difficult to assess whether Commission action in this respect can be considered as sufficient (s. also replies to paras 8 and 9).	
34)	52. Recalls that as a service of general economic interest (SGEI), social housing is exempted from State aid notification requirements; Recalls that social housing is the only sector in the SGEI Decision for which the Commission mentions a target group (disadvantaged citizens or socially less advantaged groups), and that this is not the case for other social	On the target group definition of social and publicly funded housing (paragraph 52), the Commission is currently evaluating the rules on State aid regarding compensations granted for the provision of services of		As of mid-January 2022, the Commission was still evaluating the rules on State aid regarding compensations granted for the provision of services of	

<sup>136</sup> Report of the High-Level Task Force on Investing in Social Infrastructure in Europe: "Boosting Investment in Social Infrastructure in Europe" (2018).

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	<p>services; Believes that this may limit the possibility to deliver social and affordable housing for all; Acknowledges that there is no agreed common definition of social housing at EU level; Warns, however, that a narrow definition of social housing limiting it only to 'housing for disadvantaged citizens or socially less advantaged groups, which due to solvability constraints are unable to obtain housing at market conditions' is restrictive and hinders Member States' ability to define their SGELs and services of general interest; Stresses that SGELs in housing should be principally guided by specific requirements determined by national, regional or local authorities, since these authorities have the competence to identify and address the housing needs and living conditions of different groups, which can differ greatly between rural and urban areas, and since these authorities play crucial roles in well-targeted decision making; Urges the Commission to adapt the target group definition of social and publicly funded housing in the rules on SGELs, so as to allow national, regional and local authorities to support housing for all groups whose needs for decent and affordable housing cannot be easily met under market conditions, while also ensuring that enough funding is allocated to the most disadvantaged, in order to unblock investment and ensure affordable housing, housing tenure neutrality and sustainable urban development, and to create socially diverse neighbourhoods and enhance social cohesion;</p>	<p>general economic interest (SGEI)<sup>137</sup>, insofar applicable to health and social services, including social housing. The evaluation is looking at past application of the rules, and without prejudice to a possible future revision. Its conclusion is scheduled for the third quarter of 2021. In its 2009 decision on the Dutch social housing system<sup>138</sup>, the Commission accepted social mix and social cohesion as valid public policy objectives. Generally, funding directly given to disadvantaged persons (or indeed, to any person who is not engaged in an economic activity) is not considered as State aid and not subject to the Commission's scrutiny.</p>		<p>general economic interest (see <a href="#">EC evaluation</a>). The presentation of the conclusions of this evaluation is currently scheduled in Q1 2022.</p>	

<sup>137</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A52012XC0111%2802%29>

<sup>138</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case\\_details.cfm?proc\\_code=3\\_SA\\_14175](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=3_SA_14175), see paragraph 58.

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35)	<p>53. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further increase investment in the EU in social, public, energy-efficient, adequate and affordable housing, and in tackling homelessness and housing exclusion; Calls in this regards for investment through the European Regional Development Fund, the Just Transition Fund, InvestEU, ESF+, Horizon Europe and Next Generation EU, and especially through the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative (CRII) and the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiative Plus (CRII+); Calls for greater synergies between these instruments; Welcomes the financing of social and affordable housing loans through InvestEU and the EIB's broader portfolio;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to integrate social progress as an investment priority, together with the green and digital transitions, in the Recovery and Resilience Facility in order to protect vulnerable people against the negative impact of the current crisis, and to include social progress plans in the Recovery and Resilience Plans, outlining how EPSR principles are going to be implemented, and where social investments are going to be targeted, including investment in social housing; Calls urgently on the Commission to ensure that EU funding and EIB financing become more accessible to local and regional social and public affordable housing providers; Calls on the EIB to try to increase relevant landing via targeted technical assistance and closer</p>	<p>On the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights (paragraph 53), support to the renovation of buildings, especially through energy efficiency programmes, is among the key priorities within the 2021-2027 cohesion policy. The cohesion policy will be a key instrument also for the implementation of the Pillar action plan (COM(2021) 102 final), including social housing and social services.</p> <p>In addition, the Communication on a renovation wave for Europe calls on the Member States to include in their 2021-2027 programmes the renovation priorities drawn from the national energy and climate plans and national long-term renovation strategies. In this respect, the Member States, regions and local authorities can target their investment priority under cohesion policy towards tackling energy poverty and meeting social objectives while retrofitting housing. The Commission is striving to analyse all Member States recovery plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility from the perspective of the Affordable Housing Initiative. Where relevant, it adds references to the need to focus renovation and energy efficiency interventions on social and affordable housing infrastructure, while going beyond energy efficiency, and including energy poverty, accessibility, liveability, access to services and mobility. The Affordable Housing Initiative itself has the long-term ambition to support local projects and create project pipelines for investment in social infrastructure, such as social and affordable housing.</p>		<p>In its reply, the Commission seems to consider that action has already be taken on this particular point (further increase investment in the EU in social, public, energy-efficient, adequate and affordable housing, and in tackling homelessness and housing exclusion; integrate social progress as an investment priority and include social progress plans in the RRF; and ensure that EU funding and EIB financing become more accessible to local and regional social and public affordable housing providers), referring, in particular, to available funding under the 2021-2027 cohesion policy and the Renovation Wave (including the Affordable Housing Initiative).</p>	

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	cooperation with financial intermediaries and the Member States;					
36)	54. Calls on the Commission to encourage the use of European programmes that support the rebuilding of homes in order to make housing affordable;		On the use of European programmes to make housing affordable (paragraph 54), the Commission supports Member States' efforts in improving the housing situation, including for the most vulnerable. The Renovation Wave (COM(2020)662) seeks to encourage Member States to design national housing plans and reforms that are focused in improving the quality of buildings, public and private, including residential ones, and to boost the supply of social and affordable housing, as defined in national schemes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (encourage the use of European programmes that support the rebuilding of homes) as according to the Commission, it has been (and is) already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Renovation Wave framework</a> ).	
37)	56. Calls on the Commission, Member States and regional and local authorities to recognise, support and fund community led, democratic, and collaborative housing solutions, including community land trusts, as legitimate and viable means to provide market and social housing; Calls for a sustainable approach to urban land use, for instance giving priority to the rehabilitation of abandoned houses over the building of new ones;		On the call to support community led, democratic, and collaborative housing solutions (paragraph 56), the Commission promotes new forms of sustainable and inclusive business models, such as those represented by the social economy, within the housing, energy provision and construction sectors. The Affordable Housing Initiative aims to push more social innovation in renovation approaches, to boost the engagement - and where possible a co-investment - of residents in the renovation and energy (or other utilities and services) provision. The existing experience on energy communities and energy cooperatives <sup>139</sup> , Community-Led Local Development <sup>140</sup> , Urban regeneration and development <sup>141</sup> and clusters of		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Affordable Housing Initiative</a> , initiatives on <a href="#">energy communities and energy cooperatives</a> , <a href="#">Community-Led Local Development</a> , <a href="#">Urban regeneration and development</a> ).	

<sup>139</sup> See for instance: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/energy-communities-overview-energy-and-social-innovation>

<sup>140</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/information/publications/brochures/2014/community-led-local-development](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/brochures/2014/community-led-local-development)

<sup>141</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/)

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		social and ecological innovation are key in that regard. New experiments, for example in using developing technology, are equally important assets in terms of economic, environmental and social added-value.			

4.1.13.5.EMPL Resolution 5: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on reducing inequalities with a special focus on in-work poverty

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Reducing inequalities with a special focus on in-work poverty</b>		10/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-44/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2188(INI)</a> <b>EMPL</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>	Final reply (SP) received 16 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. [...] Recalls the fact that in implementing their policies, the Commission and the Member States should further strengthen the EU's social model and take into account requirements linked to the promotion of a high level of employment, the guarantee of a decent standard of living and adequate social protection for all, the fight against poverty and social exclusion;		The Commission is aware of the diversified and dynamic issues linked to poverty, social exclusion and inequality. Within the Europe 2020 Strategy, the headline indicator "At risk of poverty or social exclusion" (AROPE) has been used to investigate and address the multidimensional aspects of poverty and exclusion. Poverty and exclusion has been monitored in the European Semester in order to achieve the target of at least less 20 million people in AROPE by 2020.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Europe 2020 Strategy</a> ).	
2)	7. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to achieve the goal of comparable living conditions through upward social and economic convergence, to counter the increasing inequalities within and between Member States and to increase solidarity; Encourages the Member States to strengthen collective bargaining systems and to ensure minimum social protections and a social security system for all age groups; [...]		Poverty and exclusion has been monitored in the European Semester in order to achieve the target of at least less 20 million people in AROPE by 2020. In 2019, close to 12 million less people than in 2008 were in AROPE in the EU27, and around 17 million less than the peak in 2012, but the ambitious target was unfortunately not met. In the European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan (COM(2021) 102 final) adopted on 4 March, the Commission set a target that entails a decline in the number of people in AROPE by at least 15 million by 2030 and a complementary ambition to reduce the number of children at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 5 million in the EU by 2030. The Action Plan reinforces and relaunches the EU commitment for action in the relevant areas, jointly with Member States, social partners and all relevant stakeholders. Fighting poverty, securing social inclusion and combating inequalities are at the core of several principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights, explicitly addressing inequalities in its principle 3, which sets out the right to equal opportunities for all. The third chapter of				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan</a> , <a href="#">European child guarantee</a> ).	

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		the Pillar is entirely dedicated to social protection and social inclusion.			
3)	8. Reminds the Commission and the Member States that preventing and tackling in-work poverty must be part of the overall goal to eradicate poverty in the European Union;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (preventing and tackling in-work poverty must be part of overall goal to eradicate poverty in the EU).		Not mentioned.	
4)	12. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, on the basis of their obligations under the ILO Conventions and the revised European Social Charter and their commitments to the European Pillar of Social Rights and the SDGs, to promote collective bargaining; [...]	As regards to the role of social partners concerning especially collective bargaining, minimum wages, capacity building and collective agreements (paragraphs 12, 42, 86 and 88) the Commission recognises and promotes the role of social partners, to facilitate the dialogue between them while fully respecting their autonomy as set out in Article 152 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and under Articles 12 and 28 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The Commission examines the functioning of social dialogue in the Member States as part of the European Semester and puts forward proposals for country-specific recommendations where it considered necessary. The proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU (COM(2020) 682 final 2020/0310 (COD)) aims at establishing a framework to improve the adequacy of minimum wages and the access of workers to minimum wage protection in the EU, while fully respecting the specificities of national systems, national competencies, and social partners' autonomy. It requires Member States to promote the key role played by collective bargaining in ensuring access to adequate wages. An effective involvement of the social partners in minimum wage setting is an element of good governance that allows for an informed and inclusive decision-making process. Those Member States where collective bargaining coverage is below 70% would be required to make extra efforts, in consultation with the social partners. The draft directive is designed to safeguard access to employment and take into account the effects on job creation and competitiveness, including for small		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (promote collective bargaining) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Semester, 2020 Proposal for directive on adequate minimum wages, 2021 European pillar of social rights action plan, report of Andrea Nahles, ESF +</a> ).	

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		<p>and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It proposes an appropriate monitoring framework that includes data on collective bargaining. At the same time, the report of Ms Andrea Nahles, Special Advisor on Social Dialogue to Nicolas Schmit, Commissioner for Jobs and Social Rights, highlighted some key issues at stake and presented a set of concrete proposals that fed into the Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights. The Action Plan included the following actions with regards to the implementation of the Pillar Principle 8 on social dialogue: (1) the launch of a new award for innovative social dialogue practices; (2) an information and visiting programme for young future social partner leaders; (3) the review of sectoral social dialogue at EU level; and (4) a new supporting frame for social partner agreements at EU level. This shows that supporting social dialogue and the involvement of social partners remains a key political priority for this Commission. Furthermore, the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) Regulation provides that all Member States shall allocate an appropriate amount of their ESF+ resources to support the capacity building of social partners and civil society organisations with regards to their activities in the areas of employment, education and training and social inclusion. For Member States who received a relevant country-specific recommendation, this compulsory allocation is set at 0.25% of their ESF+ resources. In addition, capacity building of social partners and civil society organisations can be supported regarding their involvement in the implementation of ESF+ programmes.</p>			
5)	<p>13. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen investments in digital technology in rural areas in order to enhance public services, improve their quality and efficiency and create new modes of service delivery for remote and underserved</p>	<p>On investments in digital technology in rural areas to address inequalities and create better job opportunities (paragraph 13), the Commission agrees that digitalisation can act as an enabler to improve economic, social and environmental sustainability and quality of life. In rural areas, digital connectivity can likely contribute to improved attractiveness for both people and businesses and improved job opportunities. The prolonged</p>			



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	regions, in order to address inequalities and create better job opportunities;	lockdown has underlined the fundamental value of high-quality internet connections at home, not only for continuing economic activities, but also for social lives, educational and cultural needs, as well as access to public services. The crisis has also exposed the gap between the connected and the unconnected, exacerbating pre-existing inequalities, showing how much urban populations benefit from private and public investment in broadband networks, while rural citizens often depend on publicly supported infrastructure investments. Challenges require not only investing in infrastructure, but also development of relevant applications and adequate skills enabling uptake of digital technologies. In the 2014-2020 period, around EUR 6 billion of European Structural and Investment Funds were allocated by the Member States to connectivity infrastructures, providing fast broadband to around 14.5 million additional households. In particular, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supported broadband deployment and the dissemination of high-speed networks in rural and underserved regions. The Commission also supported the WiFi4EU initiative providing 8802 vouchers across all the Member States. The vouchers, each worth EUR 15.000, are to be used to install free Wi-Fi hotspots or upgrade an existing network, also in rural and remote areas. Digital skills have been extensively supported by European Social Fund (ESF) resources. The Commission's strategy on Shaping Europe's digital future confirmed the objectives for fixed and mobile connectivity for all European citizens by 2025 (COM(2016)587). The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) (Regulation (EU) 2021/241]) sets out that each Member State dedicates at least 20% of its national plan allocation to measures of the digital transition. Digital connectivity is one of the possible priority areas and the development of digital skills is a major focus of "Reskill and upskill", one of seven flagship areas on which Member States are invited to focus the reforms and investments		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (strengthen investments in digital technology in rural areas) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)</a> , 2021-2027 <a href="#">MFF</a> , <a href="#">European Social Fund</a> , 2020 <a href="#">EU Strategy on shaping Europe's digital future</a> , 2021 <a href="#">EU Digital Compass</a> , 2021 <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights (EPSR) Action Plan</a> ).	

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		<p>included in their plans<sup>142</sup>. Under the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, the proposal for the new Connecting Europe Facility in the digital area aims to continue to support the deployment of mobile 5G and glass fibre networks, including in rural areas and underserved regions. The Commission supports the national Broadband Competence Office of all Member States, especially for underserved regions, providing technical advice, training and support via an EU funded Support Facility. In addition, in the post-2020 period, the Digital Europe Programme (COM/2018/434 final) is dedicated to building the strategic digital capacities in the EU and on facilitating the wide deployment of digital technologies. The programme will support investments in advanced digital skills, capacity building and investment for data and digital service infrastructure in agriculture, among others. The Commission is currently taking the necessary steps for the implementation of a preparatory action on 'Increasing access to educational tools in areas and communities with low connectivity or access to technologies'. The action aims at enhancing inclusion and reducing the digital gap suffered by pupils from remote areas and communities with low connectivity. The Commission has proposed a cross-cutting objective under the future common agricultural policy in which digitalisation of agriculture and rural areas is an important component. The Commission also funds dedicated Research &amp; Innovation projects, including two large-scale projects that aim to establish digital service platforms for rural areas (AURORAL and dRURAL – EUR 30 million in total).</p> <p>Furthermore, in its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final), the Commission identified secure and performant sustainable digital infrastructures, and a digitally skilled population and</p>			

<sup>142</sup> 1) Power up, 2) Renovate, 3) Recharge and Refuel, 4) Connect, 5) Modernise, 6) Scale-up and 7) Reskill and upskill.

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		<p>highly skilled digital professionals as two of the four 'cardinal points' for mapping the EU's trajectory, as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. The Communication includes the objective of having all European households covered by a Gigabit network, with all populated areas covered by 5G by 2030. It also recalls that the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan includes the objective to increase the share of adults with basic digital skills to 80% by 2030, and includes the target to increase the number of employed ICT specialists to 20 million by the same year, with convergence between women and men.</p> <p>In the same Communication, the Commission refers to universal access to internet services and universal digital education and skills for people to take an active part in society and in democratic processes as principles that could be included in a possible set of digital principles and rights. The Commission will propose to include such a set of principles and rights in an interinstitutional solemn declaration between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission hopes to achieve decisive progress with the other institutions on such declaration by the end of 2021.</p>			
6)	18. [...] Encourages the Commission and the Member States to offer coherent and comprehensive support for developing the digital skills required, including for older workers; [...]	No specific reply is provided to point 18. However, this particular point (offer support for developing the digital skills required, including for older workers) is dealt with rather extensively in the reply to point 13.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (see above)	
7)	19. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide young people with an adequate level of education and training that will enable them to meet the needs and challenges of the labour market and equip them with knowledge of their labour and	On youth and the issues of education and training as well as fighting against youth unemployment (paragraphs 19 and 22), the Commission has a clear commitment to ensure access to quality and inclusive education, training and life-long learning, including up- and reskilling opportunities for all, as strategic priorities recognised at the EU and national levels for many years, and as affirmed in the skills target of the European Pillar		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Commission Communication on achieving a</a>	

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	social rights so they do not fall into atypical and precarious employment;	<p>of Social Rights Action Plan, which establishes that adult participation in training should be increased to 60%. Reducing the rate of early leavers from education and training to lower than 10% by 2020 was one of the headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy and of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training ET2020. In addition, the ET2020 framework set a 15% target for 15 years-olds' underachievement in reading, mathematics and science. The Council Resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond 2021-2030 (2021/C 66/01) has reaffirmed the target level of 15% for low achieving and set a new target of less than 9% for early leaving from education and training by 2030. Fighting underachievement in basic skills and early leaving from education and training are at the heart of the Commission Communication on achieving a European Education Area by 2025 (COM(2020) 625 final), which announces a number of initiatives under priority area 'inclusion and gender equality', among which 'Pathways to School Success'. This initiative intends to develop, in cooperation with the Member States, policy guidance to help all pupils reach a certain level of proficiency in basic skills and complete upper secondary education, by targeting disadvantaged groups more at risk of underachievement and early school leaving.</p> <p>The Skills Agenda for Europe (COM/2020/274 final) is the Commission's key strategic framework to implement the third principle of the Pillar. As set out in the first flagship action of the Skills Agenda, under the Pact for Skills, the reinforced European Alliance for Apprenticeships will mobilise new pledges to sustain apprenticeship offers despite the current economic downturn and to develop apprenticeship programmes. The renewed Alliance will launch new national apprenticeship coalitions. With the Council Recommendation on Vocational Education and Training (2020/C 417/01), with skills partnerships (i.e. Pact for Skills), skills strategies and skills intelligence, the</p>		<p><a href="#">European Education Area by 2025</a>, <a href="#">Council Recommendation on Vocational Education and Training</a>, <a href="#">Skills Agenda for Europe</a>, etc).</p>	

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		<p>Skills Agenda also aims to ensure that the education and training are in line with the needs of the labour market. The Commission reinforced the Youth Guarantee (2020/C 372/01) to give opportunities to the most vulnerable young persons. The aim is to ensure that a quality offer is made to all young people under 30, in line with Principle 4 of the Pillar. It puts more emphasis on prevention and on cooperation with the education and training sector. It also facilitates upskilling and re-skilling geared mainly towards digital, green, language, entrepreneurial and career management skills, to help young people seize the opportunities in growing sectors, and preparing them for the needs of the changing labour market. The Youth Employment Support (YES) package of July 2020 emphasises the need for maximising potential synergies between various funds and instruments.</p> <p>Moreover, in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission recommendation on Effective Active Support to Employment (EASE) calls on Member States to develop coherent packages of strengthened active labour market policies, with a focus on groups that are in a vulnerable position or are underrepresented in the labour market, in particular youth, and invites Member States to make full use of the funding opportunities under various EU financial instruments in support of these packages. Similarly, the Council Recommendation adopted in October 2020 on “A Bridge to Jobs – Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee” stresses the importance of making full use of the current EU funding instruments, in particular the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (2014-2020) and mobilise a significant share of the additional funds provided under REACT-EU, as well as the ESF+ and the ERDF (2021-2027), the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the InvestEU Programme, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the Erasmus+</p>			

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		programme and the Technical Support Instrument. They can support youth employment, education and training, prevent unemployment and inactivity among young people and implement relevant policy reforms.			
8)	20. Reminds the Commission and the Member States that, in the event of conflicts between fundamental economic freedoms and fundamental social and labour rights, the latter is treated at the same level as the economic freedoms of the single market;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
9)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make use of financial instruments such as the Youth Guarantee and EU programmes in order to tackle youth unemployment, boost young people's employability and encourage them to take up stable and non-precarious jobs;	See reply to point 19.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (YEI, ESF, etc).	
10)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take real measures to combat tax avoidance and tax fraud as an important means of reducing economic inequalities and improving the collection of tax revenue in the Member States;	On the fight against tax avoidance and tax fraud to help reduce economic inequalities (paragraph 23), in its 2020 Tax Action Plan (COM(2020) 312 final), the Commission committed to continue supporting the Member States in the fight against VAT fraud mainly by enhancing Eurofisc <sup>143</sup> and investing in modern and technology based cooperation (the network of Member States anti-fraud experts). In addition, the Commission plans to come forward with a communication in 2021 on what actions Member States can take to reduce the VAT gap, which could generate up to EUR 50 billion EU-wide. The Commission agrees that taxation is an important policy lever for addressing economic inequalities. In view of that, assessments of		While referring to its <a href="#">Tax Action Plan 2020</a> , the Commission also announces to present, in 2021, a communication on MS actions to reduce the VAT gap and, in 2022, a guidance to MS on ex-ante distributional impact assessments.  While the Commission did not adopt a communication on the VAT gap so far (as of January 2022), it should be noted that, according to the Commission Work Programme for 2022 ( <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> ), the Commission intends to present a revision of the VAT Directive and of	

<sup>143</sup> EUROFISC is a mechanism provided for Member States to enhance their administrative cooperation in combating organised VAT fraud and especially carousel fraud. More info available at the following link: [https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/sites/taxation/files/docs/body/2011-02-07\\_eurofisc\\_pressrelease\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/sites/taxation/files/docs/body/2011-02-07_eurofisc_pressrelease_en.pdf).

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		redistributive capacities of policy packages, including the tax mix and social benefits, should be considered. In addition, taxation is essential for securing adequate financing of public expenditures on social policies. As announced in the Pillar Action Plan, the Commission will present in 2022 a guidance to Member States on ex-ante distributional impact assessments and their use in budgeting and planning of reforms.		the Council Regulation on VAT Administrative Cooperation in Q3 2022.	
11)	24. Calls on the Commission to update its framework for the establishment and development of cooperatives and social economy enterprises, which by nature place a stronger emphasis on fair working conditions and the empowerment of workers;	On cooperatives and social economy enterprises (paragraph 24), the Commission considers that social economy organisations in general, and cooperatives in particular, play a key role in empowering workers given their democratic governance. In addition, they contribute both to economic growth and social cohesion in the European Union and therefore have a great potential to help achieve a fair and sustainable recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic. The Commission has undertaken a number of initiatives and programmes to support the development of social economy and social enterprises, in particular since its Social Business Initiative of 2011. As announced in the Pillar Action Plan, the Commission remains committed to support social economy and will propose a specific action plan in the fourth quarter of 2021 that will include measures aiming to improve the framework conditions for these stakeholders.		On 9 December 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">Social Economy Action Plan</a> .	
12)	25. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to introduce initiatives to promote women's empowerment through education, vocational training and lifelong learning, as well as access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's representation in future-oriented sectors with a view to ensuring access to high-quality employment; Calls, in particular, for greater promotion of STEM subjects, digital education, artificial intelligence and financial literacy in order to	On women's empowerment, gender equality and equal opportunities between men and women (paragraphs 25, 57, 64 and 93), the Commission's communication on the European Education Area published on 30 September 2020 puts forward gender equality as one of the key elements. In addition, the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan sets a target for the female employment rate aiming at reducing at least by half the gender employment gap compared to 2019. Women's rights in digital are an important part of the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM/2020/152 final). In its new Industrial Strategy (COM(2020) 102 final), the Commission specifically underlines		While the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (promote women's empowerment through education, vocational training and lifelong learning, access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's representation in future-oriented sectors) by referring,	

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	<p>combat prevailing stereotypes and ensure that more women enter these sectors and contribute to their development;</p>	<p>the imperative to encourage women to study Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), consider a career in technology and invest in digital skills, thus improving the gender balance in creating and leading businesses. The representation of women in STEM is additionally addressed in the updated Digital Education Action Plan (COM(2020) 624 final) and through the implementation of the Ministerial declaration of commitment on 'Women in Digital', including its scoreboard. Moreover, the European Skills Agenda helps addressing horizontal segregation, stereotyping and gender gaps in education and training. The Council recommendation on vocational education and training will support improving gender balance in traditionally male or female-dominated professions and address gender stereotypes. The reinforced Youth Guarantee, also specifically addresses young women that are not in education, employment or training to ensure equal opportunities. Finally, the Commission is working to create a registry of European women in cyber as a reference for expert groups, event organisers, media, collaboration and business opportunities. The Commission will also launch an EU-wide communication campaign combatting gender stereotypes in all spheres of life, as announced in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. On 4 March 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a directive establishing minimum requirements on pay transparency to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women. The objective of the proposal is to strengthen the enforcement of the principle of equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value. It is a tool for stimulating social dialogue and triggering discussion with social partners about equal pay. As such, it recognises the important role of social partners in addressing gender pay inequalities, including through pay transparency, whether through collective bargaining or otherwise. The directive therefore does not interfere with the autonomy of social partners and their contractual freedom and takes due account of the diversity of</p>		<p>inter alia, to the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, Digital Education Action Plan, Council recommendation on vocational education and training, reinforced Youth Guarantee etc. However, it also announces the creation of a registry of European women in cyber as well as an EU-wide communication campaign to combat gender stereotypes.</p> <p>It should be noted that the registry of European women in cyber, the respective <a href="#">website</a> has in the meantime been archived. As of mid-January 2022, the EU-wide communication campaign to combat gender stereotypes had not been launched yet.</p>	



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		<p>national law and practice in this regard. The EU cohesion policy, and the ESF+ in particular, supports women's entrepreneurship, their (re)integration into the labour market and gender equality in specific, traditionally male, sectors. One of the main goals of the Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship axis of the Employment and Social Innovation Programme (EaSI) is to increase the supply of, and access to, microfinance so as to meet demand from those who need it most, and in particular the unemployed, women and vulnerable people who wish to start up or develop a micro-enterprise, including on a self-employed basis, but who do not have access to credit. The Commission will also promote the presence of women in decision-making positions in private equity and venture capital funds and support funds investing with gender diversified portfolios through the InvestEU programme. This would help mobilise private and public investment in Europe for more sustainable, inclusive and innovative growth, as mentioned in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. The Regulation establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility embeds considerations on gender equality. It sets out that Member States will present how the measures in the national recovery plan are expected to contribute to gender equality and equal opportunities for all and the mainstreaming of those objectives. As announced in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, targeted measures promoting the participation of women in innovation will be developed under the Horizon Europe European Innovation Council, including a pilot to promote women-led start-ups and innovative small and medium-sized enterprises. In addition, in the field of research and innovation, the Commission will introduce new measures to strengthen gender equality in Horizon Europe, such as the possibility to require a gender equality plan from applicants and an initiative to increase the number of women-led technology start-ups.</p>			

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13)	31. Calls on the Commission to propose an EU strategic framework for national homelessness strategies in view of the links between in-work poverty and homelessness; Calls on the Member States to take urgent measures to prevent and tackle homelessness and to prevent forced evictions;	On homelessness (paragraph 31), while the responsibility for addressing homelessness remains with national, regional and local authorities, the EU has a key role in supporting and complementing the activities of the Member States through policy guidance, mutual learning activities and funding. As part of the future work to implement the Social Pillar principle 19, the Commission will support enhanced cooperation between stakeholders willing to make concrete progress towards the eradication of homelessness, including national and local authorities, service providers, and housing organisations, in the framework of the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness, announced in the Pillar Action Plan. This support will include mutual learning activities, with the goal of identifying transferable aspects of national policies, learning from good practice examples or supporting the implementation of emerging policies or practices in the fight against homelessness.		In June 2021, the Commission launched the <a href="#">European Platform on Combatting Homelessness</a> .	
14)	34. Calls on the Commission to present an EU framework on minimum income;	Principle 14 on minimum income, in particular, states that everyone lacking sufficient resources should have the right to adequate minimum income benefits, effective access to enabling goods and services and, for those who can work, incentives to (re)integrate the labour market. The Social Scoreboard accompanying the Pillar also includes a number of indicators related to poverty and inequalities. The Council Conclusions on Strengthening Minimum Income Protection to Combat Poverty and Social Exclusion in the COVID-19 Pandemic and Beyond (11721/2/20 REV 2) refer to the existing EU framework of minimum income protection and invited the Commission to “initiate an update of the Union framework to effectively support and complement the policies of Members States on national minimum income protection”. This framework is consistent with the 1992 Council Recommendation on common criteria on sufficient resources and social assistance in social protection systems (92/441/EEC), with the mentioned 2008 Recommendation on active inclusion		It should be noted that, in its CWP 2022, the Commission announced its intention to present a non-legislative recommendation on minimum income in Q3 2022.	

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		and relevant monitoring, and with policy coordination activities within the European Semester that are underpinned by the EU benchmarking framework on minimum income protection of the Social Protection Committee (SPC). This is further supported by the mutual learning activities under the Open Method of Coordination process of the same Committee. In the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission announced its plan to propose a Council Recommendation on minimum income in 2022 to effectively support and complement the policies of the Member States.			
15)	35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest in active labour policies so as to render European workers and economies more resilient and to endow workers with valuable skills;	On active labour policies (paragraph 35), evidence shows that participation levels and investments in active labour market policies differ significantly across the EU, particularly when it comes to labour market training and adult learning. Reinforcing active labour market policies has been high on the agenda in the European Semester for many years. Evidence shows that Member States with good labour market outcomes are also generally those with a system of well-established active labour market policies and labour market training institutions. The Commission believes that these policy areas are among the key priorities for the Recovery and Resilience Facility and will make EU labour markets more resilient and better prepared for any future economic downturns. The EASE recommendation also underlines the important role coherent packages of active labour market policies (comprising i) hiring and transition incentives and support to entrepreneurship; ii) upskilling and reskilling opportunities linked to labour market needs; and iii) enhanced support by employment services) could play in fostering a fair, green and digital recovery.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2021 <a href="#">Commission Recommendation for Effective Active Support to Employment</a> (EASE), RRF).	
16)	44. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to enforce the legislative framework on minimum working conditions for all workers, in particular for those workers employed under precarious working conditions, which also	With reference to working conditions and other aspects related to workers in the gig economy (paragraph 44), the Commission's Work Programme announces a legislative initiative on working conditions in platform work for the fourth quarter of 2021. The Commission consequently launched on		On 9 December 2021, the Commission presented a package of measures to improve the working conditions of people working through digital labour platforms. The proposed measures include the <a href="#">communication</a> 'Better working conditions for a stronger social Europe:	

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	<p>often affect atypical workers or non-standard workers in the gig economy, and to improve this framework by addressing gaps in the legislation and improving existing directives<sup>144</sup> or through new legal acts where relevant;</p>	<p>24 February the first stage of the formal consultation of the social partners to seek their views on the direction of EU action in this area. The second stage consultation is expected to be launched before the summer. In parallel, the Commission is studying new business/ working models through platforms and their relation and impact on working conditions.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>On minimum working conditions for all workers, from platform workers to bogus self-employment and unpaid internships, also in view to combat working conditions adding to in-work poverty, such as undeclared overtime, unreliable or unpredictable working time, the Commission (paragraphs 44, 48, 51, 66 and 83) recalls that the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions with the transposition deadline of 1 August 2022 (Directive 2019/1152/EU) will provide new and reinforced rights for all workers. This includes the right to know, within the first week, what their basic working conditions are, such as information on their remuneration, their working schedule and the duration of their contract. Further, the directive provides new material rights targeting in particular atypical workers, for instance on-demand, platform and domestic workers provided they have the status of employees. These rights include a limitation on probation periods, a ban on unjustified exclusivity clauses, and a right for workers on on-demand contracts to know within which timeslots they can be called to work, a right to compensation if an employer cancels a work assignment at short notice as well as measures to prevent abuse of on-demand, including zero-hour, contracts. The directive also stipulates that training which the employer is obliged to provide according to Union law, national law or collective agreements shall be provided to the worker free of</p>		<p>harnessing the full benefits of digitalisation for the future of work' and a <a href="#">proposed Directive</a>.</p>	

<sup>144</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 105).

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		cost and shall count as working time. The Commission is supporting the Member States in the transposition of the directive. In accordance with its Article 23, the Commission shall, by 1 August 2027, review the implementation of the directive and propose, where appropriate, legislative amendments.			
17)	45. [...] Calls on the Commission to complement and support the Member States' activities regarding social security and social protection of workers;	On social security and social protection of workers (paragraph 45), the Commission is fully committed to promote the extension of social protection schemes for all workers and the self-employed, in particular through supporting the implementation of the 2019 Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed. The Commission will continue to support the Member States in the area through mutual learning activities, support to structural reforms and the monitoring through the Social Protection Committee. The Commission will also monitor the implementation of the country specific recommendations adopted in this area in the European Semester.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action was carried out.	
18)	46. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to remove the existing barriers to mobility in the European Union;	Although no specific reply is provided to paragraph 46,  The Commission states in the follow-up the  on labour mobility, mobile workers' rights and social security coordination (paragraphs 73, 77 and 98) that 'the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions (see reply 44) requires employers to inform all workers at the start of their employment relationship about the essential elements of that employment, without specific provision as regards language. [...]. The ELA Translation Facility supports translation of the relevant labour mobility websites into other languages.'		See point 73 below.	
19)	48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to combat strategies adding to in-work poverty, such as undeclared overtime,	As regards undeclared overtime (paragraph 48), in addition to the provisions of the Directive 2019/1152/EU mentioned above, the Commission recalls that the EU Court of Justice has		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission - co competences.	

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	unreliable or unpredictable working time planning by employers, zero-hour contracts, undeclared economic activity and the grey economy; [...]	confirmed that the Member States must require employers to set up an objective, reliable and accessible system enabling the duration of time worked each day by each worker to be measured <sup>145</sup> .			
20)	49. Notes that the Commission's European Summit on Platform Work, which sought to explore possibilities to improve the labour conditions of platform workers, was postponed because of the COVID-19 crisis; Urges the Commission to hold this summit as soon as possible;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on Commission's European Summit on Platform Work).		Not mentioned. However, it should be noted that the Commission, between June and September 2021, launched a second-stage <a href="#">consultation</a> of social partners on how to improve the working conditions for people working through digital labour platforms.	
21)	51. Acknowledges the Commission's plan to adopt a legislative proposal <sup>146</sup> on platform workers; Calls on the Commission to ensure that labour relations between platforms and workers are adapted to the new realities of a digitalised society and economy and are clarified by covering those workers via existing labour laws and social security provisions, to improve the working conditions, skills and education of platform workers, and to secure predictable working hours for platform workers;	On minimum working conditions for all workers, from platform workers to bogus self-employment and unpaid internships, also in view to combat working conditions adding to in-work poverty, such as undeclared overtime, unreliable or unpredictable working time, the Commission (paragraphs 44, 48, 51, 66 and 83) recalls that the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions with the transposition deadline of 1 August 2022 (Directive 2019/1152/EU) will provide new and reinforced rights for all workers. [...]		On 9 December 2021, the Commission presented a package of measures to improve the working conditions of people working through digital labour platforms. The proposed measures include the <a href="#">communication</a> 'Better working conditions for a stronger social Europe: harnessing the full benefits of digitalisation for the future of work' and a <a href="#">proposed Directive</a> .	
22)	57. Calls on the Commission to promote equal participation and opportunities for men and women in the labour market and to introduce initiatives to promote women's access to finance, female entrepreneurship and women's financial independence;	See reply to point 25.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, Digital Education Action Plan), see point 25.	

<sup>145</sup> Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 14 May 2019 in *Federación de Servicios de Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) v Deutsche Bank SAE*, C-55/18, ECLI:EU:C:2019:402 point 60.

<sup>146</sup> Annexes to the Commission Work Programme 2021 (COM(2020)0690), policy objective No 9 under the section entitled 'A Europe Fit for the Digital Age'.

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23)	61. Calls on the Commission to present a Disability Strategy beyond 2020 in order to secure the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market; Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that persons with disabilities are provided with the necessary skills to acquire employment in the open labour market and are covered by labour law, social protections and minimum wages;	On ensuring the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market (paragraph 61),the Commission has launched the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 on 3 March 2021, that pays significant attention to the inclusion in the labour market. In addition, in the Strategy the Commission calls on the Member States to set targets for the participation of adults with disabilities in learning, and ensure that national skills strategies cover the specific needs of persons with disabilities. The Strategy also intends to provide guidance to support the Member States in further reforms of social protection focusing on persons with disabilities and disability assessment frameworks.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2021 Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030).	
24)	64. Reiterates its call <sup>147</sup> on the Commission to present binding measures on pay transparency without delay in line with its commitment in the Gender Equality Strategy for 2020-2025 <sup>148</sup> ; [...]	On 4 March 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a directive establishing minimum requirements on pay transparency to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women. The objective of the proposal is to strengthen the enforcement of the principle of equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value. It is a tool for stimulating social dialogue and triggering discussion with social partners about equal pay. As such, it recognises the important role of social partners in addressing gender pay inequalities, including through pay transparency, whether through collective bargaining or otherwise. The directive therefore does not interfere with the autonomy of social partners and their contractual freedom and takes due account of the diversity of national law and practice in this regard.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2021 <u>proposal</u> for a directive establishing minimum requirements on pay transparency).	
25)	66. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle in-work poverty affecting young people; calls on the Commission and	On young workers and internships (paragraphs 66 and 83), the Commission shares the concern of the European Parliament that apprenticeships and traineeships should be first and		In its reply, the Commission announces that it will consider options for action beyond the existing legal framework to tackle in-work poverty affecting young	

<sup>147</sup> Resolution of 30 January 2020 on the gender pay gap, paragraph 2 (Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2020)0025).

<sup>148</sup> According to the strategy, the Commission should have tabled binding measures on pay transparency by the end of 2020.

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	<p>the Member States to take measures against bogus self-employment and the exploitation of young workers through low wages and unclear or unfair working conditions, which could result in in-work poverty; [...]</p>	<p>foremost a learning experience for young people that help their sustainable labour market integration. The Council Recommendation on the reinforced Youth Guarantee steps up targeted support to young people in a challenging labour market. The Quality Framework for Traineeship (QFT) contains 22 quality elements that are directly transposable into national legislation or social partner agreements. This includes a requirement for learning objectives, mentoring and increased transparency on whether an allowance or compensation is applicable, as well as the likelihood of being hired after the traineeship. As for enforcing fair remuneration and access to social protection for traineeships, the Commission will consider options, value added and constraints for action further to the recent Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions, the Recommendation on Access to Social Protection for All and the proposal for a Directive on Adequate Minimum Wages in the EU. In this context, and as announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will review in 2022 the Council Recommendation on the Quality Framework for Traineeships.</p> <p>On minimum working conditions for all workers, from platform workers to bogus self-employment and unpaid internships, also in view to combat working conditions adding to in-work poverty, such as undeclared overtime, unreliable or unpredictable working time, the Commission (paragraphs 44, 48, 51, 66 and 83) recalls that the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions with the transposition deadline of 1 August 2022 (Directive 2019/1152/EU) will provide new and reinforced rights for all workers.</p>		<p>people and the exploitation of young workers. In this context, it announces its intention to review in 2022 of the Council Recommendation on the Quality Framework for Traineeships.</p>	
26)	<p>68. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to collect more detailed statistics on the rise of precarious employment and some forms of atypical employment in the labour markets and to take responsive measures by</p>	<p>On issues such as precarious employment, atypical employment, involuntary part-time and the specific situation of people with caring responsibilities (paragraphs 68, 71, 79, 97 and 101), the Commission recalls that combating segmentation on the EU labour markets has been a key part of the EU</p>			



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	<p>adapting and modernising existing labour laws;</p>	<p>Guidelines for Employment Policies throughout the last decade, reinforced in the current guideline 7. The Framework Agreement on fixed-term work (Directive 1999/70/EC) recognises that contracts of an indefinite duration are the general form of employment while acknowledges that fixed-term contracts may respond to the needs of both employers and workers. Member States have to prevent their abusive use, including e.g. through limitations on the maximum number of renewals of such contracts. This also applies to part-time fixed term workers. This directive has greatly contributed to reducing the precariousness of part-time fixed-term work. The Commission continues monitoring its implementation and, in case of an incorrect transposition, may initiate infringement procedures. Progresses are yearly discussed within the multilateral surveillance by the Employment Committee (EMCO) and the European Semester process. In relation to petitions referring to individual cases, national authorities and, particularly, national courts are in a better position to clarify the facts and provide an appropriate redress to the affected workers. If the information in a petition has revealed an incorrect transposition of a directive in a Member State, the Commission may initiate infringement procedures, or may link that petition to an ongoing infringement. In those cases, the Commission provides in its reply to the petition as much information about the infringement as possible, and regularly updates the Petitions Committee about the state of play of the infringement. The Framework Agreement on part-time work (Directive 1999/70/EC) facilitates the development of quality voluntary part-time work, helps tackle the issue of involuntary part-time work and contributes to the flexible organisation by taking into account both employers and workers' needs. Under the Framework Agreement, employers should give consideration to requests from employees to transfer not only from full-time to part-time, but also from part-time to full-time and to otherwise increase working time, and they should provide timely information on the availability of both part-time</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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		<p>and full-time positions. The Framework Agreement also prohibits any discrimination against part-time workers as regards employment conditions. According to Eurostat statistics, between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020, involuntary part-time rose in the EU. In several Member States, this increase was stronger for men than for women, reflecting the combined effect of sectoral composition of employment by gender and the effect of the containment measures. In the case of men, this increase is likely to be reabsorbed as labour market recovers. Conversely, the share of women in involuntary part-time is less cyclical than that of men. Women are indeed particularly affected by involuntary part-time work. The Commission is encouraging the Member States to tackle the gender gap in part-time work due to its negative consequences on adequacy of earnings and pensions. A considerable proportion of part-time work is due to lack of care services and reflect inequalities in the sharing of the care burden, which has increased in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis. The Work-Life Balance Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/1158) introduces a set of minimum standards to help reconcile work and care responsibilities, through better sharing of care responsibilities between women and men. The introduction of paternity leave and carer's leave, as well as non-transferable rights to parental leave, together with the availability of affordable and high quality care services for children and other dependents, should support female labour market participation. Next to the European Semester country-specific recommendations that address underemployment of women, including part time work, the Commission is assisting the Member States with the transposition of this directive.</p>			
27)	69. Welcomes Member States' initiatives aimed at reducing precarious employment and eliminating fraudulent practices intended to undercut wages and avoid social security contributions <sup>(80)</sup> and calls on the Commission	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on putting forward proposals); see, however, reply to point 68.		Not mentioned.	

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	to put forward proposals, within the limits of its competences, as defined by the Treaties;				
28)	71. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to tackle involuntary part-time work and to make strong efforts to promote open-ended employment and to restrict the use of continually renewed temporary contracts;	See reply to point 68.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
29)	73. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the proper enforcement of EU law on labour mobility and social security coordination and, in particular, to ensure that workers are informed about their rights, obligations and procedural safeguards in a language they understand before signing their contracts <sup>149</sup> ; [...]	On labour mobility, mobile workers' rights and social security coordination (paragraphs 73,77 and 98), the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions (see reply 44) requires employers to inform all workers at the start of their employment relationship about the essential elements of that employment, without specific provision as regards language. In the Commission's Guidelines on Seasonal Workers in the EU in the Context of the Covid-19 Outbreak (C(2020) 4813 final), the Commission invites the Member States to require employers to provide the information to seasonal workers in a language they understand. The European Labour Authority (ELA) has been working to support the Member States in complying with their information obligations to individuals and employers also through a dedicated working group together with experts from national administrations, social partners, and an independent expert appointed by the European Parliament. The ELA Translation Facility supports translation of the relevant labour mobility websites into other languages. The Commission has been closely monitoring the situation of mobile workers, including the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 crisis and the compliance with the existing EU legal framework, to act swiftly if specific infringements occur. In 2016, the Commission launched a proposal to revise the EU rules on social security		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure proper enforcement of EU law on labour mobility and social security coordination and, in particular, ensure that workers are informed in a language they understand) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions, EC guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU, ELA Translation Facility, EC proposal to revise EU rules on social security coordination).	

<sup>149</sup> As provided for by Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union (OJL 186, 11.7.2019, p. 105).

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		coordination with the aim of ensuring that the rules remain fair, clear and easier to enforce. The proposal updates and safeguards the rights of citizens moving to another EU country and facilitates the cooperation between national authorities.			
30)	79. Takes note of the high number of petitions received by the Committee on Petitions, which alert it to the abusive use of fixed-term contracts in both the public <sup>(82)</sup> and private <sup>(83)</sup> sectors and notes in this regard that the most frequently mentioned cause of work stress is job precarity; Calls on the Commission to examine these petitions and to provide a better response, in line with its competences and those of the Member States in order to tackle in-work poverty, social exclusion and precarious work effectively;	In relation to petitions referring to individual cases, national authorities and, particularly, national courts are in a better position to clarify the facts and provide an appropriate redress to the affected workers. If the information in a petition has revealed an incorrect transposition of a directive in a Member State, the Commission may initiate infringement procedures, or may link that petition to an ongoing infringement. In those cases, the Commission provides in its reply to the petition as much information about the infringement as possible, and regularly updates the Petitions Committee about the state of play of the infringement (see reply to point 68).		The general nature of the commitment's wording ('the Commission may initiate infringement procedures, or may link that petition to an ongoing infringement') makes it unclear if and to what extent the action was carried out.	
31)	83. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to end the practice of unpaid internships and to guarantee high-quality internships with decent pay;	See reply to point 66.		See point 66 above.	
32)	86. Calls on the Commission to promote the use of the ESF+ for building capacity among social partners with the aim of strengthening collective bargaining in Europe; [...]	The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) Regulation provides that all Member States shall allocate an appropriate amount of their ESF+ resources to support the capacity building of social partners and civil society organisations with regards to their activities in the areas of employment, education and training and social inclusion. For Member States who received a relevant country-specific recommendation, this compulsory allocation is set at 0.25% of their ESF+ resources. In addition, capacity building of social partners and civil society organisations can be supported regarding their involvement in the implementation of ESF+ programmes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
33)	88. Calls on the Commission to monitor and the Member States to ensure the right of all	See reply to point 12.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point	

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	workers to organise and to negotiate and conclude collective agreements, and to take immediate action when this right is violated;			(promote collective bargaining) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Semester, 2020 Proposal for directive on adequate minimum wages, 2021 European pillar of social rights action plan, report of Andrea Nahles, ESF +</a> ).	
34)	90. Urges the Commission to improve the Public Procurement Directives <sup>150</sup> to prevent competition at the expense of wages so that only those who do not undermine existing collective agreements can successfully bid; [...]	On the call to improve the Public Procurement Directives (paragraph 90), the existing directives (Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU) already include provisions requiring the Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that in the performance of public contracts economic operators comply with applicable obligations in the fields of environmental, social and labour law, including those enshrined in collective agreements (see e.g. Article 18(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU). In addition, public authorities are encouraged to make use of green, social and innovative criteria in their public procurement rules and of the guidance on social public procurement. <sup>151</sup> Public buyers may exclude or may be required by national law to exclude bidders who fail to comply with such obligations (see e.g. Article 57(4)(a) of Directive 2014/24/EU). Furthermore, they must reject a bid that competes in the tender procedure at an abnormally low price due to the failure to respect these obligations (see e.g. Article 69(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU). The Commission will provide more information and indications to public buyers on these tools in its upcoming new guide on socially responsible public procurement. Finally, the Commission's proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU includes a provision which would		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (improve Public Procurement Directives) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (as, according to the EC, Directives 2014/23/EU, 2014/24/EU and 2014/25/EU, as well as the EC proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the EU already include relevant provisions).	

<sup>150</sup> Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1); Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65); Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243).

<sup>151</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/public-procurement/support-tools-public-buyers/social-procurement\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/public-procurement/support-tools-public-buyers/social-procurement_en)

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		require the Member States to ensure that “in the performance of public procurement or concession contracts economic operators comply with the wages set out by collective agreements for the relevant sector and geographical area and with the statutory minimum wages where they exist”.			
35)	92. [...]; Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to promptly introduce a digital European Social Security Number; [...]	On the digital European Social Security Number (paragraph 92), the Commission has been exploring the different technical and policy options for a possible initiative to digitise the cross-border verification of social security coverage and address challenges in citizens’ identification for social security coordination purposes. Based on the data gathered on the technological options, including their costs and benefits, the idea of creating a number did not prove to be a relevant or cost-effective solution to achieve the expected outcomes. Therefore, the Commission discontinued exploring further the introduction of a number, and instead announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan launching of a pilot to explore the feasibility of a digital solution to facilitate the interaction between mobile citizens and national authorities, and improve the portability of social security rights across borders (European Social Security Pass), building on the initiative for a trusted and secure European e-ID (second quarter of 2021).		The European Commission confirmed the abandonment of a draft initiative to introduce a European national insurance number to MEPs in the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) on 16 June 2021, before giving details of the modalities and timetable for the ‘European Social Security Pass’. In On 3 June 2021, the Commission presented a framework for <a href="#">trusted and secure Digital Identity for all Europeans</a> (European e-ID). In 2021, the <a href="#">European Social Security Pass pilot project</a> was launched.	
36)	93. Calls on the Commission to set out an EU-level response to extend support to women-led SMEs during and after the crisis;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (set out an EU-level response to extend support to women-led SMEs).		Not mentioned.	
37)	95. Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the economic impact of short-time work schemes, to people who have been permanently or temporarily laid off, and to the social impact on people living precariously; [...];	On short-time work schemes (paragraphs 95 and 102), the Commission has promoted the use of short-time work schemes and similar measures to protect all workers, including self-employed and atypical and precarious workers more hit by the COVID-19 crisis. At EU level, concrete support to this type of		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (pay particular attention to the economic impact of short-time work schemes and protect workers to help them keep	

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	<p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States, to this end, to protect workers to help them keep their jobs, including by providing financial support such as via short-time schemes and support for those in precarious employment and some forms of atypical work, and to consider financial support for some types of solo self-employed individuals who have lost their financial base owing to the crisis; [...]</p>	<p>measures is being provided notably through the European structural funds, the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives (CRII and CRII+), the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE), and the Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU). As a temporary instrument, SURE provides for an emergency operationalisation of mitigating unemployment risk in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Commission will carefully evaluate the successful experience of SURE in the coming years.</p> <p>Minimum income schemes can protect people facing loss of their job, lowered income, and find themselves without other income protection, while playing an economic stabilisation function by supporting household incomes in times of economic shocks. Such schemes are last-resort safety net for people with low income, whether in or out of work, granted following a means test.</p>		<p>their jobs, including by providing financial support) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Structural funds, CRII and CRII+, SURE and REACT-EU).</p>	
38)	<p>98. [...] ; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle abusive practices and to safeguard the rights of seasonal and cross-border workers employed along the subcontracting and supply chain; [...]</p>	<p>On seasonal and cross-border workers employed along the subcontracting and supply chain (paragraph 98), given that the subcontracting in chain often implies a cross border dimension, efficient operational cooperation between the competent enforcement authorities is a key success factor of tackling abuses and protecting workers' rights. For posted workers, the Directive 2014/67/EU sets out that Member States must guarantee subcontracting liability covering at least the construction sector and minimum wages, and the direct link between the contractor and subcontractor. The Commission will launch a study in 2021 to look into the working conditions of posted workers in subcontracting chains. ELA will launch an action plan on cross-border seasonal workers, including an awareness-raising campaign on fair and safe working conditions for seasonal workers and actions supporting the enforcement of relevant labour mobility legislation. ELA coordinates and supports concerted and joint inspections between Member States while fully respecting the applicable</p>		<p>It should be noted that the study on working conditions of posted workers in subcontracting chains, as announced by the Commission for 2021, is currently (as of January 2022) not available (nor is any information about its launch). According to the reply, ELA will also launch an action plan on cross-border seasonal workers.</p>	

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		<p>national legislations and industrial relations models. During its first year of activity, ELA has already developed common tools and procedures for the organisation, execution and follow-up of cross-border labour inspections. It has also run a number of pilot inspections in cooperation with the Member States. Concerning in particular the fight against labour exploitation and human trafficking, ELA cooperates with the European Union's law enforcement agency (EUROPOL) in the organisation of the EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats) Joint Action Days.</p>			
39)	<p>101. Calls on the Commission to adopt an EU care strategy, responding to the social impacts on those with caring responsibilities, who are disproportionately women; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission recalls that combating segmentation on the EU labour markets has been a key part of the EU Guidelines for Employment Policies throughout the last decade, reinforced in the current guideline 7. [...] The Work-Life Balance Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/1158) introduces a set of minimum standards to help reconcile work and care responsibilities, through better sharing of care responsibilities between women and men. The introduction of paternity leave and carer's leave, as well as non-transferable rights to parental leave, together with the availability of affordable and high quality care services for children and other dependents, should support female labour market participation. Next to the European Semester country-specific recommendations that address underemployment of women, including part time work, the Commission is assisting the Member States with the transposition of this directive. On an EU care strategy (paragraph 101), in addition to the Work-Life Balance Directive and the European Semester analysis and recommendations (see reply to point 97 above), the Commission has been working on various dimensions of care in the framework of social and employment policies, including through the Council Recommendation on High-Quality Early Childhood Education. The Pillar Action Plan has announced a specific policy initiative at EU level on long-term care, to be proposed in 2022. The ongoing public consultation on the Commission's green paper</p>		<p>It should be noted that under the Commission Work Programme 2022 (<a href="#">CWP 2022</a>), the Commission announced, for Q3 2022, a European care strategy (including a 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).</p>	



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		<p>on ageing also addresses long-term care challenges, among others. The Commission also supports the Member States in improving availability of quality care services for people in need, including people with disabilities and elderly, through the multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 period, as well as in the Recovery and Resilience Facility.</p>			
40)	<p>103. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to mitigate the worst consequences of COVID-19 through targeted EU and national support and the allocation of sufficient resources; [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that financial assistance is not provided to undertakings registered in countries listed in Annex I to the Council conclusions on the revised EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that beneficiaries comply with the fundamental values enshrined in the Treaties and that companies receiving public financial support protect workers, guarantee decent working conditions, respect trade unions and applicable collective agreements, pay their share of taxes, and refrain from share buybacks or paying out bonuses to management or dividends to shareholders;</p>	<p>On the link between financial assistance and tax payment, (paragraph 103), the Commission indeed recognizes the importance of protecting the internal market against income outflows towards “tax havens”. On 14 July 2020, the Commission addressed a Recommendation to Member States on making state financial support to undertakings in the Union conditional on the absence of links to countries that feature on the EU List of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes (C(2020) 4885 final). Member States should adopt measures to refuse financial support to their undertakings if these have direct or indirect links to other associated undertakings in EU listed jurisdictions. Some limited carve-outs are recommended but solely for the purpose of securing the continuity of real activity in the affected jurisdictions. This is mainly witnessed by the existence of a physical presence. The EU Financial Regulation does not allow the use of entities incorporated or established in EU listed jurisdictions when it comes to implementing (i) EU funds or (ii) financial instruments and budgetary guarantees. In the second case, entities may derogate only if the operation is physically implemented in one of those jurisdictions and does not present any indication that money laundering, terrorism financing, tax avoidance, tax fraud or tax evasion are involved.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>On using targeted EU and national support to mitigate the consequences of COVID-19 (paragraph 103) [...], the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives (CRII) allowed for great flexibility in the use of the ERDF and the ESF, to address the</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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		challenges raised by the Covid-19 pandemic concerning employment, education and social inclusion. Under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, the ESF+ and the ERDF will continue provide targeted support to those most affected by the pandemic, including youth, children living in precarious situations as well as the most deprived.			
41)	106. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the consequences of the crisis and to facilitate the transition by taking account of regional particularities, and therefore guarantee a swift allocation of available funding, such as through training in future-oriented jobs, upskilling and reskilling and by developing the ESF+ financially to this end;	On [...] guaranteeing the swift allocation of available funding (paragraph 106), the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives (CRII) allowed for great flexibility in the use of the ERDF and the ESF, to address the challenges raised by the Covid-19 pandemic concerning employment, education and social inclusion. Under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, the ESF+ and the ERDF will continue provide targeted support to those most affected by the pandemic, including youth, children living in precarious situations as well as the most deprived. The NextGenerationEU initiative, which includes the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU), will help repairing the economic and social damage caused by COVID-19 and rebuild a post-crisis Europe in which green, digital and social objectives are jointly pursued. Under the new objective of "Fostering crisis repair in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and its social consequences and preparing a green, digital and resilient recovery of the economy", the ESF+ will provide support to the implementation of many actions, such as digital learning and digital skills, skills for the green transitions, addressing inequalities in education and training. In the 2021-2027 period, Member States can use the ESF+ for operations that include improving education and training systems, equal access to and completion of quality and inclusive education and training, supporting active inclusion, antidiscrimination and social services. Further to the adoption of the RRF Regulation Member States will soon submit their Recovery and Resilience Plans of reforms and investments to address the challenges identified in the European Semester		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (RRF, REACT-EU, ESF+, EASE...).	

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		<p>country-specific recommendations, with many of them being in employment and social domains. The RRF regulation gives prominence to the employment, skills and social dimensions, as visible both in the scope of the Facility (Articles 3 and 4) and in the assessment criteria of the Recovery and Resilience Plans (Articles 18 and 19). The national plans are required to explain how Member States will strengthen job creation and their economic and social resilience and contribute to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. In this regard, the policies to facilitate job transitions promoted by the Commission Recommendation on Effective Active Support to Employment (EASE) can also be included in the national Recovery and Resilience Plans, if designed in line with the RRF Regulation.</p>			
42)	<p>107. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to monitor in particular sectors characterised by a high degree of job insecurity, in order to prevent the abuse of workers such as those in temporary positions in the agricultural sector, where seasonal workers face abusive employment conditions that in some cases violate not only labour rights, but also workers' fundamental rights;</p>	<p>On preventing the abuse of workers such as those in jobs with high insecurity (paragraph 107), on 26 March, the Commission organised together with the European Labour Authority (ELA) a dedicated hearing with the social partners to work together in order to improve the working and living conditions of mobile workers in temporary positions. This concerns in particular the situation of seasonal workers in the agricultural sector. The Commission will seek to strengthen the cooperation with Member States to enhance the monitoring of working conditions in all sectors, including agriculture, to ensure the respect of relevant legislation in relation to both permanent and temporary workers' conditions. At the end of 2020, the Commission addressed recommendations to each Member State, accompanied by a Communication for their Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plans. In all cases, Member States were asked to ensure the protection of agricultural workers, particularly those in precarious, seasonal and undeclared circumstances.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2021 ELA hearing)</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear if and to what extent the action is to be carried out.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
43)	109. [...]; Calls on the Commission to propose as soon as possible a new strategic framework for health and safety at work post-2020 and calls on the Commission, in this regard, to identify the challenges faced and present instruments for workers in low-income sectors to address these challenges; Stresses that the strategy must include a focus on platform workers and workers in non-standard types of work; Calls on the Commission to amend Directive 2004/37/EC <sup>152</sup> to revise and expand the scope of occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing substances;	On the urgency to propose a new strategic framework for health and safety at work post-2020 (paragraph 109), the prevention of occupational injuries and diseases is the cornerstone of all EU health and safety legislation, including the new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at work, planned to be adopted in June 2021. The Commission is collecting stakeholders' feedback on the new Framework, both through a formal consultation and informally (Roadmap and ad hoc feedback). Many stakeholders have already highlighted the importance to consider occupational and safety health risks in view of the new ways of working. The Commission is working on the best way to address these issues in the new Strategic Framework. On 22 September 2020, the Commission adopted a fourth proposal for a directive amending the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive 2004/37/EC ('the CMD') as part of a continuous revision process of the CMD launched in 2016 and during which the European Union already adopted three amendments, addressing 26 substances. It aims to improve the protection of more than 1.1 million workers by setting new or revised occupational exposure limit values for acrylonitrile, nickel compounds and benzene.		On 28 June 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at work</a> .	

<sup>152</sup> Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (OJL 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50).

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		<p>Preparatory work continues on further carcinogens or mutagens through the scientific assessment by the Risk Assessment Committee of the European Chemicals Agency. In addition, further priority chemicals are currently being identified in close consultation with the tripartite Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work's Working Party on Chemicals to be addressed in the future.</p>		<p>As to the EP call on the Commission to amend Directive 2004/37/EC<sup>153</sup> to revise and expand the scope of occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing substances, the general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action is to be carried out.</p>	
44)	<p>110. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States, in close cooperation with national social partners, to propose a directive on work-related stress setting company guidelines to tackle work-related stress factors and requiring all companies to formulate a company policy on work-related stress;</p>	<p>On tackling work-related stress (paragraph 110), in the framework Directive on safety and health of workers at work (Directive 89/391/EEC) employers already have the obligation to identify and assess all risks to which workers are or can be exposed, including those of psychosocial nature and work-related stress, as well as to put in place the appropriate preventive and protective measures. However, stakeholders have very different views on how to best tackle psychosocial risks at the workplace. While some consider the existing legislation not being sufficient and call for a specific directive, others seem to consider that a directive would be too restrictive, almost impossible to implement, and would not be the most adequate way to solve issues at the workplace. Member States have implemented different approaches as well, with some having binding detailed legislation addressing psychosocial risks at the workplace, and others remaining with general legislation. At this stage, it seems focus should be on effective application and enforcement of the existing legislation, promoting a prevention culture for combatting psychosocial risks in the workplace with the view to achieve concrete and sustainable results. The involvement of all relevant stakeholders and social partners is crucial. Concrete, tailor made practical tools for employers can have the most direct and</p>		<p>As to the EP call on the Commission to propose a directive on work-related stress, the general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action will be carried out.</p>	

<sup>153</sup> Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (OJL 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50).

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		powerful impact to reduce work-related stress. The forthcoming new Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at work 2021—27 will certainly include this issue, with concrete calls on Member States and social partners.			

#### 4.1.13.6. EMPL Resolution 6: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on implementation of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation in light of the UNCRPD

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation in light of the UNCRPD</b>	10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-075/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2086(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)261</a>	Final reply (SP) received 12 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	3. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt universal design standards and guidelines on the accessibility of environments, programmes, services and products, including workplaces, their equipment and facilities, in order to make them usable by all;	On universal design standards and guidelines on the accessibility of environments, programmes, services and products (paragraph 3) the Commission requested the European Standardisation organisations to develop European Standards on the built environment, information and communication technologies, and accessibility following a design for all approach. To that end, the Commission issued Mandates 376, 420, 473 and 554. This results in European standards EN 17210 on accessibility of the built environment, EN 301549 on accessibility of information and communications technology, and EN 17161 on accessibility following a design for all approach. These standards are available and can be used for the accessibility of environments, programmes, services and products, including workplaces, their equipment and facilities.				European standardisation mandates can be found in a dedicated <a href="#">Commission database</a> by DG GROWTH, with the latest mandate (554) dating from 2017. EN 17210 on accessibility of the built environment was issued in March 2021 ( <a href="#">CENELEC press release</a> ), as was the <a href="#">latest part of EN 301549</a> , <a href="#">EN 17161</a> (design for all) dates from 2019. The <a href="#">EU Disability Strategy 2021-2030</a> announces further work on standardisation and technical specifications. This work is in progress: in November 2021, the Commission consulted stakeholders on a <a href="#">draft standardisation request</a> , proposing to revise three existing accessibility standards.	
2)	4. Calls on the Member States to ensure the provision of reasonable accommodation for PwD in the workplace, without any cost being borne by workers; Calls on the Commission to prepare clear EU guidelines on reasonable accommodation	On EU guidelines on reasonable accommodation (paragraph 4), the Commission launched in 2019-2020 the #EUvsDiscrimination campaign raising awareness of the rights and obligations deriving from EU equality legislation. During the campaign, the <i>Guide of promising</i>				EU Guidelines <a href="#">How to put reasonable accommodation into practice</a> (2020).	

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	<p>detailing what forms it might take in line with an individual's needs so that Article 5 of the Directive can be transposed effectively into national law; Calls on the Commission to launch infringement procedures and to encourage Member States to ensure that a sanction system is in place in case of non-provision of reasonable accommodation, as it constitutes a form of discrimination; considers that Parliament might use the option of calling on the Commission to launch such infringements procedures; Calls on the Member States to prepare support and guidance materials and provide relevant training in accessible formats for employers, duty bearers, workers and PwD in order to develop the necessary knowledge, skills and awareness about the practical implementation of reasonable accommodation, thereby also dispelling myths about its prohibitive costs;</p>	<p><i>practices: how to put reasonable accommodation into practice</i> was published<sup>154</sup>. It contains examples of the provision of reasonable accommodation in the public sector, the private sector and from civil society. The Commission will continue to take action in this direction including by supporting the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET), which works on this issue, as well as other actions such as supporting training for judges and legal practitioners.</p>		<p>Regarding infringement procedures, the ECJ condemned Italy in 2013 for failure to transpose the provisions of Directive 2000/78/EC regarding the duty of employers to provide reasonable accommodation (Case C-312/11 Commission v Italy). More recent infringement cases against Member States have not been reported.</p> <p>The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces a new legislative initiative to strengthen the role and independence of equality bodies for Q3.</p>	
3)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to urgently put in place measures to assess the key trends for the future of work from a disability perspective with the active involvement of PwD, in order to identify and launch specific actions to make the labour market more inclusive considering the diversity of PwD; Stresses in that context the importance of inclusive and accessible initiatives with appropriate funding aimed at lifelong learning, including vocational education and training (VET) and skills development for PwD from an early age, with a particular focus on digital and green skills in line with the fast-changing realities and demands of the current and future labour market; Underlines,</p>	<p>On the call to make the labour market more inclusive for persons with disabilities, and take action on skills (paragraph 10), in 2022, the Commission will present a package of measures to improve labour market outcomes of persons with disabilities, seeking cooperation with the European Network of Public Employment Services, social partners and organisations of persons with disabilities. In the European Skills Agenda, the Commission commits to join forces with the European Network of Public Employment Services to develop peer learning to shed light on the skills needed in the labour market and to step up the provision of guidance services for people in employment and for vulnerable groups, and on closing skills gaps. The Council Recommendation on vocational</p>		<p>According to the reply, the Commission will present a harassment.</p>	

<sup>154</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8341&furtherPubs=yes>.



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	<p>furthermore, the importance of providing appropriate support to PwD throughout their lives, making better use of innovative technologies to level the playing field and remove barriers to education and employment, and to help PwD gain access to digital tools and software that are indispensable for their independent living;</p>	<p>education and training (VET)<sup>155</sup> for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience invites the Member States to design vocational programmes so they are inclusive and accessible for vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities. As announced in the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 (COM/2018/022), the Commission will support the Member States in securing assistive technologies and in providing an accessible digital learning environment and content. The Member States can make use of the reinforced Youth Guarantee to support young persons with disabilities.</p>			
4)	<p>13. Calls on the Member States to continuously assess, jointly with representatives of PwD, the characteristics, diversity and effectiveness of existing sheltered workshops in providing PwD with skills to gain employment in the open labour market, to ensure that they are covered and protected by legal frameworks covering social security, working conditions, minimum wages and non-discrimination, while phasing out provisions that violate the UNCRPD, especially its Article 27; Calls on the Commission to monitor this process; [...]</p>	<p>On the call to monitor the Member States' action on supporting the labour market outcomes of people with disabilities (paragraph 13), the Commission will continue monitoring the employment situation of persons with disabilities and the measures taken by the Member States via the European semester. Further, the Commission will address the fact that a large number of persons with severe disabilities do not work in the open labour market, but in sheltered employment. Such schemes are diverse and not all ensure adequate working conditions or labour-related rights for persons with disabilities, nor pathways to the open labour market. The Commission will, among others, explore the issue of quality jobs in sheltered employment, and pathways to the open labour market as part of its package to improve labour market outcomes of persons with disabilities.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) has been carried out.</p>	

<sup>155</sup> Council Recommendation ([2020/C 417/01](#)).

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5)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to guarantee that EU funds are not spent on segregated employment schemes for PwD with no prospect of finding non-sheltered employment;	On the use of EU funds (paragraph 17), the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) Regulation requires the Member States to ensure that the ESF+ investments promote equal opportunities for all without discrimination, the inclusion in society of persons with disabilities on equal basis with others, and contribute to implementing the UNCRPD. These funds can also support employment opportunities for persons with disabilities in the open labour market. Moreover, the ESF+ should contribute to promoting accessibility for persons with disabilities to improve integration into mainstream employment, education and training, thereby enhancing their inclusion in all spheres of life. These principles should be taken into account in all dimensions and stages of preparing, monitoring, implementing and evaluating programmes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
6)	18. Urges the Commission and the Member States to intensify their work with PwD, their representative organisations and equality bodies with the objective of preparing and launching comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns and targeted training in accessible formats and sign languages, aimed at employers, duty-bearers in all fields and society more broadly about the capabilities and contributions of PwD, and about	On the call to advance the awareness raising on the benefits of diversity, equality and non-discrimination (paragraph 18), the Commission emphasises the importance of information and awareness raising of the rights and obligations stemming from EU equality legislation, for example during the 2019-2020 #EUvsDiscrimination campaign. Under the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-30, the Commission will work with the Member States to		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

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	<p>the benefits of diversity, equality and non-discrimination, in order to eradicate the existing stigma and prejudice against PwD, to fight bullying, harassment and exploitation, and to achieve inclusive equality for all;</p>	<p>complement and support national campaigns, strengthen awareness-raising and combat stereotypes around disability. The Commission financially supports EU level disability organisations, including the European Disability Forum, and will continue to encourage information activities carried out by such organisations, and by supporting EQUINET, the European Equality Law Network, social partners and civil society. It will continue to support training for judges, lawyers and other professionals; and to organise dedicated events, notably to celebrate the International Day of Persons with Disabilities on 3 December.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission supports the work of equality bodies, including in their fight against discrimination on the ground of disability. The Commission financially supports EQUINET with an annual operating grant (C(2019)7824 final). EQUINET enables national equality bodies in Europe to share their expertise at the European level in order to learn from the successes achieved and the challenges raised during the implementation of their mandate at national level. In most Member States, this mandate includes combating discrimination against persons with disabilities. The 2018 Commission Recommendation on Standards for Equality Bodies (C(2018) 3850 final) promotes good practices on access and accessibility and encourages cooperation between equality bodies and the National Frameworks designated under the UNCRPD. The Commission Staff Working Document (SWD(2021) 63 final) on 'Equality bodies and the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on standards for equality bodies' recalls that it is essential that the premises of equality bodies are physically accessible for people with mobility impairment. Similarly, their online material and promotion campaigns must be accessible, among others, for people with visual or</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Fight against discrimination on the ground of disability)</p> <p><a href="#">Commission Recommendation on Standards for Equality Bodies.</a></p> <p>SWD '<a href="#">Equality bodies and the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on standards for equality bodies.</a>'</p>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			<p>hearing impairments. In its report (COM(2021)139 final) on the application of the Racial Equality Directive and of the Employment Equality Directive, the Commission has also announced that it will assess whether to propose new legislation to strengthen the role of national equality bodies by 2022.</p> <p>The Commission agrees that the Istanbul Convention offers the most comprehensive framework at international level to combat gender-based violence against women and domestic violence. Supporting the finalisation of the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention remains a key priority for the Commission. In addition, as announced in the Commission's Work Programme 2021, the Commission is preparing a legislative initiative to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, which will include an intersectional approach, covering also disability.</p>		<p>The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces a legislative proposal to strengthen the role and independence of equality bodies for Q3 2022.</p> <p>The proposal for a directive on violence against women and domestic violence, which was announced in the 2021 CWP, is delayed and will only be presented in early 2022, according to an announcement made by Commissioner Helena Dalli during the plenary session on 25 November 2021.</p>	
7)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to guarantee that inclusion policies pursued at sectoral and company level are established in consultation with workers' representatives;		<p>On guaranteeing that inclusion policies pursued at sectoral and company level are established in consultation with workers' representatives (paragraph 22), the Commission promotes social dialogue at EU level and provides support to national and European social partners. Issues related to inclusion policies can be addressed in the European Social Dialogue Committees organised by the Commission and through projects of social partners, which can receive financial support from the Commission under its call for proposals on social dialogue. In addition, the Commission will present a package of measures to improve labour market outcomes of persons with disabilities in 2022, seeking cooperation also with social partners and organisations of persons with disabilities, as well as the European Network of Public Employment Services.</p>		<p>Package of measures announced for 2022 (although not further specified).</p>	

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8)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to grant support to workers with disabilities resulting from an accident, continuing their employment or offering the person concerned an equivalent job that reflects their new skills, without loss of the rights and working conditions they enjoyed before the injury;	<p>The Staff Regulations include provisions on the support to workers with disabilities resulting from an accident (paragraph 23). The provisions establish that the employment of staff members who, in the course of their career, suffer from an injury resulting in disability will not be terminated on this ground, except in the event of total permanent invalidity preventing them from performing the duties corresponding to a post in their function group, in which case they will be entitled to an invalidity allowance. In line with the Staff Regulations and based on a case-by-case examination, the Commission provides reasonable accommodation in the event of disability incurred during the career, including via job re-structuring and modified working arrangements.</p> <p>The Commission as an employer provides a dedicated hotline – which has been operational for nearly two years - for its staff with disabilities, where a social assistant provides answers addressing specific needs, next to the information centralised on a dedicated website. In addition, trained Career Guidance Officers are available to offer one-to-one, tailor-made support, such as counselling on professional development and training, job-search strategy and tools and interview coaching to all staff, including with disabilities. In addition, Career Guidance Officers are available to provide specific assistance where needed.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>It appears however that the EP request refers to workers EU-wide, while the Commission's answer refers to the Staff Regulations of the EU institutions and is thus very narrowly framed.</p>	
9)	24. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take a preventive and inclusive approach to occupational safety and health when supporting the recruitment and return to work of persons with disabilities; notes that this could be achieved via integrated pathways combining occupational safety and health (OSH) prevention with various forms of employability measures such as individualised	<p>On a preventive and inclusive approach to occupational safety and health (paragraph 24), the upcoming EU Strategic Framework on health and safety at work for the period 2021-2027 will aim at mobilising the Member States, social partners and other relevant stakeholders around common priorities on workers' protection. Building on the well-established tripartite approach, the new Strategic Framework will have inclusiveness as an essential element; efforts will be made to reach all</p>		<p>The <a href="#">EU's Strategic Framework on health and safety</a> was published on 28 June 2021.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p>	

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	support, counselling, guidance, and access to general and vocational education and training;	categories of workers, with special focus on return-to-work strategies.			
10)	25. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the existing gender, disability and ethnic pay gap, and in so doing to combat direct and indirect wage discrimination and the risk of in-work poverty for workers facing barriers at work and who are subject to multiple discrimination, especially LGBTI persons, women, Roma and refugees; Awaits the Commission's presentation of the announced legislation on pay transparency in the workplace in quarter one of 2021 to fight the pay gap faced by disadvantaged social groups, in particular PwD	As regards pay discrimination (paragraph 25), on 4 March 2021, the Commission proposed a Directive on pay transparency to strengthen the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women (COM (2021) 93). The proposal recognises that gender-based pay discrimination may involve an intersection of various axes of discrimination, including on the ground of disability. A new definition aims at clarifying that, in the context of gender pay discrimination, such combination should be taken into account, thus removing any doubt that may exist in this regard under the existing legal framework. This will ensure that the courts or other competent authorities take due account of any situation of disadvantage arising from intersectional discrimination. Moreover, the Commission acknowledges the need to address intersectionality in all its equality strategies <sup>156</sup> . It has offered its support for the effective recognition of multiple and intersectional discrimination at national level by commissioning studies <sup>157</sup> and co-organising a seminar where government officials were able to explore challenges and good practices in addressing it in legislation and policymaking <sup>158</sup> .		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. ( <a href="#">4 March 2021, the Commission proposed a Directive on pay transparency to strengthen the principle of equal pay for equal work between men and women (COM (2021) 93)</a> ).	

<sup>156</sup> These include the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 [COM(2020)152 final], EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025 [COM(2020)565 final], the new Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation [COM(2020) 620 final], LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 [COM(2020) 698 final] and the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 [COM(2021) 101 final].

<sup>157</sup> See, for example: <https://www.equalitylaw.eu/downloads/3850-intersectional-discrimination-in-eu-gender-equality-and-non-discrimination-law-pdf-731-kb>.

<sup>158</sup> The seminar was organised in cooperation with the Greek Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Solidarity and brought together the members of the EU High-Level Group on Non-Discrimination, Equality and Diversity on the issue.

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11)	<p>29. Calls on the Commission to assess whether the Member States have detailed provisions in place to ensure that people can exercise their right to maternity leave, paternity leave, parental leave and care leave, as well as arrangements for flexible working, and whether these are adapted to the diverse needs of mothers with disabilities, mothers of children with disabilities or a long-term illness, or mothers in specific circumstances, such as those dealing with premature births; [...]</p>	<p>On paragraph 29 on safety and health at work, the Commission monitors the application of Directive 92/85 on improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers, workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, as well as Directive 2010/18 on the revised social partners' framework agreement on parental leave. In addition, the Commission assists the Member States in the implementation of the Work-Life Balance Directive 2019/1159, which aims at improving access to work-life balance measures and needs to be transposed by August 2022. In monitoring the implementation of these directives, the Commission takes as much as possible an intersectional approach. Especially the Work-Life Balance Directive requires the Member States to assess whether the conditions of access to and the detailed arrangements for parental leave should be adapted to the specific needs of parents in particularly disadvantaged situations. The Member States are also encouraged to assess whether the exercise of the right to paternity leave, carers' leave and flexible working arrangements should be adapted to particular needs (including those of single parents, adoptive parents, parents with a disability, parents of children with a disability or a long-term illness, or parents in particular circumstances, such as those related to multiple births and premature births). The Commission will monitor compliance with these obligations once the Directive is implemented into national law. Also, to help ensure that people can exercise their right to family-related leaves without losing their pension rights, the Commission and the Social Protection Committee are analysing the provision of pension credits during care-related career breaks in the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, planned to be adopted in May 2021.</p>		<p>The Work-Life Balance Directive 2019/1159 needs to be transposed by August 2022.</p> <p>The <a href="#">2021 pensions adequacy report</a> was published in June 2021.</p>	

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12)	30. Calls on the Commission to propose legislation on the standards for equality bodies following consultations with organisations representing PwD, thereby providing them with a stronger mandate and adequate resources to safeguard the equal treatment of PwD and ensure accessible information dissemination for all;	On the call on the Commission to propose legislation on the standards for equality bodies (paragraph 30), the Commission Staff Working Document on 'Equality bodies and the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on standards for equality bodies' (SWD(2021) 63 final) concluded that key cross-cutting challenges remain. These include equality bodies' inadequacy of resources, which impacts negatively on the execution of all their responsibilities and activities, including data collection. Other challenges include a low awareness of the equality bodies' existence, limited independence (or insufficient legal safeguards to independence) and limited mandate for legal standing. In addition, not all equality bodies are competent for all the fields and grounds put forward by the Recommendation. The partial and uneven implementation of the Commission Recommendation leads to an unequal protection of victims of discrimination across the EU. Therefore, the Commission will assess whether to propose new legislation to strengthen the role of national equality bodies by 2022.		The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces a legislative proposal to strengthen the role and independence of equality bodies for Q3 2022.	
13)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide sustainable funding for capacity-building of representative organisations of PwD recognising their important role in tackling discrimination against PwD;	The Commission has been financially supporting organisations that work for the inclusion and the rights of persons with disabilities (paragraph 31) through the Employment and Social Innovation Programme and the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme in the 2014-2020 programming period. Through multi-annual cooperation mechanisms, these programmes have been supporting nine EU-level networks of NGOs (non-governmental organisations) whose statutory aim is to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. These 4-year Framework Partnership Agreements (2018-2021) allow the networks to benefit from operating grants amounting to approximately a total of EUR 4 million per year. This support will be		The European Commission launched new calls for proposals under Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) setting up 4-year Framework Partnership Agreements for the period 2022-2025.	



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		<p>continued under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, via new Framework Partnership Agreements for the period 2022-2025. The objective is to promote, protect and monitor the rights of persons with disabilities, to ensure full participation in society and the economy on equal basis with others. This partnership strengthens the capacity of these NGO networks and is of key importance to develop and implement evidence-based and impactful policy-making. This support contributes to implementing the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and promotes the involvement of the national member organisations in the implementation.</p>		<p>The submission deadline ended on 28 September 2021.</p>	
14)	<p>32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to harmonise the definition of disability and to ensure mutual recognition of disability status across Member States so as to ensure the free movement of PwD and the enjoyment of their EU citizenship rights; To this end, calls on the Commission and the Member States to conduct a study of the existing legislation and collect best practices from the Member States; acknowledges that free movement is a fundamental right in the EU; Calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to extend the usage of the EU disability card to all the Member States and to widen its scope, through it allowing for the recognition of disability status and access to services throughout the EU, thereby making it easier for persons with disabilities to live and work abroad; Calls on the Commission to set up a central information point in national sign languages and in accessible formats for PwD about the services available for PwD in the different Member States</p>	<p>On a common definition of disability and mutual recognition of disability status across Member States (paragraph 32), as envisaged in the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will propose creating a European Disability Card by end of 2023 with a view to be recognised in all the Member States. It will build on the experience of the ongoing EU Disability Card pilot project in eight Member States and upon the European parking card for persons with disabilities. The study assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card and associated benefits should be published in 2021. Moreover, the Commission will undertake a feasibility study for the new initiative on a European disability card that will provide also analysis of the legal environment. In addition, the Commission will work with the Member States to expand the scope of the mutual recognition of disability status, that is under the competence of the Member States, in areas such as labour mobility and benefits related to conditions of service provision.</p>		<p>Commission will propose creating a European Disability Card by end-2023.</p> <p>A <a href="#">study</a> assessing the implementation of the pilot action on the EU Disability Card was published in July 2021.</p>	

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15)	33. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to recognise and promote user-led personal assistance in line with General Comment No 5 of the UNCRPD Committee, to foster independent living and inclusion in the labour market; Recalls that owing to the special nature of personal assistance, free movement provisions need to be adapted to the needs of PwD; Calls for EU action to address personal assistance, especially concerning free movement of PwD and their personal assistants;	On the promotion of user-led personal assistance (paragraph 33), the Commission recognises the importance of personal assistance for independent living. Under the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will by 2023 issue guidance recommending to Member States improvements on independent living and inclusion in the community, in order to enable persons with disabilities to live in accessible, supported housing in the community, or to continue living at home (including personal assistance schemes).		The Commission will by 2023 issue guidance recommending to Member States improvements on independent living and inclusion in the community.	
16)	34. [...] Calls on the Commission to ensure, in line with the UNCRPD, full and effective accessibility of information and communication technologies and systems on an equal basis and apply, in this context, guidelines supporting AI developers to take into account the needs of PwD through the development processes, avoiding the creation of new discriminatory biases; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support research programmes focused on the development of assistive technologies including robotics, digital technologies and artificial intelligence with the aim of enabling the full integration of PwD in all aspects of life; Calls on the Member States to ensure that PwD have access to affordable digital tools and software which are tailor-made to their needs and to build on the expertise of organisations representing PwD in defining the most suitable digital tools or software for the individual needs of the PwD;	The accessibility of new technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI) developments (paragraph 34) is addressed through legislation like the European Accessibility Act Directive 2019/882 and through European standards such as EN 301549. The Horizon Europe programme offers opportunities for research in the area of assistive technologies including robotics, digital technologies and artificial intelligence.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
17)	35. Welcomes the Commission's public consultation on its post-2020 EU Disability Strategy; Calls on the Commission to place special emphasis in the Strategy on employment, as well as to cover all the	On the relation between the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030 and the UNCRPD (paragraph 35), the Strategy covers all the provisions of the UNCRPD and pays significant attention to		The <a href="#">EU Disability Strategy 2021-2030</a> was published in March 2021.	

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	<p>provisions of the UNCRPD, to set clear, measurable and ambitious targets relating to workplace diversity reflecting the heterogeneity of PwD, to address multiple and intersectional discrimination, and to monitor the efficiency of the strategy with the involvement of PwD and their representative organisations; Stresses that collaboration with authorities, social partners, organisations and civil society at European, national and local levels is indispensable to ensure the implementation of the Strategy and the UNCRPD; Calls on the Commission to propose measures to tackle the COVID-19-related challenges and rights violations of PwD; Stresses that disability discrimination has worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic, endangering the lives of PwD and threatening their physical and mental health; calls on the Commission to link the future Disability Strategy to the European Semester process;</p>	<p>employment. It announces a package to improve labour market outcomes of persons with disabilities, seeking cooperation with the European Network of Public Employment Services, social partners and organisations of persons with disabilities. It also pays attention to proper monitoring. The Commission will set up a framework to monitor the implementation of the Strategy, which will also provide input for the European Semester; and a new monitoring dashboard will present progress made in implementing the activities at EU level under this Strategy as well as those in which the Commission calls on Member States for action. The Commission intends to publish in 2024 a mid-term report of this Strategy, assessing the progress of its implementation and, if deemed necessary, updating its objectives and actions.</p>		<p>It announces a package to improve labour market outcomes of persons with disabilities as 'flagship initiative' for 2022 that seeks cooperation with the European Network of Public Employment Services, social partners and organisations of persons with disabilities. (p.14)</p> <p>The Commission envisages a mid-term report on the Disability Strategy by 2024.</p>	
18)	<p>38. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to mainstream the rights of PwD, taking into consideration the specific situation of those subject to multiple discrimination, in all employment-related proposals, including the ones concerning the expected transformations in the future of work, as well as when designing and implementing actions aimed at developing digital and green skills;</p>	<p>On mainstreaming the rights of people with disabilities (paragraphs 38 and 39), apart from the employment measures proposed in the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will make efforts to mainstream disability into the general employment policies and measures. In addition, the Commission considers that mainstreaming of disability in EU policies, legislative initiatives and financing programmes is essential for ensuring rights of persons with disabilities and their equal access to employment. Moreover, the Commission acknowledges the need to address intersectionality in all its equality strategies. Equality mainstreaming is one of the tasks of the Task Force on Equality composed of representatives from all Commission's Directorates-General and the European External Action Service. The Commission will reinforce the</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) has been carried out.</p> <p>Task Force on Equality was created in 2020, see Commission <a href="#">press release</a>.</p>	

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		<p>Better Regulation toolbox to enhance disability-inclusiveness and ensure UNCRPD consistency. It will ensure the coherent inclusion and assessment of disability matters in impact assessments and evaluations where relevant, including through training of staff. Other EU institutions and agencies are also encouraged to promote disability mainstreaming in both, policy development and human resources in line with the UNCRPD. The Commission will also call on all EU institutions and bodies, agencies and delegations to designate disability coordinators for their institutions and disability strategies. The Commission will step up cooperation of EU institutions and Member States on disability mainstreaming as underlined by the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030.</p>		<p>The Commission published the updated <a href="#">Better Regulation Toolbox</a> on 5 November 2021. Tool #29 addresses impacts on fundamental rights, incl. the promotion of equality. This tool includes a comprehensive checklist on ensuring non-discrimination and promoting equality. Moreover, disability is considered in other impact tools (e.g. employment, education, public health).</p> <p>The <a href="#">EU Disability Strategy 2021-2030</a> was published in March 2021.</p>	
19)	<p>39. Calls on the Commission, in particular the Equality Task Force, and the Member States to systematically mainstream the rights of PwD, with special attention to those subject to intersectional discrimination, in all the relevant laws, policies and programmes, since equality in employment is indivisible from equal access to education, health, housing, justice and social protection, and to expand the focus on accessibility to make progress towards an accessible built environment, public spaces, transport, and information and communication technologies, etc.; Stresses in this regard the need to appoint a disability focal point in all EU institutions, including in all Commission DGs and EU Agencies, in addition to establishing an interinstitutional coordination mechanism in order to ensure disability mainstreaming in all EU legislation;</p>	<p>On mainstreaming the rights of people with disabilities (paragraphs 38 and 39), apart from the employment measures proposed in the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will make efforts to mainstream disability into the general employment policies and measures. In addition, the Commission considers that mainstreaming of disability in EU policies, legislative initiatives and financing programmes is essential for ensuring rights of persons with disabilities and their equal access to employment. Moreover, the Commission acknowledges the need to address intersectionality in all its equality strategies. Equality mainstreaming is one of the tasks of the Task Force on Equality composed of representatives from all Commission's Directorates-General and the European External Action Service. The Commission will reinforce the Better Regulation toolbox to enhance disability-inclusiveness and ensure UNCRPD consistency. It will ensure the coherent inclusion and assessment of disability matters in impact assessments and evaluations</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) has been carried out.</p> <p>Task Force on Equality created, see Commission <a href="#">press release</a>.</p> <p>The Commission published the updated <a href="#">Better Regulation Toolbox</a> on 5 November 2021. Tool #29 addresses impacts on fundamental rights, incl. the promotion of equality. This tool includes a</p>	

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		<p>where relevant, including through training of staff. Other EU institutions and agencies are also encouraged to promote disability mainstreaming in both, policy development and human resources in line with the UNCRPD. The Commission will also call on all EU institutions and bodies, agencies and delegations to designate disability coordinators for their institutions and disability strategies. The Commission will step up cooperation of EU institutions and Member States on disability mainstreaming as underlined by the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030.</p>		<p>comprehensive checklist on ensuring non-discrimination and promoting equality. Moreover, disability is considered in other impact tools (e.g. employment, education, public health).</p> <p><a href="#">EU Disability Strategy 2021-2030</a> published in March 2021.</p>	
20)	<p>47. Calls on the Commission to guarantee that EU funds will respect EU and international human rights standards and conventions such as the UNCRPD and will not support any measures and programmes that contribute to segregation or to social exclusion; Furthermore, calls on the Commission to fund actions creating accessible environments, products, services, practices and devices, fostering deinstitutionalisation and supporting personal assistance, and to guarantee that EU-funded actions reach PwD and ensure their active involvement in society;</p>	<p>On guaranteeing that EU funds respect EU and international human rights standards and conventions (paragraph 47), the Commission will support Member States to use EU Funds in compliance with the UNCRPD and respecting accessibility, ensuring that EU funds do not support actions that contribute to segregation or exclusion. The rules for the effective and efficient use of EU funds covered by the Common Provision Regulation for 2021-2027 require Member States to meet so-called horizontal 'enabling conditions'. These aim to ensure that the necessary conditions are in place for the effective application and implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and UNCRPD. There are also thematic conditions requiring national or regional strategic policy frameworks and measures to prevent and combat segregation in all fields, to ensure social inclusion and poverty reduction and to promote the shift from institutional to family- and community-based care. The partnership with all relevant stakeholders remains a key principle to follow in the design and implementation of cohesion policy programmes. Stakeholders including at regional and local level, fundamental rights bodies and non-governmental organisations promoting the rights of persons with disabilities should be involved in the design</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	

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		<p>and implementation of the programmes and as part of the monitoring committees. The Common Provisions Regulation also requires that accessibility for persons with disabilities be taken into account throughout the preparation and implementation of Member States' operational programmes.</p> <p>The Commission will support national, regional and local authorities in their efforts for deinstitutionalisation and independent living, including through the 2021-2027 shared management funds, the Renovation Wave, the Renovation Component of the Recovery and Resilience Plans, and the Technical Support Instrument.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was be carried out.</p>	

## 4.1.13.7.EMPL Resolution 7: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on European Semester: employment and social aspects in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021

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European Semester: employment and social aspects in the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy 2021	10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-084/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2244(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)26</a> <a href="#">1</a>	Final reply (SP) received 12 July 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Recalls that the Commission outlined, in the ASGS 2020 and the European Semester Spring and Summer Package 2020, that the European Semester should help to achieve the implementation of the European Green Deal, the EPSR and the UN SDGs;	In its Communication on the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (ASGS), the Commission rooted Europe's new growth strategy in <i>the aim of achieving competitive sustainability</i> , resting on four dimensions: environmental sustainability, productivity, social fairness and macroeconomic stability. The priorities identified in the 2020 ASGS are fully <i>in line with the relevant Articles TEU and TFEU</i> ; they remain at the heart of the European Semester and will continue to steer the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The 2021 ASGS confirms competitive sustainability as a priority in the current context and highlights how it is strictly related to economic and social resilience. Resilience needs to be understood in a wider sense, covering all policy areas and ensuring the ability to undergo transitions in a sustainable, fair and democratic manner <sup>159</sup> .  The 2021 ASGS also calls on the Member States to adopt, in light of <i>the European Pillar of Social Rights</i> , measures to ensure equal opportunities, inclusive education, fair working conditions and adequate social protection. Delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights is a shared political commitment and			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.		

<sup>159</sup> The 2020 Strategic Foresight Report outlined how to strengthen the EU's resilience in four interrelated dimensions: social and economic, geopolitical, green, and digital.

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		<p>responsibility of the EU institutions, national, regional and local authorities, social partners and civil society, all of which have a role to play in line with their competences. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan recalls this commitment and sets out the way forward, which should be confirmed at the highest political level during the Social Summit in Porto on 7-8 May 2021.</p> <p>The <i>European Semester</i>, which has been temporarily adapted to ensure consistent and effective implementation of <i>the Recovery and Resilience Facility</i>, provides a well-established framework to guide the Union and the Member States through the challenges of the recovery and twin transition, fully integrating the European Green Deal, the European Pillar of Social Rights, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Employment Guidelines (revised in October 2020 to take into account the need for promoting fair digital and green transitions and to address the employment and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis) provide guidance to Member States to achieve socially balanced structural reforms that support an inclusive recovery, long-term growth and the twin transition. The 2021 Joint Employment Report highlights a number of priority areas in this respect.</p>			
2)	<p>2. [...] Urges the Commission to ensure that all of the Member States' socio-economic, macro-economic and fiscal policies contribute to and are fully consistent with the objectives and targets of the EPSR, the European Green Deal and the UN SDGs and that social and environmental targets and objectives are introduced in the framework of the multilateral surveillance procedure referred to in Article 121 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union</p>	<p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission is exploring the possibility of developing a <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) expenditure</i> tracking methodology for the EU budget (paragraph 2). The methodology should capture the transversal nature of the SDGs and the simultaneous contribution of programmes to different SDGs, in the light of interlinkages and co-benefits. This would</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) will be carried out.</p>	



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	<p>(TFEU), as well as in the context of a reinforced macro-economic imbalance procedure; [...] Calls on the Commission to develop without delay a UN SDG expenditure tracking methodology for the EU budget that can also be used to assess national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) investments</p>	<p>ensure a holistic approach in addressing sustainable development.</p>			
3)	<p>4. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to reform the financial legal framework and the European Semester process in order to strengthen democratic accountability and the involvement of the European Parliament, to strengthen the role and participation of EU and national social partners, and to protect social progress objectives relating to social welfare systems and quality employment in future adjustment programmes and in the European Green Deal framework;</p>	<p>As regards the need to <i>reform the financial legal framework and governance</i> (paragraph 4), one year ago, the Commission launched a public debate on EU economic governance, together with the publication of a review of the framework<sup>160</sup>. In light of the COVID-19 crisis and the need to focus on the immediate policy response and to develop a recovery strategy centred on the Recovery and Resilience Facility, that debate has been put on hold. The Commission intends to relaunch it when the recovery takes hold.</p> <p>In the meantime, the pandemic has significantly changed the context of the public debate, with higher public and private debt levels and higher public deficits, significant output and employment losses, increased investment needs, while at the same time new policy tools have been introduced at EU level. The general escape clause under the Stability and Growth Pact was activated for the first time. The Commission considers<sup>161</sup> that preliminary indications would currently suggest to continue applying the</p>		<p>Citizens, organisations and public authorities were invited to submit their contributions on the <a href="#">economic governance review</a> until 31 December 2021.</p> <p>The Commission aims to 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.</p>	

<sup>160</sup> The Communication on the economic governance review and the accompanying staff working documents can be found here: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/economic-governance-review\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/economic-governance-review_en).

<sup>161</sup> As explained in the Commission Communication “One year since the outbreak of COVID-19: fiscal policy response” of 3 March 2021.

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		<p>general escape clause in 2022 and to de-activate it as of 2023. The crisis has highlighted the relevance of many of the challenges that the Commission intended to discuss and address in the public debate. Relaunching the public consultation on the economic governance framework will allow the Commission to reflect on these challenges and draw lessons.</p>			
4)	<p>6. [...] Calls on the Commission to carefully assess the dimensions of the Annual Sustainable Growth Survey to ensure they are fully in line with Article 3 TEU, which establishes sustainable development as the objective the EU has to work toward, based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, aiming at full employment and social progress, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to focus, together with the European Parliament, on addressing these challenges through EU eco-social policies combining shared economic prosperity, social progress and sustainable development;</p>	<p>In its Communication on the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (ASGS), the Commission rooted Europe's new growth strategy in <i>the aim of achieving competitive sustainability</i>, resting on four dimensions: environmental sustainability, productivity, social fairness and macroeconomic stability. The priorities identified in the 2020 ASGS are fully <i>in line with the relevant Articles TEU and TFEU</i>; they remain at the heart of the European Semester and will continue to steer the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The 2021 ASGS confirms competitive sustainability as a priority in the current context and highlights how it is strictly related to economic and social resilience. Resilience needs to be understood in a wider sense, covering all policy areas and ensuring the ability to undergo transitions in a sustainable, fair and democratic manner<sup>162</sup>.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The 2021 ASGS also calls on the Member States to adopt, in light of <i>the European Pillar of Social Rights</i>, measures to ensure equal opportunities, inclusive education, fair working conditions and adequate social protection. Delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights is a shared political commitment and</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>162</sup> The 2020 Strategic Foresight Report outlined how to strengthen the EU's resilience in four interrelated dimensions: social and economic, geopolitical, green, and digital.

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		responsibility of the EU institutions, national, regional and local authorities, social partners and civil society, all of which have a role to play in line with their competences. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan recalls this commitment and sets out the way forward, which should be confirmed at the highest political level during the Social Summit in Porto on 7-8 May 2021 .			
5)	8. Understands that Member States must include measures on social and territorial cohesion, children and young people in their national recovery plans in order to access the fund; Notes that social milestones and targets have been neither explicitly defined nor earmarked in the RRF Regulation, but that, according to the adopted regulation, the Commission should set out the common indicators to be used for reporting on progress and for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the facility, and should define a methodology for reporting social expenditure, including on children and young people, under the facility; Points out the particular importance of indicators related to the implementation of the EPRS principles, quality employment, upward social convergence, equality of and access to opportunities and social protection, education and skills, and	In order to monitor the RRF implementation, the Commission is empowered to adopt, by the end of December 2021, delegated acts in order to a) set out the common indicators to be used for reporting on the progress and for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the Facility towards the achievement of its general and specific objectives; and b) define a methodology for reporting social expenditure, including on children and the youth, under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. <sup>163</sup> Moreover, the Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act on the detailed elements of the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard that will display the progress in the implementation of the recovery and resilience plans. <sup>164</sup>		On 2 December 2021, the <a href="#">Commission delegated regulation</a> setting out common indicators for and elements of the performance reporting system (Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard) entered into force. Moreover, on the same date, the <a href="#">Commission delegated regulation</a> defining a methodology for reporting social expenditure. As requested under the RRF regulation (Regulation (EU) 2021/241), the delegated act provides that each measure of a social nature that includes a focus on children and the youth, and also on gender equality (as Regulation (EU) 2021/241 puts an emphasis on gender equality), should be flagged, allowing for a specific reporting on expenditure focused on children and the youth, and respectively on gender equality. It should be noted that while, with the adoption of these delegated act, the EC complied with the requirements set out in the RRF	

<sup>163</sup> Article 29(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

<sup>164</sup> Article 30 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

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	<p>investment in access and opportunities for children and young people related to education, health, nutrition, jobs and housing, in line with the objectives of the Child Guarantee and Youth Guarantee; Calls on the Commission to work with the European Parliament, social partners and civil society, in the context of the recovery and resilience dialogue, to define these indicators, in accordance with those established by the European Parliament resolution on a strong social Europe for just transitions, in order to assess the investments in and reforms of the NRRPs, as well as the proposed measures to ensure progress towards these goals;</p>	<p>With regard to <i>monitoring social progress</i> (paragraphs 8, 10 and 29) the European Pillar of Social Rights and the insights from the Social Scoreboard will guide this work.</p> <p>As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan adopted on 4 March 2021, the Commission has proposed three EU headline targets on employment, adult learning and poverty reduction that are also meant to drive renewed policy impetus on these dimensions in the context of European Semester. The Action Plan has also put forward a revision of the Social Scoreboard, with new headline and secondary indicators envisaged, with the aim of better monitoring the progress of the policy actions set out in the plan against the Pillar principles. The Social Scoreboard feeds into the European Semester process. The monitoring of the employment and social dimensions in the Semester is further supported by the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF), the Employment Performance Monitor (EPM) and the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM).</p>		<p>regulation, this somewhat contradicts the EP call to work with EP and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Regarding monitoring of social progress: no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
6)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission to include the social indicators from the Social Scoreboard of the European Semester, in particular those related to decent work, social justice and equal opportunities, robust social welfare systems and fair mobility, in the common</p>	<p>With regard to <i>monitoring social progress</i> (paragraphs 8, 10 and 29) the European Pillar of Social Rights and the insights from the Social Scoreboard will guide this work.</p>		<p>On 2 December 2021, the <a href="#">Commission delegated regulation</a> setting out common indicators for and elements of the performance reporting system (Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard) entered into force. Moreover, on the same date, the <a href="#">Commission</a></p>	

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	<p>indicators to be used in the RRF for reporting on progress and monitoring and evaluating the plans, as well as in the methodology for reporting on social investment, including for the Child Guarantee and Youth Guarantee; Stresses that the European Parliament will closely analyse the delegated act that the Commission will present on this matter, in order to establish if the social indicators, scoreboard and social methodology comply with the objectives, and to verify that there are no objections to be made;</p>	<p>As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan adopted on 4 March 2021, the Commission has proposed three EU headline targets on employment, adult learning and poverty reduction that are also meant to drive renewed policy impetus on these dimensions in the context of European Semester. The Action Plan has also put forward a revision of the Social Scoreboard, with new headline and secondary indicators envisaged, with the aim of better monitoring the progress of the policy actions set out in the plan against the Pillar principles. The Social Scoreboard feeds into the European Semester process. The monitoring of the employment and social dimensions in the Semester is further supported by the Joint Assessment Framework (JAF), the Employment Performance Monitor (EPM) and the Social Protection Performance Monitor (SPPM). [...] The Commission has constantly advocated for <i>free and fair mobility</i>. This motivated the legislative proposals put forward by the Commission and adopted by the co-legislators in the past years (e.g. EURES Regulation, posting of workers Directive, establishment of the European Labour Authority) and revision of the Social Security Coordination Regulations (still under discussion). Furthermore, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission has issued several guidelines to support different categories of mobile workers.</p>		<p><a href="#">delegated regulation</a> defining a methodology for reporting social expenditure.</p> <p>On free and fair mobility: no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
7)	<p>12. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in their recovery measures, to address the needs of children and take measures to ensure equitable access for all children to early years support, education on</p>	<p>When it comes to <i>addressing the needs of children</i> (paragraph 12) the proposal for a Council Recommendation establishing the European Child Guarantee, adopted by the Commission on</p>		<p>It should be noted that under the <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a>, published in March 2021, the Commission announced several initiatives, including an EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child and Council</p>	

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	<p>new technologies, skills and the ethical and safe use of digital tools, and opportunities for social, mental, cultural and physical wellbeing; Calls on the Commission to propose an ambitious anti-poverty strategy and allocate a larger budget to the Child Guarantee; Calls on the Commission to ensure that the upcoming Child Guarantee guarantees equal access for children to free healthcare, free education, free childcare, decent housing and adequate nutrition;</p>	<p>24 March 2021, aims to combat poverty and prevent social exclusion of children. This can be done by guaranteeing that children in need have effective access to essential services across all regions including rural and remote areas. Effectiveness of access should be understood as: (i) service availability and affordability; (ii) timeliness of provision; and (iii) potential users' awareness of the services' existence and of their entitlements.</p> <p>However, even guaranteeing effectiveness of access may not be enough for the most vulnerable. Affordability is a relative concept and for many families living in poverty even moderate fees can be a barrier. Therefore, the proposal recommends making access to certain services effective and free of charge for the children in need – these cover early childhood education and care; education and school-based activities; healthy meal at school; and healthcare. The selection of services to be provided free of charge follows the calls from the European Parliament, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Families and individuals with a low or middle income are at a higher risk when unemployment increases, which has a direct impact on the wellbeing of children. In this context, actions undertaken to support short-time work, including through the EU instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), and limit the rise in EU unemployment have played an important role also to protect children.</p> <p>The Commission is also committed to update by 2022, the Better Internet for Children (BIK) Strategy as announced in the Strategy for the Rights of the Child</p>		<p>Recommendation establishing the European Child Guarantee (to ensure that children at risk of poverty and social exclusion have effective access to key services such as healthcare and education). In line with these commitments, the Commission adopted an <a href="#">EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child</a> in March 2021. Based on a proposal from the Commission, a <a href="#">European Child Guarantee</a> adopted by Council in June 2021.</p>	

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		Strategy adopted on 24 March 2021 (COM (2021) 142 final).			
8)	14. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure sustainable investment and to support SMEs and their employees in the transition to a more digital and greener economy and the resumption of economic activity, and to give adequate consideration to SMEs by analysing the possible effects of fiscal consolidation policies on them, as SMEs are one of the main engines of the EU economy and vital for sustainable growth;	Support for <i>investment and capacity building for SMEs</i> to master the triple transition towards sustainability, digitalisation and resilience is essential, especially in light of the COVID-19 crisis, which has hit SMEs particularly hard. As regards support to SMEs (paragraph 14), the SME Strategy adopted in March 2020 sets out several actions to address these priorities. The ongoing update of the industrial strategy will be closely linked to and complement the SME strategy, thus enabling SMEs to fully grasp the opportunities of the recovery efforts and ensure their involvement in all envisaged actions. Moreover, the Action Plan on the Social Economy will address access to finance of social economy organisations, which are particularly well placed to ensure that the twin transition takes place in a fair manner. It is imperative that financial support through the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the SME strategy go hand in hand. The Commission encourages Member States to target SMEs in their national reform plans to address SME priorities where relevant challenges exist. This is also reflected in the Commission Recommendation on Effective Active Support to Employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE) which puts forward guidance to foster job creation and ease job-to-job transitions based on a package of effective active labour market policies, skilling, reskilling and upskilling measures as well as targeted hiring incentives, The EASE Recommendation invites Member States, <i>inter alia</i> , to provide start-up grants, loans and equity to promote entrepreneurship, as well as to support apprenticeships especially in SMEs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (support SMEs and their employees in the transition to a more digital and greener economy and give adequate consideration to SMEs by analysing the possible effects of fiscal consolidation policies on them) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">SME Strategy</a> , <a href="#">updated Industrial Strategy</a> , adopted in May 2021, <a href="#">Social Economy Action Plan</a> , adopted in December 2021, 2021 <a href="#">Recommendation on Effective Active Support to Employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE)</a> and 2021 <a href="#">Digital Compass</a> ).	

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		<p>The Commission Communication on ‘2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade’ emphasises the central role of SMEs as a critical source of innovation, indicating that, for example, with the support of over 200 Digital Innovation Hubs and industrial clusters, SMEs should have by 2030 the opportunity to access digital technologies easily and on fair terms.</p>			
9)	<p>15. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in the context of the Recovery and Resilience Dialogue and the interinstitutional agreement on better law-making, to work together with the European Parliament in order to propose the necessary economic governance changes that will ensure social progress and protect the most vulnerable from bearing the consequences of any potential future adjustment programmes;</p>	<p>Moreover, as set out in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will present in 2022 guidance to enhance the Member States’ use of ex-ante distributional impact assessments in their budgeting and planning of reforms. The Commission continues to promote the strengthening of democratic accountability of the EU’s economic governance. The Commission notes that the Regulation establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility<sup>165</sup> ensures transparency and democratic accountability in the implementation of the Facility by enabling a structured recovery and resilience dialogue with the European Parliament (paragraph 15). [...] Economic governance changes are not among the subjects that the Recovery and Resilience Dialogue is expected to cover based on Article 26(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 on setting up the Recovery and Resilience Facility. It is important to make a distinction between the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which is a cohesion policy instrument, and the Economic Governance Review, which examines the functioning</p>		<p>While the Commission seems to consider that the existing structured recovery and resilience dialogue with the European Parliament is sufficient to guarantee the transparency and democratic legitimacy of the implementation of the RRF, it announces the presentation, in 2022, of guidance to enhance the Member States’ use of ex-ante distributional impact assessments in their budgeting and planning of reforms.</p> <p>Re economic governance changes: no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission (argues that such changes are not among subjects covered by the Recovery and Resilience Dialogue). It should be noted, however, that the Commission intends to evaluate and review the EU economic governance as soon as the COVID-19 crisis comes to a hold (see under point 4).</p>	

<sup>165</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility.



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		<p>of the 6-Pack and 2-Pack regulations (legislative packages to strengthen the Stability and Growth Pact) that refer to economic policy coordination.</p> <p>In relation to paragraph 15, the Commission would like to remind that while the Recovery and Resilience Facility works with milestones and targets, which have to be met by the Member States in terms of reforms and investment, this is not in any way linked to a macroeconomic adjustment programme. The Recovery and Resilience Facility is embedded in the regular surveillance process of the European Semester. In contrast, a macro-economic adjustment programme is governed by Regulation (EU) No. 472/2013 which puts in place a reinforced surveillance process for Member States experiencing or threatened with serious difficulties with respect to their financial stability or to the sustainability of their public finances, leading to potential adverse spill-over effects on other Member States in the euro area. It is also important to note that Regulation (EU) No. 472/2013 foresees in Article 7 that the draft macroeconomic adjustment programme prepared by the Member State has to fully observe Article 152 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and Article 28 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Moreover, Article 8 of the regulation foresees that a Member State has to seek the views of social partners as well as relevant civil society organisations when preparing its draft macroeconomic adjustment programmes, with a view to contributing to building consensus over its content.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on macroeconomic adjustment programme (not part of Recovery and Resilience Facility).</p>	

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10)	18. [...] Calls on the Commission to closely monitor the Member States' progress reports on the implementation of the NRRPs within the European Semester exercise in order to verify to what extent the objectives of the RRF have been met;	<p>The <i>European Semester</i>, which has been temporarily adapted to ensure consistent and effective implementation of <i>the Recovery and Resilience Facility</i>, provides a well-established framework to guide the Union and the Member States through the challenges of the recovery and twin transition, fully integrating the European Green Deal, the European Pillar of Social Rights, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Employment Guidelines (revised in October 2020 to take into account the need for promoting fair digital and green transitions and to address the employment and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis) provide guidance to Member States to achieve socially balanced structural reforms that support an inclusive recovery, long-term growth and the twin transition. The 2021 Joint Employment Report highlights a number of priority areas in this respect.</p> <p>The Commission intends to follow-up on the implementation of reforms and investments in the framework of the national recovery and resilience plans in line with the provisions of the regulation. Upon completion of the relevant agreed milestones and targets indicated in the recovery and resilience plan, the Member State concerned shall submit to the Commission a duly justified request for payment of the financial contribution and, where relevant, of the loan. Such requests for payment may be submitted by the Member States to the Commission twice a year. The Commission shall assess at the latest within two months of receiving the request whether the relevant milestones and targets have been satisfactorily fulfilled. If this is not the case, the payment of all or part of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan shall be suspended. The suspension shall only be lifted where the Member</p>		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) will be carried out.	

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		State concerned has taken the necessary measures to ensure a satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set out in the Council implementing decision.			
11)	19. Stresses that the ASGS 2021 mentions delivering on the EU objective of competitive sustainability, but that this concept is not defined as an objective in the EU Treaties and it is not featured in the UN SDGs; Calls on the Commission, therefore, to deliver on the objectives defined in Article 3 TEU and Articles 8 to 11 TFEU, as well as to be more precise in the definition of resilience, understood to be an ability to not only withstand and cope with challenges, but also to undergo transitions in a sustainable, fair and democratic manner;	<p>The priorities identified in the 2020 ASGS are fully in line with the relevant Articles TEU and TFEU; they remain at the heart of the European Semester and will continue to steer the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The 2021 ASGS confirms competitive sustainability as a priority in the current context and highlights how it is strictly related to economic and social resilience. Resilience needs to be understood in a wider sense, covering all policy areas and ensuring the ability to undergo transitions in a sustainable, fair and democratic manner<sup>166</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission intends to follow-up on the implementation of reforms and investments in the framework of the national recovery and resilience plans in line with the provisions of the regulation. Upon completion of the relevant agreed milestones and targets indicated in the recovery and resilience plan, the Member State concerned shall submit to the Commission a duly justified request for payment of the financial contribution and, where relevant, of the loan. Such requests for payment may be submitted by the Member States to the Commission twice a year. The Commission shall assess at the latest within two months of receiving the request whether the relevant milestones and targets have been satisfactorily fulfilled. If this is not the case, the payment of all or part of the financial contribution and, where applicable, of the loan shall be suspended. The</p>		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) will be carried out.	

<sup>166</sup> The 2020 Strategic Foresight Report outlined how to strengthen the EU's resilience in four interrelated dimensions: social and economic, geopolitical, green, and digital.

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		suspension shall only be lifted where the Member State concerned has taken the necessary measures to ensure a satisfactory fulfilment of the milestones and targets set out in the Council implementing decision.			
12)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to actively tackle the digital divide in access to public services, many of which have been digitalised during the COVID-19 pandemic, by ensuring EU support, including financial support, for social innovation at local level aiming to make public services more easily accessible, including capacity-building and the scaling up of innovative bottom-up initiatives for e-inclusion and data literacy, so as to ensure that everyone in the EU has access to high-quality, accessible and user-friendly services of general interest;	<p>The Commission welcomes the call to ensure that everyone in the EU has <i>access to high-quality, accessible and user-friendly digital public services</i> (paragraph 22).</p> <p>An underlying principle of the eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020 is 'inclusiveness and accessibility', meaning that public administrations should design digital public services that are inclusive by default and cater for different needs such as those of the elderly and people with disabilities. The Member States and EFTA (<i>European Free Trade Association</i>) States have also committed themselves to this principle in the Tallinn Declaration on eGovernment. The 2020 Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-based Digital Government further emphasises the importance of inclusiveness, with one of its principles addressing 'social participation and digital inclusion to shape the digital world'.</p> <p>In the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027, the Commission agreed to 'work on an inclusive EU e-government action plan that promotes human-centric digital public services for citizens'. The Member States are encouraged to 'ensure digital public services are inclusive by design, easily accessible and adapted to a diverse population'.</p> <p>In its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final), the Commission identified digitalisation of public services as one of the four 'cardinal points', as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (tackle the digital divide in access to public services) as the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020, Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027, Digital Compass, RRF, Decision No 573/2014/EU on enhanced cooperation between Public Employment Services, ESF+).	

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		<p>ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. By 2030, the EU's objective is to ensure that democratic life and public services online will be fully accessible for everyone, including persons with disabilities, and benefit from a best-in-class digital environment providing for easy-to-use, efficient and personalised services and tools with high security and privacy standards. The Communication sets the target that by 2030 there will be 100% online provision of key public services available for European citizens and businesses.</p> <p>The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) will make available EUR 672.5 billion for reforms and investments to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, help Member States embrace opportunities of the green and digital transitions and address the challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations in the context of the European Semester. Under the 'Modernise' Flagship, the Member States can set aside budget for digitalisation of public administrations, including investments that aim to improve the inclusiveness of digital public services. A minimum of 20% of expenditure contained in each national plan should support the digital transition.</p> <p>With a view to Public Employment Services (PES), Decision 573/2014/EU states that the European PES Network shall contribute to the modernisation and strengthening of the PES, having in mind challenges related to digitalisation. The Network shares knowledge and learning among PES on how to improve services through the use of digital tools and artificial intelligence, for example to ensure high quality labour market information and matching of jobseekers and jobs. The Network has studied how</p>			

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		<p>needs of groups such as those with limited digital skills, and limited access to internet, or those with certain disabilities can be assured.</p> <p>The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) will continue to support the spurring of social innovations that respond to topical social issues, including access to services. This will be supported both through actions in Member States (shared management) as well as through EU-level projects via the Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) strand (direct or indirect management).</p>			
13)	<p>27. Calls on the Commission and the Council to do their utmost to fight tax evasion and tax avoidance and effectively counter harmful tax practices adopted by some Member States;</p>	<p>As regards the <i>fight against tax evasion and tax avoidance</i> (paragraph 27), the Commission has pushed a number of important legislations (Anti-Tax Avoidance Directives and amendments to the Directive on Administrative Cooperation) to increase transparency and fight tax abuse and money laundering practices. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission also adopted a Recommendation on making state financial support to undertakings in the EU conditional on the absence of links to non-cooperative jurisdictions to ensure that the Member States disallow state financial support to businesses that have links to listed non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. The Communication on Tax good governance in Europe and beyond, adopted by the Commission on 15 July 2020, proposes to revisit and reform the code of conduct on business taxation and the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions. Furthermore, the Commission actively supports the ongoing OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) -led discussions to reform the global corporate tax framework, which would reallocate taxing rights, to better reflect the way of doing business in a</p>		<p>In its reply, the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (do utmost to fight tax evasion and tax avoidance and counter harmful tax practices), referring, in particular to the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directives and amendments to the Directive on Administrative Cooperation 2021, Recommendation on making state financial support to undertakings in the EU conditional on the absence of links to non-cooperative jurisdictions, Communication on Tax good governance in Europe and beyond and the <a href="#">FISCALIS programme</a>. As to the announced EU Tax Observatory, the latter was launched in June 2021 (see <a href="#">EU Tax Observatory</a>).</p>	

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		<p>digitalised and globalised economy, and set a minimum effective tax rate for taxing multinational's profits.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission has analysed the issue under the European Semester leading to dedicated Country-Specific Recommendations to six Member States to address aggressive tax planning. The Recovery and Resilience Facility is also a good framework to address tax evasion, aggressive tax planning and money laundering issues. The Commission will continue to work with the Member States tax administrations to develop methodologies to estimate various tax gaps. This work can be supported financially by the FISCALIS programme. A new instrument to be launched in June 2021, the EU Tax Observatory, thanks to a preparatory action of the European Parliament, will promote high-quality research, create a public repository of data and information, and will be an active voice in the EU and internationally on tax evasion and avoidance issues.</p>			
14)	28. [...] Calls on the Commission to strengthen the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation, policy and practice in order to effectively counter discrimination on all grounds, including antigypsyism, and preserve social, mental, cultural and physical well-being in the recovery measures;	As regards the calls for the Commission to <i>effectively counter discrimination on all grounds</i> (paragraph 28), the Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025, adopted by the Commission on 18 September 2020, sets out a wide series of measures and actions to mainstream the fight against racism into all EU policies, extending, among other things, to child protection, education, youth, digitalization and media. It is important to bear in mind that any discrimination on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin is already prohibited by EU law. The new EU Roma Strategic Framework is the first direct contribution to the implementation of the Action Plan and part of President von der Leyen's commitment to a Union of Equality. This new 10-year plan consists of an ambitious EU Roma Strategic		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025, etc).</p> <p>It should be noted that in the CWP 2022 (<a href="#">CWP 2022</a>), the Commission announced a legislative initiative on strengthening the role and independence of equality bodies for Q3 2022.</p>	

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		<p>Framework for Equality, Inclusion and Participation, having already resulted in the Council Recommendation of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation (2021/C 93/01). The Recommendation includes a comprehensive list of measures to combat discrimination and anti-gypsyism, advance social inclusion, promote participation of Roma in society and active citizenship, and ensure effective equal access to quality mainstream education, employment, health and housing. The Recommendation establishes close links with the Union funds as well as with the European Semester and the European Pillar of Social Rights. On 19 March 2021, the Commission adopted a Report on the application of the Racial Equality Directive (Directive 2000/43/EC) and the Employment Equality Directive (Directive 2000/78/EC) and a Staff Working Document on Equality bodies and the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on standards for equality bodies (respectively, (COM(2021)139 final and SWD(2021)63 final).</p>			
15)	<p>29. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop a sustainable quality employment package, taking into account diverse forms of national practices and the role of social partners and collective bargaining, including legislative initiatives aimed not only at improving wages but also at ensuring decent working conditions for all, with a particular focus on telework, the right to disconnect, work-life balance, mental well-being at work, parental and care-related leave, occupational health and safety, the rights of platform workers, ensuring quality jobs for essential workers, and strengthening democracy at work and the role of the social partners and collective bargaining;</p>	<p>As Europe moves from crisis response to recovery, the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, adopted by the Commission on 4 March 2021, sets out elements of a forward-looking support to quality job creation and employment to build a sustainable path towards the 2030 employment rate target of 78% - cf. the Parliament's <i>call for a quality employment package</i> (paragraph 29). The Commission Recommendation for Effective Active Support to Employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE), adopted as well on 4 March 2021, provides guidance on coherent policy packages and corresponding available funding to promote job creation and job-to-job transitions from declining sectors to sectors with higher growth</p>		<p>As to the announced Commission action, the <a href="#">Occupational Safety and Health Strategic Framework 2021-2027</a> was adopted on 28 June 2021. In addition, on 9 December 2021, the Commission presented a package of measures to improve the working conditions of people working through digital labour platforms. The proposed measures include the <a href="#">communication</a> 'Better working conditions for a stronger social Europe: harnessing the full benefits of digitalisation for the future of work' and a <a href="#">proposed Directive</a>.</p>	



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	[...] Calls on the Commission to include these indicators in the guidelines for assessing social progress under the NRRPs; Points out that labour market reforms undertaken as part of the NRRPs must be in line with the attainment of these objectives;	potential and strategic value in the context of the green and digital transitions. In so doing, it also outlines a strategic approach to gradually transition between emergency measures taken to preserve jobs during the pandemic and new measures needed for a job-rich recovery. The Action Plan confirms an ambitious agenda to advance quality employment, including through a new Industrial Strategy for Europe and an Action Plan on the Social Economy. Following the October 2020 proposal for a directive on adequate minimum wages in the European Union, the Commission continues to pursue steps to strengthen fair working conditions as well as health and safety at work, notably through an initiative on the working conditions of platform workers <sup>167</sup> and a new Occupational Safety and Health Strategic Framework 2021-2027. The Commission will also ensure an appropriate follow-up to the European Parliament Resolution on the right to disconnect.			
16)	33. Calls on the Commission to give priority to the publication of its strategy on the rights of people with disabilities and urges the Member States to keep in mind and work on compensating the disproportionate negative effects that measures adopted in the context of the pandemic have on vulnerable groups;	The European Commission published the “Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” on 3 March 2021. It is available in all EU official languages (except Gaelic) to ensure the best possible dissemination (paragraph 33). The Commission also provides an English easy-to-read online version of the Strategy. The latter will become available in other EU languages later in 2021.		Easy-to-read version of the <a href="#">Strategy on the rights of people with disabilities</a> is available.	
17)	35. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to overcome the barriers and restrictions arising from patents and intellectual property rights in	Regarding <i>production and distribution of vaccines</i> (paragraph 35) the Commission has the objective of ensuring broad and equitable access to COVID-19			

<sup>167</sup> A first phase consultation of social partners under Article 154 TFEU on possible action addressing the challenges related to working conditions in platform work was launched on 24 February 2021.

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	<p>order to ensure the widespread production of vaccines and their timely distribution to all countries and to all people;</p>	<p>treatments and vaccines. This is why the EU has organised advance purchase agreements with several companies to ensure sufficient and equitable access to vaccines to all EU Member States. Team Europe is a lead donor to COVAX with EUR 2.2 billion and is heavily involved in COVAX to support the international community in providing vaccines also to the poorest countries. Initial problems of access to vaccines were related to the lack of sufficient manufacturing capacity and shortage of essential components to produce the quantities required as fast as possible. The Commission wishes to promote the important role that public authorities play and to drive the increase of production, and to facilitate access to the vaccines and other treatments that are in need today. The Commission also seeks to promote global collaboration with the pharmaceutical industry, which should facilitate the transfer of the right know-how and technology. In this spirit, the EU has set-up a Task Force for Industrial Scale-up of COVID-19 vaccines to detect and help respond to issues in real-time.</p>		<p>No further:specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
18)	<p>36. [...] Calls for gender equality to be strengthened through the integration of gender mainstreaming, and for the Commission to accelerate the introduction of an effective, transparent, comprehensive, result-oriented and performance-based methodology for all EU programmes; [...] Calls on the Member States and the Commission to support entrepreneurship among women and facilitate access to financing for them; Calls on the Member States to unblock the negotiations on the Women on Boards Directive in the Council;</p>	<p>In the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission reaffirms its commitment to a high employment rate. In this context, Europe must strive to at least halve the gender employment gap compared to 2019. This will be paramount to progress on <i>gender equality and achieve the employment target for the entire working-age population</i> (paragraph 36). The Recovery and Resilience Facility provides funding for a gender-responsive recovery. Gender equality and equal opportunities for all, and the mainstreaming of those objectives should be taken into account and promoted throughout the preparation and implementation of recovery and</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (strengthen gender equality through the integration of gender mainstreaming and introduce respective methodology for all EU programmes). Although not mentioned in the reply, it should be noted that the Commission delegated regulation defining a methodology for reporting social expenditure under the RRF provides</p>	

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		resilience plans. The Member States are expected to set out in their recovery and resilience plans the expected contribution to gender equality and equal opportunities. Moreover, the Commission is constantly reflecting on ways to <i>promote female entrepreneurship</i> and is committed to providing support via different funding lines, as stated in the European Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. Several reports in co-operation with the OECD assess relevant policies. These reports include a 2017 Policy Brief on Women's Entrepreneurship <sup>168</sup> , which describes extensively how policy can support women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, the 2020 Communication "Youth Employment Support: a Bridge to Jobs for the Next Generation" indicates that the Commission will support the strengthening of networks for aspiring young entrepreneurs. Particular attention will be paid to young women. In the European Skills Agenda (COM/2020/274 final), the Commission announced that it will leverage and connect existing entrepreneurs networks to provide support for aspiring entrepreneurs, focusing on young women entrepreneurs and self-employment opportunities in the digital and green economy.		that each (national) measure of a social nature that includes a focus on, inter alia, gender equality should be flagged, allowing for a specific reporting on expenditure on gender equality.	
19)	37. Calls on the Commission to expand the country-specific recommendations in the future to include an outcome regarding the involvement of social partners in wage-setting mechanisms and the effectiveness of their involvement;	Since 2016, social dialogue and social partners' involvement in policy design and implementation have become an ever-stronger focus in the European Semester (paragraph 37). A number of country-specific recommendations address directly or indirectly <i>the role of social partners including on wage-setting mechanisms</i> . Progress on these recommendations is monitored by the Commission		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (expand country-specific recommendations to include	

<sup>168</sup> Available under [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/policy-brief-on-women-s-entrepreneurship\\_dd2d79e7-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/policy-brief-on-women-s-entrepreneurship_dd2d79e7-en).

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		(as reflected in the country reports), and is reviewed annually in a multilateral setting by the Employment Committee with the participation of the social partners. Once adopted, the Commission Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on adequate minimum wages in the European Union, will strengthen the EU legal framework for an involvement of the social partners in wage-setting. The Commission's proposal fully respects the subsidiary principle: it sets a framework for minimum standards, respecting and reflecting Member States' competences and social partners' autonomy and contractual freedom in the field of wages.		involvement of social partners in wage-setting and effectiveness of their involvement).	
20)	38. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that high-quality, affordable and inclusive skills and vocational training are developed through the obtaining and mutual recognition of qualifications and the recognition and validation of competencies, learning outcomes and diplomas at all education levels, as well as of non-formal learning with tailored support and active outreach, notably for the most marginalised groups in society, thus avoiding stereotyping;	When it comes to developing inclusive skills and vocational training (paragraph 38), the Commission has a clear commitment to ensure access to quality up- and reskilling opportunities for all, including notably for the most vulnerable in our society through both policy initiatives and funding. The European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience (COM/2020/274 final) adopted by the Commission on 1 July 2020 sets out targeted action to this end. The Commission's response to the Parliament's Resolution on the Skills Agenda of 11 February 2021 provides detailed information on how this is being taken forward, including on the important theme of improving the recognition and validation of qualifications, skills and experience as well as encouraging lifelong learning across the Union and avoiding stereotyping.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure that skills and vocational training are developed) as the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 <a href="#">European Skills Agenda</a> )	
21)	43. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to involve all relevant national, regional and local authorities, at their appropriate levels, in the	For a decade, the European Semester has been the key framework to steer the process of economic and social policies coordination and convergence in the			

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	design and implementation of European-Semester-related actions, in particular in the health and social fields, which often fall outside of economic and fiscal considerations;	<p>EU. Over the years, the <i>coverage of social issues was gradually strengthened</i> (paragraph 43). The 20 principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Social Scoreboard are by now firmly embedded in the Semester.</p> <p>To counter the COVID-19 crisis, all the Member States received in 2020 a country-specific recommendation on healthcare. Many Member States were asked to mitigate the employment effects of the crisis (in particular through Active Labour Market Policies) and/or to take measures to strengthen their social protection systems (for example through improving coverage and adequacy of minimum income schemes). While the country-specific recommendations are addressed to the Member States, the Commission is <i>consistently encouraging the involvement of all relevant actors at all levels</i>. For the implementation of reforms and investments in the recovery and resilience plans, the Commission sees regional and local authorities as important partners. Regions and local authorities should be appropriately consulted and involved in the recovery and resilience plans in accordance with the national legal framework.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (involve all relevant national, regional and local authorities in the design and implementation of European Semester-related actions, in particular in the health and social fields) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (2020 country-specific recommendation on healthcare, mitigation of employment effects of the crisis and strengthening social protection systems).	
22)	44. [...] Calls on the Commission to propose an EU framework for national homelessness strategies, and further calls on the Member States to adopt the principle of housing first, which helps to substantially reduce the rate of homelessness, prioritising the provision of permanent housing to homeless people, proposing ways to tackle energy poverty, stopping forced evictions and stopping the criminalisation of homelessness;	When it comes to <i>decreasing homelessness and calls for better policies</i> (paragraphs 24 and 44), over the past decade, efforts have been made at EU level to improve the understanding and measurement of homelessness in Europe and to provide common concepts to facilitate transnational exchanges on homelessness. The European Commission, FEANTSA (European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless), and other stakeholders agreed in 2010 on a European Typology of			

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		<p>Homelessness and housing exclusion, ETHOS<sup>169</sup>, to help improve the collection of relevant and comparable data in the EU. Since 2010, the majority of Member States have adopted definitions of homelessness along the ETHOS typology (European <i>Typology on Homelessness and housing exclusion</i>).<sup>170</sup> The consistent use of ETHOS typology across the Member States would result in comparable data and benefit evidence-based policy-making. The Commission promotes the development of a common methodology for measuring homelessness.</p> <p>The Commission will launch in the second quarter of 2021 a European Platform on Combating Homelessness to support the Member States, cities and service providers in sharing best practices and identifying efficient and innovative approaches. It considers that the “Housing First” model is a good approach to end homelessness, since it combines the provision of social or public housing with enabling social and employment services, to support the social inclusion of homeless persons and their integration in the labour market.</p> <p>The Commission is also committed to tackling energy poverty and adopted a Recommendation on Energy Poverty. It will continue to monitor support schemes in Member States, with a special focus on the local</p>		<p>On 21 June 2021, the Commission launched the <a href="#">European Platform on Combating Homelessness</a>.</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment’s wording makes it unclear to what extent the action will be carried out</p>	

<sup>169</sup> <https://www.feantsa.org/en/toolkit/2005/04/01/ethos-typology-on-homelessness-and-housing-exclusion>.

<sup>170</sup> See 2019 study: Fighting homelessness and housing exclusion in Europe, ESPN, 2019, <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8243&furtherPubs=yes>.

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		<p>level, through its EU Energy Poverty Observatory, which collects data, develops indicators and disseminates best practices for tackling energy poverty.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As regards the call to address <i>the problem of energy poverty</i> (paragraph 44), the implementation of the European Green Deal will contribute to alleviate energy poverty and increase the quality of housing, in particular for middle- and low-income households (notably through the Renovation Wave Initiative, the Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty, the future revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the steer and guidance for local action by the EU Energy Poverty Observatory). The implementation of the Renovation Wave Strategy will contribute to the European Bauhaus project that brings together civil society, citizens, architects, urban developers,</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (address energy poverty) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		<p>designers, environmental and public health experts, investors and planning authorities in the search for the best ideas for high-quality deep renovations, which will help reduce homelessness and improve housing conditions, building on the principles of inclusiveness and sustainability.</p> <p>The imminent priority is to combat the virus and its dire socio-economic effects and secure the recovery, while implementing the new instruments established during the crisis, such as the European instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE) and the Recovery and Resilience Facility. As a temporary instrument, SURE provides for an emergency mechanism to preserve jobs and incomes, and mitigate unemployment risks in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, helping also to preserve productive capacity and human capital for a faster and more inclusive economic recovery<sup>171</sup> As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission will evaluate the experience of SURE in the coming years.</p>		<p>On 22 March 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">first bi-annual report</a> on the implementation of SURE, confirming its success. The <a href="#">2nd bi-annual report</a> was published on 22 September 2021.</p>	
23)	45. Calls on the Commission to present an instrument to mitigate the effects of asymmetric shocks that is effective in the long run, such as an adequate and workable unemployment (re)insurance scheme that would be able to back up national schemes when a part of the EU experiences a temporary economic shock;	<p>Although the reply does not specifically refer to paragraph 45, relevant elements for the EP call (to mitigate the effects of asymmetric shocks that is effective in the long run, such as an unemployment (re)insurance scheme) can be found:</p> <p><i>Preserving employment and promoting the creation of new jobs</i> is a priority for the EU, the more so in light of the socio-economic impact of the coronavirus crisis. The temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment</p>		<p>Although the Commission does not specifically address Parliament's call (to establish a permanent unemployment reinsurance system), it seems for the time being reluctant to come up with such an instrument, considering that the temporary instrument (SURE) is sufficient.</p> <p>In the <a href="#">European Commission's work programme 2020</a>, presented on 29 January 2020, the Commission announced its intention to put forward a proposal for a</p>	

<sup>171</sup> On 22 March 2021, the Commission published the first report on the use of financial assistance under SURE including a preliminary assessment of the impact of SURE. The report is available here: [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_1209](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_1209).



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		<p>Risks in an Emergency (SURE) created the opportunity to provide financial assistance, in the form of loans granted on favourable terms from the EU to Member States, to preserve employment, supporting livelihood and keeping business afloat.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Families and individuals with a low or middle income are at a higher risk when unemployment increases, which has a direct impact on the wellbeing of children. In this context, actions undertaken to support short-time work, including through the EU instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), and limit the rise in EU unemployment have played an important role also to protect children.</p>		<p>European Unemployment Reinsurance Scheme. The work programme estimated that this would be introduced in the fourth quarter of 2020 (legislative, incl. impact assessment). In the beginning of April 2020, as part of the comprehensive economic response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Commission proposed a <a href="#">temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency</a> (SURE). The SURE instrument is the emergency operationalisation of the EUBRS and is specifically designed to respond immediately to the challenges presented by the coronavirus pandemic. While the SURE instrument as such in no way precludes the establishment of a future permanent EUBRS, Commission has, as of December 2021, not presented any proposal for such a permanent scheme so far. Moreover, no proposal for a permanent EUBRS is foreseen under the <a href="#">European Commission's work programme for 2022</a>, adopted on 19 October 2021. Under the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan adopted in March 2021, the Commission only presented a new instrument for job creation and job transition from hard-hit sectors to expanding ones ('Effective Active Support to Employment - <a href="#">EASE</a>').</p>	
24)	<p>47. [...] Calls on the Commission to assess brain drains in certain regions and sectors and propose support measures where needed, as well as to support mobile workers by ensuring freedom of movement of workers, without restrictions, and strengthening the portability of rights and entitlements; Asks the Commission to put forward a proposal for a digital EU social security number;</p>	<p>Regarding "brain drain" (paragraph 47), in relation to the mobility of high skilled workers the Commission covered the topic in a specific chapter of the latest edition of the Intra-EU Labour Mobility Report (2020). The findings confirmed that only a third of EU mobile workers are included in the highly educated category while the medium educated mobile workers represent 40%. Furthermore, in particular mobility of high-skilled persons is associated with the circulation of knowledge and contributes to the EU's objective of the development of the knowledge-based economy.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (assess brain drain and propose support measures where needed) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (the Intra-EU Labour Mobility Report (2020)).</p>	

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		<p>In this context, the Commission is undertaking work to better understand return mobility and the problems a worker has to overcome when returning to his/ her home country.</p> <p>In the field of Social Security, the Commission will start in 2021 a pilot to explore by 2023 the <i>launching of a digital solution (European Social Security Pass)</i> to facilitate the interaction between mobile citizens and national authorities, and to improve the portability of social security rights across borders, while helping to reduce the risk of errors and fraud. The identification does not require the creation of a new social security number (paragraph 47), as other initiatives addressing the issues of identification and authentication of mobile citizens, such as the initiative for a trusted and secure European e-ID (foreseen for the second quarter of 2021), can be leveraged for this purpose.</p>		<p>As announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan in March 2021, the Commission launched, in cooperation with the Italian social security institution Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS), a pilot project to explore by 2023 the feasibility of introducing an <a href="#">European social security pass pilot</a>. On 3 June 2021, the Commission presented a framework for <a href="#">trusted and secure Digital Identity for all Europeans</a> (European e-ID).</p>	

## 4.1.13.8. EMPL Resolution 8: EP resolution of 20 May 2021 on impacts of EU rules on the free movements of workers and services: intra-EU labour mobility as a tool to match labour market needs and skills

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<b>Impacts of EU rules on the free movements of workers and services: intra-EU labour mobility as a tool to match labour market needs and skills</b>	20/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-249/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2007(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	4. Is concerned about the current lack of harmonised interpretation of EU law by Member States, such as the recently revised Posting of Workers Directive <sup>172</sup> , which leads to a lack of legal clarity and to bureaucratic burdens for companies providing services in more than one Member State; calls on the Commission to directly assist Member States during the whole process of transposition so that a uniform interpretation of European law is ensured;	The Commission has supported the Member States in the transposition of the revised Posting of Workers Directive <sup>173</sup> 2018/957/EU (paragraphs 4 and 19) through the Expert Committee on Posting of Workers and its subgroup, whose aim was to assist the Member States in the transposition of the directive by finding common understanding regarding its provisions. The Commission has also published a practical guide on the posting of workers, which aims to ensure that workers are aware of their rights and that the rules are correctly and consistently applied by national authorities and employers throughout the EU.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Expert Committee on Posting of Workers</a> and the <a href="#">practical guide on posting of workers</a> ).	
2)	6. Regrets that only 4,2 % of EU citizens of working age reside in an EU country other than that of their citizenship in 2019 <sup>174</sup> ; Calls on the Commission and	Several instruments are in place to reduce mobility barriers for workers and businesses (paragraph 6), such as the EURES network, the coordination of national security systems, Europass to facilitate the				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>172</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 June 2018 amending Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (OJ L 173, 9.7.2018, p. 16).

<sup>173</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 June 2018 amending Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (OJ L 173, 9.7.2018, p. 16).

<sup>174</sup> European Commission, 2019 Annual Report on Intra-EU Labour Mobility, January 2020.

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	Member States to step up their efforts to reduce mobility barriers for workers and businesses;	European-wide recognition of qualifications and skills, and also by setting up the European Labour Authority (ELA). Many of these instruments have been introduced or improved recently.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request, such as through the <a href="#">EURES network</a> and by setting up the ELA. To note is that the ELA is expected to reach its full operational capacity by 2024.	
3)	10. Calls on the Commission to conduct in-depth research into the trends affecting the working conditions of posted third-country nationals; Emphasises the need for possible policy measures at Union or national level based on the outcome of this research; Is deeply concerned about the current increase in the share of third-country nationals in sectors with a reputation for precarious working conditions and cases of abuse; Underlines that third-country nationals are often more vulnerable to exploitation and therefore need protection; highlights that exploitation includes abusive practices such as bogus posting, bogus self-employment, fraudulent subcontracting and recruiting agencies, letterbox companies and undeclared work; Underlines that third-country national workers can work with work permits in the EU, under the precondition that all safeguards in national and Union labour law effectively ensure protection and decent working conditions for third-country nationals as well, and that this will not result in labour market distortions; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure compliance with applicable laws and rules on employment conditions when dealing with third-country nationals, in order to eliminate abuses; Calls on the Member States to implement the protective provisions in Directive 2009/52/EC, ensuring accessible and effective complaint mechanisms making it possible to effectively claim back wages due and social security contributions;	<p>As regards working conditions of posted third-country nationals (paragraphs 10 and 15), the Commission is launching a study to look into the working conditions of temporary cross border mobile workers and workers in subcontracting chains, mainly in the context of posting of workers. This study shall assess where and why posted workers, including from third countries, suffer from below-standard working conditions.</p> <p>In its new Pact on Migration and Asylum of September 2020, the Commission announced that, by the end of 2021, it would review the Single Permit Directive 2011/98/EU, to look at ways to simplify and clarify the scope of the legislation, including exploring measures to prevent and fight labour exploitation of third-country workers.</p> <p>Posting of third country nationals is one of the focus areas of ELA's inspections task. Several requests for cross-border inspections that ELA received so far concern precisely posting of third country nationals from one Member State to another. ELA will focus on helping to tackle irregularities in this field in the future as well.</p>		<p>The mentioned study on working conditions of temporary cross border mobile workers and workers in subcontracting chains is yet to be published. Studies that have been launched are not systematically, publicly flagged by the Commission. Therefore this point could not be verified but based on the Commission response can be assumed to be in motion.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Commission Work Programme 2021</a> announced the publication of the revised Single Permit Directive in the fourth quarter of 2021, but it has been postponed to April 2022.</p> <p>A recent ELA inspection included a <a href="#">concerted inspection in September 2021 between Belgium and Poland</a> at a chicory farm in Belgium during the EU week</p>	

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				for seasonal workers, where a total of 25 foreign workers were employed.	
4)	11. Recalls the nature of European-wide supply chains in strategic industrial sectors that are a key source of employment and activity for mobile workers and service companies, and which are heavily impacted by uncoordinated measures, such as different rules concerning the COVID-19 testing and quarantines, adopted by Member States in their efforts to tackle the pandemic; Calls on the Commission to attach the same importance to ensuring safe conditions for workers as to restoring freedom of movement and the flow of goods;	<p>The Commission agrees that the free movement of goods and services should be ensured during the pandemic (paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 31) and at all times as this guarantees <i>the functioning of the single market and ensures that supply chains remain uninterrupted</i>. The Commission draws attention to the Green Lanes system that has been established and applied since the outbreak of the pandemic and the ongoing work on the contingency planning for freight transport. The Commission also highlights that – in line with the Green Lanes principles – the free movement of all kinds of goods and not only the essential ones should be ensured in the internal market in times of a pandemic and beyond.</p> <p>The Commission adopted and published on 30 March 2020 the Communication “Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>175</sup>. The guidelines state that the continued free movement of all workers in critical occupations is essential. Member States should allow workers to enter the territory of the host Member State and have unhindered access to their place of work if they exercise in certain particular occupations, which include workers in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.</p> <p>The Commission also proposed on 4 September 2020 a Council Recommendation on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak</a> , <a href="#">Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a> , <a href="#">Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a> ).	

<sup>175</sup> OJ C 102I, 30.3.2020, p. 12.

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		<p>response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On 13 October 2020, the Council adopted the Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>176</sup>.</p> <p>On 31 May this year, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Recommendation amending Council Recommendation 2020/1474<sup>177</sup>, which was approved by the Council on 14 June<sup>178</sup>. While this revision does not include any changes to the already existing exemptions for persons travelling for essential functions or needs, it does clarify that these groups should also profit from the general exemptions for vaccinated and recovered persons. Persons holding vaccination or recovery certificates in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from travel-related testing or quarantine. Persons holding a test certificate in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from quarantine. In particular, for persons who have to cross borders frequently, these exemptions should make daily life significantly easier.</p>			
5)	13. Reiterates that it is crucial for people's everyday lives that essential goods such as food, medical devices or protective equipment keep being delivered across the EU at all times; Calls on the Commission to ensure continued free movement of essential goods	The Commission agrees that the free movement of goods and services should be ensured during the pandemic (paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 31) and at all times as this guarantees <i>the functioning of the single market and ensures that supply chains remain uninterrupted</i> . The Commission draws attention to the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free</a>	

<sup>176</sup> OJ L 337, 14.10.2020, p. 3-9.

<sup>177</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 of 13 October 2020 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>178</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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	and services within the internal market in times of crisis such as a pandemic;	<p>Green Lanes system that has been established and applied since the outbreak of the pandemic and the ongoing work on the contingency planning for freight transport. The Commission also highlights that – in line with the Green Lanes principles – the free movement of all kinds of goods and not only the essential ones should be ensured in the internal market in times of a pandemic and beyond.</p> <p>The Commission adopted and published on 30 March 2020 the Communication “Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>179</sup>. The guidelines state that the continued free movement of all workers in critical occupations is essential. Member States should allow workers to enter the territory of the host Member State and have unhindered access to their place of work if they exercise in certain particular occupations, which include workers in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.</p> <p>The Commission also proposed on 4 September 2020 a Council Recommendation on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On 13 October 2020, the Council adopted the Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>180</sup>.</p> <p>On 31 May this year, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Recommendation amending</p>		<p><a href="#">movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak , Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a>).</p>	

<sup>179</sup> OJC 102I, 30.3.2020, p. 12.

<sup>180</sup> OJL 337, 14.10.2020, p. 3–9.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Council Recommendation 2020/1474<sup>181</sup>, which was approved by the Council on 14 June<sup>182</sup>. While this revision does not include any changes to the already existing exemptions for persons travelling for essential functions or needs, it does clarify that these groups should also profit from the general exemptions for vaccinated and recovered persons. Persons holding vaccination or recovery certificates in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from travel-related testing or quarantine. Persons holding a test certificate in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from quarantine. In particular, for persons who have to cross borders frequently, these exemptions should make daily life significantly easier.</p>			
6)	<p>14. Urges the Commission and the Member States to recognise mobile workers in strategic manufacturing supply chains, e.g. for medical equipment and others, as essential or critical, and therefore to review the applicable quarantine requirement if there is no risk to public health and safety, proven by relevant testing in line with the Council Recommendation on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that the free movement of goods and services should be ensured during the pandemic (paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 31) and at all times as this guarantees <i>the functioning of the single market and ensures that supply chains remain uninterrupted</i>. The Commission draws attention to the Green Lanes system that has been established and applied since the outbreak of the pandemic and the ongoing work on the contingency planning for freight transport. The Commission also highlights that – in line with the Green Lanes principles – the free movement of all kinds of goods and not only the essential ones should be ensured in the internal market in times of a pandemic and beyond.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request, specifically the <a href="#">Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a>.</p>	

<sup>181</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 of 13 October 2020 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>182</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>The Commission adopted and published on 30 March 2020 the Communication “Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>183</sup>. The guidelines state that the continued free movement of all workers in critical occupations is essential. Member States should allow workers to enter the territory of the host Member State and have unhindered access to their place of work if they exercise in certain particular occupations, which include workers in pharmaceutical and medical devices industry.</p> <p>The Commission also proposed on 4 September 2020 a Council Recommendation on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On 13 October 2020, the Council adopted the Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>184</sup>.</p> <p>On 31 May this year, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Recommendation amending Council Recommendation 2020/1474<sup>185</sup>, which was approved by the Council on 14 June<sup>186</sup>. While this revision does not include any changes to the already existing exemptions for persons travelling for essential functions or needs, it does clarify that these groups should also profit from the general</p>			

<sup>183</sup> OJ C 1021, 30.3.2020, p. 12.

<sup>184</sup> OJ L 337, 14.10.2020, p. 3–9.

<sup>185</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 of 13 October 2020 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>186</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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		<p>exemptions for vaccinated and recovered persons. Persons holding vaccination or recovery certificates in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from travel-related testing or quarantine. Persons holding a test certificate in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from quarantine. In particular, for persons who have to cross borders frequently, these exemptions should make daily life significantly easier.</p>			
7)	<p>15. Calls on the Commission to examine protection gaps with view to ensuring decent working and living conditions for mobile workers and preventing abusive practices, and to properly enforce Union legislation on subcontracting;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to ensure general joint and several liability throughout the whole subcontracting chain in order to protect workers' rights; emphasises that such an initiative should increase transparency and strengthen the liability of main contractors in subcontracting chains by legally guaranteeing the payment of all social security contributions and workers' entitlements due, and by urging national authorities to effectively impose dissuasive sanctions whenever necessary;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to promote, and on the Member States to guarantee, trade union access to all workplaces, including workplaces outside the country of employment;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take action to strengthen and promote social dialogue</p>	<p>Though the main responsibility for tackling undeclared work lies with national authorities, the EU can encourage them to learn from each other and cooperate, in particular through the European Platform tackling undeclared work created in 2016. The Platform, which addresses both the national and cross-border dimensions of undeclared work, has been re-established under the responsibility of ELA since the end of May 2021. It will continue to foster cooperation between relevant national authorities and social partners. The Platform plays an active role in the campaign on seasonal workers and will contribute to awareness-raising activities addressed to workers and employers. In January 2021, the Platform published a study on "Counteracting undeclared work and labour exploitation of third-country national workers". It provides an assessment of different pathways into as well as routes out of undeclared work and labour exploitations. It also contains some recommendations at operational level for enforcement authorities. A specific platform subgroup on undeclared work related to mobility of third country nationals will meet in the autumn 2021 to explore this issue more thoroughly. The Commission will continue mobilising instruments to monitor undeclared work and support Member</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request, also with regard to the study on <a href="#">"Counteracting undeclared work and labour exploitation of third-country national workers"</a> and <a href="#">the European Platform tackling undeclared work</a>.</p>	

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	<p>and the autonomy of the social partners, and to encourage workers to organise as this is a key instrument for achieving high standards of employment;</p>	<p>States' efforts, such as the European Semester and the European Social Fund +.</p> <p>The Commission is closely monitoring the application of Article 12 of Directive 2014/67/EU, which sets an obligation to the Member States to introduce a subcontracting liability, which covers at least the construction sector, the direct contractor and workers claims for the minimum rates of pay. However, the Commission also recalls that substantial problems of subcontracting are not really linked to cross-border activities.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><i>Social partners have a special role in the design and implementation of social policy in general and particularly during times of crisis, as they are best placed to find the most suitable solutions for a balanced recovery process (paragraphs 15 and 24). The Commission gives a significant importance to working together with the social partners, and promotes social dialogue, with due respect to their autonomy, in line with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. This is also highlighted in the documents issued by the Commission during the COVID-19 crisis</i></p>			

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8)	<p>16. Calls on the Commission to analyse negative developments related to labour mobility, particularly the brain drain in certain sectors and regions; stresses that measures to counter the brain drain must go hand in hand with those to promote upward social convergence; Insists that, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States should permit and facilitate the crossing of borders for professional reasons, whenever professional activity in the sectors concerned is allowed in the host Member State, in order to safeguard equal treatment between local and mobile workers; Calls on the Commission to establish clear quantitative and qualitative indicators for the purposes of the European Semester and the publication of country-specific recommendations in order to monitor the implementation and enforcement of the rules on the free movement of worker; Calls on the Commission to table recommendations to ensure fair, equitable and decent living and working conditions for mobile workers;</p>		<p>As regards preventing <i>brain drain and ensure upward social convergence</i> (paragraph 16), the Commission aims to support workers who want to move to another Member State, irrespective of their age, level of qualification or other characteristics. The European structural funds provide targeted support to lacking regions and sectors. These funds should be used to increase the attractiveness of these areas. In accordance with Article 148(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), as part of the annual Joint Employment Report, the Commission considers Member States' implementation of Employment Guideline no. 7, which recommends that Member States adequately support the mobility of workers and learners, including by tackling barriers to mobility in education and training, and in occupational and personal pensions. The Joint Employment Report is one of the analytical tools used by the Commission to monitor the intra-EU mobility of workers and learners in the context of the European Semester. It helps identifying key associated employment and social challenges and potential divergences relevant for in-depth analysis in the Semester Country Reports.</p>		<p>Specific reply provided, but no further concrete action mentioned with regard to analysing negative developments related to labour mobility. No recently published study on negative developments related to labour mobility or brain drain was identified and it is unclear if this was launched.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">The Joint Employment Report</a>).</p>	
9)	<p>18. Urges the Commission to ensure that the ELA becomes fully operational as a matter of priority in order to monitor and promote the application and enforcement of Union law relating to labour mobility and social security coordination;</p> <p>urges the Commission to support and strengthen the capacity of and cooperation between competent national authorities, as well as social partners, in order</p>		<p>With regard to <i>cross-border collaboration and exchanges of experience and data</i> (paragraphs 18, 21, 22, 39, and 42), the Commission is encouraging cooperation between national authorities and facilitates dialogue via various bodies at EU level - e.g. (Advisory Committee on Free Movement of Workers, free movement bodies established in line with the provisions of Directive 2014/54/EU, the Administrative</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. (The on-going work of the ELA, Advisory</p>	

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	<p>to ensure fair rights-based mobility, adequate information to workers and employers about their rights and obligations, and the effective cross-border enforcement of workers' rights, including the portability of rights and entitlements, and to effectively tackle social security fraud and abusive practices; Believes that the ELA should focus on better enforcement and implementation of current Union legislation so that competition within the single market is fair and just; Stresses that in order for the ELA to be effective in combating illegal practices, it should give priority to the development of a real-time database to validate information from foreign service providers; Stresses that the ELA must have sufficient resources to perform its tasks; Underlines that the partial integration of the EURES into the ELA should strengthen the link between the promotion of freedom of movement and information provision and compliance with the relevant legislative framework protecting mobile workers and citizens;</p>	<p>Commission for Social Security). This includes dialogue with social partners.</p> <p>The establishment of the ELA is key to ensure that EU rules on labour mobility and social security coordination are enforced in a fair and effective way and to make it easier for citizens and businesses to reap the benefits of the internal market.</p> <p>Despite the obstacles related to the pandemic and still being in a build-up phase, ELA has managed to perform its first activities aiming at enhancing cooperation and exchange of information and support between the Member States with the network of National Liaison Officers who are directly integrated into ELA's structure.</p> <p>Within the Action Plan on Seasonal Workers, ELA focuses on helping the Member States to tackle irregularities this year. ELA is also working with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA), with a concrete focus on seasonal workers. With increasing capacity, ELA will aim to cover other pertinent sectors where enforcement action is needed. To support enforcement actions and enhance their better targeting, ELA will also assist Member States with national risk assessment practices, capacity building activities and facilitating cross-border cooperation between the national authorities.</p> <p>In addition, the EURES network participates in ELA information campaign on cross-border seasonal work in 2021. The ELA information campaign is focusing on workers and employers' rights and obligations in the agri-food sector, while the EURES campaign expands the sectoral scope also to other relevant sectors (such as tourism) and provides information on available recruitment and placement services for cross-border</p>		<p>Committee on Free Movement of Workers, free movement bodies established in line with the provisions of Directive 2014/54/EU, the Administrative Commission for Social Security).</p>	

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		<p>seasonal work. EURES constitutes an essential resource to match information activities with labour market needs, providing services to job seekers, employers and ensuring that cross-border recruitment takes place in a fair manner. Thanks to its extensive network of advisers, EURES has a real-time perspective on job seekers' needs, including in particular sectors, and on labour market demand in the EURES participating countries. EURES and the other functions of ELA have a strong degree of complementarity as regards the objective of fair and effective labour mobility and have mutual benefits to reap from developing synergies.</p> <p>ELA will seek to collect good practice examples in order to build up an internal inventory and it will organise relevant events to publicise these activities. ELA will also seek to create its own mutual learning and understanding programme specific to the areas in which the Authority is operational. [...]</p>			
10)	19. Calls on the Commission to propose EU framework provisions to combat unfair competition on labour costs in order to ensure full compliance with the principles of equal treatment and equal pay and labour costs for equal work in the same place;	The revised Posting of Workers Directive further improves the protection of posted workers, in particular by setting out the entitlement to all the elements of remuneration rendered mandatory by national law or by universally applicable collective agreements of the host Member State and thus enshrining the principle of "equal pay for equal work at the same place" for posted workers.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Expert Committee on Posting of Workers, practical guide on posting of workers</a> )	
11)	21. Stresses that the digitalisation of data exchanges between Member States could facilitate the free movement of workers on a fair and equitable basis as well as the enforcement of relevant Union rules; Calls on the Commission to launch, after an impact assessment, its proposal on a digital European social security number (ESSN) without any undue delay,	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 21, no specific reply provided for this particular point on launching, (The proposal on a digital European social security number (ESSN) without any undue delay).</p> <p>The Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information system (EESSI), used by 32 countries, allows for a more</p>		Not mentioned.	

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	<p>while ensuring that ESSN will be subject to strict data protection rules, which is necessary to ensure legal certainty for workers and businesses, fair mobility and the effective protection, portability, traceability and enforcement of workers' rights, as well as to support fair competition, ensuring a level-playing field for businesses; Considers that the ESSN should complement national social security numbers and regulations and facilitate the Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI) for the purpose of improving coordination and information exchange between competent national authorities;</p>	<p>efficient data and message exchange between social security institutions with secure handling of personal data. The EESSI system is being used increasingly (hundreds of thousands of messages exchanged monthly) and facilitates the enforcement of EU social security coordination rules by Members States and their institutions.</p>			
12)	<p>24. Recalls the importance of social dialogue, and in this regard encourages the stronger involvement of the social partners in Union agencies, public authorities, committees and institutions in order to ensure practice-oriented initiatives and legislation that take into account the various different European labour market models; Stresses the need to enhance EU-level tripartite dialogue in the design and implementation of regulations on the provision of services and the mobility of workers, as well as in the mutual recognition of professions, diplomas, qualifications and skills, in line with the principles enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights; Calls on the Commission, the Member States and local authorities to work together with the social partners to design and implement necessary support structures for upskilling and reskilling of workers, implementing relevant public policies and providing quality jobs;</p>	<p><i>Social partners have a special role in the design and implementation of social policy in general and particularly during times of crisis, as they are best placed to find the most suitable solutions for a balanced recovery process (paragraphs 15 and 24). The Commission gives a significant importance to working together with the social partners, and promotes social dialogue, with due respect to their autonomy, in line with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. This is also highlighted in the documents issued by the Commission during the COVID-19 crisis.</i></p> <p>In its European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission announced that it will, following consultation with social partners in 2021, present an initiative to support social dialogue at EU and national level in 2022. The Commission also encouraged Member States to promote and create the conditions for improving the functioning and effectiveness of collective bargaining and social dialogue.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission supports the social partners by funding projects that fulfil the applicable</p>		<p>In its <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a>, the Commission announced that it will, following consultation with social partners in 2021, present an initiative to support social dialogue at EU and national level in 2022. In this context, on 21 October 2021, the European Commission launched a <a href="#">technical seminar focusing on social partner's contribution to policymaking</a>. Actions by the Commission were also already taken with regard to the Pact for Skills.</p>	

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			<p>criteria, including from the prerogative budget lines dedicated to social dialogue.</p> <p>As a dedicated action of the European Skills Agenda, the Pact for Skills mobilises a concerted effort for quality investment in skills for all working age people across the Union. The Pact for Skills will bring together all stakeholders, including social partners, which share the objective of up- and re-skilling Europe's workforce. During this cooperation, these stakeholders will define the key principles that are essential to up and reskill the workforce, within their organisations and across their value chain or ecosystem.</p>			
13)	26. Calls on the Commission to present a new Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work post-2020 as soon as possible, and to commit to eliminating work-related deaths by 2030;		<p>The Commission adopted on 28 June a <i>new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027</i><sup>187</sup> as one of the main initiatives of the Work Programme for 2021 (paragraphs 26 and 27).</p> <p>The new Strategic Framework was developed on the basis of an extensive consultation of stakeholders, including an open public consultation as well as on the outcome of a stock taking of the implementation of the previous Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2014-2020. Other important elements feeding into the development of the new Framework are Council conclusions adopted under Finnish, Romanian or Croatian Presidencies as well as input</p>		<p><a href="#">The Commission adopted on 28 June a new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027</a>. One of the strategic priorities is striving towards a Vision Zero approach concerning work-related deaths.</p>	

<sup>187</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_21\\_3170](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_3170)



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	<p>urges the Commission to present proposals for a directive on work-related stress and musculoskeletal disorders, for a directive on mental well-being at the workplace, and an EU mental health strategy in order to protect all workers in the workplace;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, furthermore, to present a more ambitious revision of the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive, and to include limit values for a minimum of 50 substances in the Directive on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work; Calls for the inclusion of substances with damaging effects on the reproductive system in the Directive;</p>	<p>from exchanges with the Parliament on several occasions.</p> <p>In particular, the fight against work-related deaths, injuries and diseases remains a main priority for the next period. This will also imply that particular consideration will be given to the prevention of exposure to hazardous substances as well as to the psychosocial and ergonomic risks. As regards more specifically the exposure to hazardous chemicals, the aim remains the continuous update of the existing EU relevant directives on the basis of scientific and technical developments. As regards the crucial aspect of mental health, the Commission will propose a non-legislative initiative on mental health at work. This has a multifactorial dimension, since there is a need to improve prevention and awareness to attain effective application and enforcement at workplace level of the existing provisions. The same approach will also address ergonomic risks at work.</p> <p>As far as the health and safety at work conditions of seasonal workers are concerned, following the Communication from the Commission "Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak"<sup>188</sup>, the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) in cooperation with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work has developed and is currently carrying out a survey on high-risk occupations to be replied by labour inspectors of all Member States.</p>		<p>The Commission highlighted in its reply that with regard to mental health at work it is working on a non-legislative initiative. This is a point to follow, as it has been flagged that in April 2022 there may be an update.</p> <p>However, no reply on concrete actions was provided with regard to a proposed directive on work-related stress and musculoskeletal disorders.</p> <p>With regard to the specific request to include substances with damaging effects on the reproductive system and limit values for a minimum of 50 substances in the revision of the Carcinogens and Mutagens Directive, no further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
14)	27. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the need for safe and healthy working	As far as the health and safety at work conditions of seasonal workers are concerned, following the			

<sup>188</sup> C(2020) 4813 final.

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	<p>conditions for workers and the self-employed, including a special focus on the free movement of workers, and to guarantee them decent working and living conditions, especially in the context of the upcoming revision of the Union’s Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work;</p>	<p>Communication from the Commission “Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>189</sup>, the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) in cooperation with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work has developed and is currently carrying out a survey on high-risk occupations to be replied by labour inspectors of all Member States.</p> <p>Moreover, in its last plenary, the SLIC adopted its new structure and work plan where a new working group on “OSH (occupational safety and health) for mobile workers” was set up, which will address health and safety at work enforcement issues of, among others, seasonal workers with the aim to improve and promote better practices in this area.</p> <p>In particular, the fight against work-related deaths, injuries and diseases remains a main priority for the next period. This will also imply that particular consideration will be given to the prevention of exposure to hazardous substances as well as to the psychosocial and ergonomic risks. As regards more specifically the exposure to hazardous chemicals, the aim remains the continuous update of the existing EU relevant directives on the basis of scientific and technical developments. As regards the crucial aspect of mental health, the Commission will proposal a non-legislative initiative on mental health at work. This has a multifactorial dimension, since there is a need to improve prevention and awareness to attain effective application and enforcement at workplace level of the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak</a>; <a href="#">The Commission adopted on 28 June a new EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027</a>).</p>	

<sup>189</sup> C(2020) 4813 final.

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		<p>existing provisions. The same approach will also address ergonomic risks at work.</p> <p>The Commission shares the view of the European Parliament that it is important to ensure the health and safety of all carrying out work. As far as self-employed workers are concerned, the Council Recommendation concerning the improvement of the protection of the health and safety at work of self-employed workers<sup>190</sup> recommends that Member States take steps to ensure their health and safety integrity at work. The new Strategic Framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 addresses this important issue also in light of digital and technological developments.</p> <p>As far as the health and safety at work conditions of seasonal workers are concerned, following the Communication from the Commission “Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>191</sup>, the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) in cooperation with the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work has developed and is currently carrying out a survey on high-risk occupations to be replied by labour inspectors of all Member States.</p> <p>Moreover, in its last plenary, the SLIC adopted its new structure and work plan where a new working group on “OSH (occupational safety and health) for mobile workers” was set up, which will address health and safety at work enforcement issues of, among others,</p>			

<sup>190</sup> Council Recommendation 2003/134/EC of 18 February 2003, OJ L 53 of 28.2.2003.

<sup>191</sup> C(2020) 4813 final.

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		seasonal workers with the aim to improve and promote better practices in this area.			
15)	28. Urges the Commission and the ELA to investigate the numerous cases of denied access to the labour market, as well as abuses and discrimination related to working conditions, based on nationality, which have become highly visible during the COVID-19 crisis; [...]	<p>As regards paragraph 28, the Commission is following general cases on <i>denied access to the national labour market</i>. Such cases occur very rarely and almost exclusively in the field of employment in the national public service for which Article 45(4) provides an exemption to the general rule on EU free movement of workers. Individual cases (disputes) concerning access to employment in public services need detailed factual assessment of the individual situation for which national courts are best placed.</p> <p>ELA is ready to coordinate and support cross-border inspections. Necessary procedures and tools were agreed in December 2020 (in close cooperation with the Member States and social partners) and are available on ELA website. These procedures apply both to Member States as well as national social partner organisations.</p> <p>ELA, in close cooperation with national authorities, is already assessing cases submitted by national authorities and social partner organisations. It will continue to encourage them both to provide information about irregularities in labour mobility.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request, including through the work of the ELA.	
16)	<p>31. Acknowledges the crucial role of carers, especially during the pandemic; Calls on the Commission to ensure their mobility in order to meet the needs of different Member States and regions, in view of demographic challenges and any future pandemic or health challenges;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States and local authorities, to introduce under the ordinary legislative procedure a common, Union-wide science-based protocol for the freedom of</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that the free movement of goods and services should be ensured during the pandemic (paragraphs 11, 13, 14 and 31) and at all times as this guarantees <i>the functioning of the single market and ensures that supply chains remain uninterrupted</i>. The Commission draws attention to the Green Lanes system that has been established and applied since the outbreak of the pandemic and the ongoing work on the contingency planning for freight transport. The Commission also highlights that – in</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak, Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a</a>	

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	<p>movement during health crises and other crisis situations, and to closely consider the role of the ELA in this regard;</p>	<p>line with the Green Lanes principles – the free movement of all kinds of goods and not only the essential ones should be ensured in the internal market in times of a pandemic and beyond.</p> <p>The Commission adopted and published on 30 March 2020 the Communication “Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers during COVID-19 outbreak”<sup>192</sup>.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>On 31 May this year, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Recommendation amending Council Recommendation 2020/1474<sup>193</sup>, which was approved by the Council on 14 June<sup>194</sup>. While this revision does not include any changes to the already existing exemptions for persons travelling for essential functions or needs, it does clarify that these groups should also profit from the general exemptions for vaccinated and recovered persons. Persons holding vaccination or recovery certificates in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from travel-related testing or quarantine. Persons holding a test certificate in line with the EU Digital COVID Certificate should be exempted from quarantine. In particular, for persons who have to cross borders frequently, these exemptions should make daily life significantly easier.</p>		<p><a href="#">coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic</a>).</p> <p>However, in the reply no specific mention is made and action is proposed with regard to ensuring the mobility of specifically carers. In addition, no specific response is given or action is referenced as planned with regard to the demand of a Union-wide science-based for the freedom of movement during health crises.</p>	

<sup>192</sup> OJC 102I, 30.3.2020, p. 12.

<sup>193</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 of 13 October 2020 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>194</sup> Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/961 of 14 June 2021 amending Recommendation (EU) 2020/1475 on a coordinated approach to the restriction of free movement in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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17)	32. Underlines the need for further use of harmonisation and mutual recognition tools for the recognition of professional diplomas, skills and qualifications throughout the Union, avoiding red tape and facilitating trade and transport, respecting the fundamental principle of equal treatment and without lowering Member States' educational standards and validation mechanisms; Calls therefore on the Commission and the Member States to promote and improve current mutual recognition mechanisms and job mobility portals, facilitating and promoting transparent mobility, such as the EURES job mobility portal, the Europass online platform and the European skills, competences, qualifications and occupations classification system (ESCO); Calls in particular on the Member States to establish cross-border partnerships to help mobile workers in cross-border regions;	The Commission fully supports continuous improvement of the EURES Job mobility portal in line with evolving needs of EURES initiative, which is a key element in enabling <i>fair intra-EU mobility</i> . Furthermore, the role of Europass and the European skills, competences, qualifications and occupations classification system (ESCO) is acknowledged in promoting transparent mobility. The Commission supports transparent mobility by providing portals and services that can support the process of <i>recognition and validation of skills and qualifications</i> (paragraphs 32 and 41). Apart from the tools mentioned by the European Parliament, the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) is a translation tool to make national qualifications easier to understand and more comparable and seeks to support cross-border mobility of learners and workers. As part of the revised and strengthened 2018 EQF Recommendation, work is ongoing to bring the EQF closer to organisations and individuals. As indicated in the European Skills Agenda, everyone should be able to participate in up- and reskilling opportunities. More needs to be done to support people to acquire the skills they need, and to reinforce Upskilling Pathways for adults, in particular for those with lower levels of skills and qualifications. The new Europass has been developed to become the EU's online tool to help people effectively communicate their skills and qualifications and to proactively guide them to a job or learning opportunity.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Qualifications Framework (EQF)</a> , etc.).	
18)	36. Notes with concern the difficulties and lack of adequate access to social protection systems for mobile workers and especially cross-border and frontier workers; Stresses the importance of coordinated action at Union level, but acknowledges	As regards paragraph 36, the principle of equal treatment of EU mobile workers with national workers is enshrined in Article 45 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. It ensures the best protection for EU mobile workers, including for			

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	<p>and welcomes the successful bilateral agreements signed between Member States to guarantee social security rights for all workers as set out in the Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the social rights of mobile workers in the event of a health crisis and other crisis situations;</p>	<p>cross-border and frontier workers. The Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed adopted in 2019 provides concrete guidance on the direction of reforms needed. At its heart lies the principle that all workers and the self-employed should be covered by social protection schemes including intra-EU mobile workers. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed important gaps in the social protection coverage, including for non-standard workers. The exceptional measures taken during the pandemic to extend social protection to previously not covered groups are a source of inspiration for structural reforms in line with the 2019 Council Recommendation.</p> <p>ELA will enhance the exchange of information between national authorities, both via its National Liaison Officers and by promoting the use of electronic tools, procedures and databases to facilitate the access to data in real time and detection of fraud. ELA is foreseeing various actions to this end, including workshops and seminars and will start consultations with Member States on potential digitalisation processes. ELA Regulation does not envisage the set-up of a helpdesk. Instead, ELA will facilitate cooperation between the competent bodies designated in accordance with Directive 2014/54/EU and cooperate with Union information services, such as Your Europe Advice, the European network of Public Employment Services, the European Enterprise Network, and SOLVIT, thus enhancing the availability of services and information on applicable Union rules to individuals and employers.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission with regard to ensuring the social rights of mobile workers during health crises. Reference is made to the existing framework, including <a href="#">The Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed adopted in 2019</a> and the on-going work of the ELA.</p>	

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19)	<p>39. Calls on the Commission to proceed, within a reasonable time frame, with the evaluation of the ELA's mandate, after the Authority has become fully operational for at least two years;</p> <p>Urges the Commission to involve stakeholders with profound knowledge of different labour market models in the work and evaluations of the ELA;</p>	<p>In line with the provisions of ELA's founding Regulation, "by 1 August 2024, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall assess the Authority's performance in relation to its objectives, mandate and tasks. The evaluation shall, in particular, address the experiences gained from the mediation procedure pursuant to Article 13. It shall also assess whether there is a need to modify the mandate of the Authority and the scope of its activities, including the extension of the scope to cover sector specific needs, and the financial implications of any such modification, taking into account also the work carried out by Union agencies in those areas. The evaluation shall also explore further synergies and streamlining with agencies in the area of employment and social policy."</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>While ELA does not have the task of carrying inspections on its own, it encourages, coordinates and supports cross-border joint and concerted inspections. It also builds up the capacity of national enforcement bodies, promotes sharing of best inspections practices, and develops enforcement guidelines in labour mobility with cross-border elements.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>However, no mention is made on the second point of concrete actions to involve stakeholders with profound knowledge of different labour market models.</p>	
20)	<p>40. Calls on the Commission to propose a legislative framework with a view to regulating teleworking conditions across the EU, and to ensure decent working and employment conditions; [...]</p>	<p>With regard to a legislative framework with a view to regulating teleworking conditions across the EU (paragraph 40), it is important to underline that social partners have a central role in dealing with issues linked to telework. In the past, social partners had already agreed on a cross-industry Framework Agreement on telework (2002). More recently, European social partners concluded a Framework Agreement on Digitalisation in 2020. This agreement</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (a Framework Agreement on Digitalisation in 2020).</p>	



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		<p>is currently being implemented at national, regional and local level.</p> <p>As indicated in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan and in line with the recommendations laid down in the European Parliament’s Resolution of 21 January 2021 on the right to disconnect, the Commission will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices, by assessing existing practices and rules related to the right to disconnect. In view of this, the Commission will continue to explore the context and implications of the right to disconnect and remote work in order to underpin social partners’ discussions on the matter. The insights gathered would complement ongoing and future exchanges between social partners and the Commission, and would also inform reflections on a potential EU legislative initiative on the right to disconnect, within the broader context of remote work. The future implementation report of the Working Time Directive will also provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time.</p>		<p>However, no concrete actions are indicated or proposed with regard to the Commission working on a legislative framework regulating teleworking conditions across the EU.</p>	
21)	<p>42. Is concerned that access to information for employees and employers on mobility of labour and services still remains a challenge; Notes that information on employment conditions and collective agreements which is made available on single official national websites is very often limited in nature and is accessible only in a few languages; Calls on the Commission, therefore, to improve access to information by creating a single template for official national websites;</p>	<p>ELA has placed requests for information as a priority for its first years of operation. While the provision of information remains a national responsibility, ELA has started work to support the Member States in meeting their information obligations. First, it has elaborated a template providing a methodology to present the content of applicable collective agreements on single posting websites. Second, further templates were created to support the provision of information on other aspects of posting, such as long-term posting rules, declaration obligations and sanctions and penalties. Third, ELA</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Translation Facility</a>).</p>	

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		has established a Translation Facility to support national administrations translating information content on labour mobility into other languages. Fourth, ELA has started a process of peer reviews of single national posting websites coupled with the offer of individualised assistance to the Member States to address technical level possible shortcomings in their websites.			
22)	45. Calls on the Commission to examine protection gaps and consider the need for a revision of Directive 2008/104/EC on temporary agency work in order to ensure decent working and employment conditions for temporary agency workers;	As regards paragraph 45, as indicated in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action plan, evidence is being gathered on the use of temporary agency work, in particular in the context of cross-border work. This will provide the basis for the Commission to assess the need for legislative or other action at EU level, notably a possible revision of the Temporary Agency Work Directive.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action plan</a> ) and is considering a possible revision of the Temporary Agency Work Directive.	

## 4.1.13.9. EMPL Resolution 9: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on old continent growing older - possibilities and challenges related to ageing policy post 2020

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Old continent growing older - possibilities and challenges related to ageing policy post 2020	09/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0347/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2008(INI)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">SP(2021)598</a>	Final reply (SP) received 26 November 2021	Specific reply		
1)	2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen their efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against older people, particularly against women, especially in the areas of employment, access to financial products and services, healthcare, housing, promoting autonomy, education, training and leisure activities; Calls, furthermore, on the Commission and the Member States to promote a positive perception of old age in society and the social inclusion of older people by stimulating age-friendly environments in the EU through appropriate measures, and to support the exchange of good practices at all governance levels and strengthen their support for the silver economy in the EU; Calls on the Commission to follow up on the implementation report of Directive 2000/78/EC after 20 years with a view to strengthening the framework for age discrimination in employment and occupation;	The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU (2012/C 326/02) prohibits discrimination based on any ground, including sex and age. The situation of older persons and the promotion and protection of their human rights remain high on the agenda of the European Union and its Member States. The European Pillar of Social Rights states that regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, everyone has the right to equal treatment and opportunities regarding employment, social protection, education, and access to goods and services available to the public. The European Commission, for the first time in its history, has a Commissioner for Equality, and a Vice-president for democracy and demography. The European Commission is engaged in achieving a Union of equality. Dedicated strategies <sup>195</sup> set out mechanisms and actions to create the conditions for everyone to live and thrive regardless of differences based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. The strategies promote an intersectional perspective, addressing specific barriers			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>195</sup> The Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, the EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025, the EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020-2030, the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy, and the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030.

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		<p>faced at the intersection of identities, socioeconomic situation or other vulnerabilities.</p> <p>In addition to targeted actions, enhanced mainstreaming of equality and accessibility in all relevant EU policies, legislation and funding programmes is key in achieving a Union of Equality.</p> <p>In this context, the Commission has set up an internal equality task force to help ensuring mainstreaming of equality in relevant legislation and policies.</p> <p>In March this year, the Commission published the Report on the application of Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin ('the Racial Equality Directive') and of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation ('the Employment Equality Directive'). The report contains in chapter 4.5 specific observations on the implementation of equal treatment in employment and occupation regarding age. The conclusion contains a list of follow-up actions to address the challenges identified the report.</p>		<p>The Task Force on Equality, set up under the Von der Leyen Commission, pursues an intersectional approach to equality mainstreaming. It is composed of representatives of all Commission services and the European External Action Service and is supported by a Secretariat based in the Secretariat General of the European Commission. (See <a href="#">Commission statement on the Union of equality</a>, 22 December 2020).</p> <p>The <a href="#">2021 Commission report on the application of the EED</a> lists the envisaged follow-up actions on pp. 25-26 (section: conclusions).</p>	
2)	<p>7. Calls on the Commission and the Council to establish a Year of Intergenerational Solidarity and Active Ageing complementing and building on the aims and spirit of the European Day of Solidarity between Generations and the 2012 European Year for Active Ageing and Solidarity between Generations, in order to raise awareness about the problems older people face and promote strategies to mitigate them, as well as to eliminate stereotypes and prejudice, strengthen the links and solidarity between the generations, counteract social</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that providing more visibility to the topic of ageing is important. This is why the Commission has made ageing a policy priority, by publishing a report on the impacts of demographic change and launching the Green paper on ageing.</p> <p>However, another year dedicated to ageing may have a limited impact on the situation of older people in the EU compared to other measures under way. The Commission has committed to adopt a number of policy initiatives in the context of the European Pillar of Social Rights, many of which are very relevant for the</p>		<p>The Commission is reluctant to establishing yet another age-related year.</p> <p>It adopted a <a href="#">report on the impact of demographic change</a>, COM(2020) 241, on 17 June 2020, and the <a href="#">Green paper on ageing: Fostering solidarity and responsibility between generations</a>, COM(2021) 50, on 27 January 2021.</p>	

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	<p>exclusion and address sexual health issues; Stresses the importance of this initiative in not only the context of demographic change, but also the COVID-19 pandemic, which has hit vulnerable groups, including older people and their carers, particularly hard; Also invites the Member States to consult with academic experts and civil society organisations when addressing demographic challenges; Calls on the Commission and the Council to swiftly implement the Council conclusions on the human rights, participation and well-being of older persons in the era of digitalisation, including the creation of a 'platform for participation and volunteering after working life' and the promotion of intergenerational exchanges and ties;</p>	<p>quality of life of older people. These include a new European Care Strategy, a Council Recommendation on minimum income, an initiative on Individual Learning Accounts and EU report on access to essential services. Moreover, as the prevalence of disabilities increases with age, the implementation of the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 is of direct relevance to address the needs of an ageing population, notably by promoting accessibility and independent living.</p> <p>In parallel, the Commission's Green Paper on Ageing opened a broad consultation process on the opportunities and challenges of ageing, highlighting the importance of striking the right balance between sustainable solutions for our welfare systems and strengthening intergenerational solidarity.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission's Long-term Vision for Rural Areas addresses challenges for older people in rural areas, in particular.</p>		<p>Further actions are planned:</p> <p>The CWP 2022 includes a Communication on a European care strategy, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Recommendation on long-term care for Q3 of 2022.</p> <p>The Council recommendation on minimum income, taking into account the pandemic, is expected for 2022, (<a href="#">conclusions</a> adopted on 9 October 2020).</p> <p>The Individual Learning Accounts initiative was launched in March 2021 with an <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a>.</p> <p>The <a href="#">report on access to essential services</a> was published in 2020.</p> <p>The <a href="#">consultation on the green paper on ageing</a> was closed in April 2021.</p> <p>The Commission answer does not mention the implementation of the Council conclusions on the human rights, participation and well-being of older persons in the era of digitalisation.</p>	
3)	<p>9. Welcomes the Commission's Green Paper of 27 January 2021 entitled 'Ageing: Fostering solidarity and responsibility between generations' (COM(2021)0050); Calls on the Commission to prepare an EU action plan on demographic change and solidarity between generations, taking into account the diversity and complexity of the situation in specific age groups as well as differences in the Member States; Underlines that such a plan should be socially inclusive and aimed at enabling dignified, active and healthy ageing and should be developed in line with the WHO's Decade of Healthy Ageing with the involvement of representatives of</p>	<p>The Commission's growth strategy, the European Green Deal, stresses the importance of a socially just transition, which takes into consideration demographic challenges and responds to them in a socially just manner. Demographic aspects are being further integrated in relevant EU policies. For these reasons, a specific EU action plan on demographic change is not being considered. The Commission is actively supporting the Member States in addressing the impacts of demographic change at national, regional and local level.</p> <p>There is no one-size fits all solution to tackle the consequences of the ageing of Europe's population.</p>		<p>With regard to an EU action plan on demographic change and solidarity between generations, the Commission proposes no specific action proposed to be taken as, according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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	<p>all generations; calls on the Commission and the Member States to pay particular attention to the situation of older people when implementing the Sustainable Development Goals; Reiterates its call on the Member States to adopt without further delay the proposed Council directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, which is essential for combating discrimination on all grounds and in all spheres of social life and for fighting multiple discrimination;</p>	<p>There is a need for a mix of tools and policies, adapted to the specific circumstances of the Member States, their regions and different areas that face specific opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>The Green Paper on ageing launched a broad public debate on possible policy options to respond to the ageing trend in the EU. The results will be taken into account in reflections on next steps in addressing and anticipating demographic change.</p>		<p>In its response, the Commission does not touch upon the SDGs nor the horizontal equality directive.</p> <p>The <a href="#">consultation on the green paper on ageing</a> was closed in April 2021.</p>	
4)	<p>13. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ratify and implement the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence;</p>	<p>Tackling gender-based violence is high on this Commission's agenda. The EU's accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) remains a key priority. The EU signed the Istanbul Convention in June 2017, however, the process remains blocked by a minority of Member States.</p> <p>President von der Leyen has announced that the Commission will make a legislative proposal to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women and domestic violence. The initiative is included in Commission Work Programme as a key initiative for late 2021.</p> <p>The legislative initiative will have the same objective as the Istanbul Convention: ensuring that EU Member States have effective measures in place (in areas of EU competence) to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. If the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention is finalised, the measures of the new legislative initiative will implement the Convention in the areas of the EU competence.</p>		<p>The Commission announced a proposal on gender-based violence in the CWP2021, but eventually postponed it to 2022. The corresponding <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> was published in December 2020.</p>	

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5)	15. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure a decent life for dependent persons; Underlines the need to promote strategies on personalised quality support for dependent persons; Stresses that the specific needs of persons with different diseases, including neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and dementia, from diagnosis to treatment and long-term care, should be taken into account;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, however in reply to point 53 the Commission states that For the programming period 2021-2027, providing quality care for older and dependent people continues to be a priority for ESF+ and ERDF, in the context of promoting the transition from institutional to family- and community-based care (deinstitutionalisation). The funds should be implemented in a way that promotes such transition. The goal is also supported by the enabling conditions for funding set out in the Common Provisions Regulation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
6)	19. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to safeguard and advance sexual and reproductive rights and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and commodities;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, however in reply to point 20 the Commission states that the Member States are responsible for the definition of their public health policy including sexual and reproductive health, and for organising and delivering health services and medical care. The Commission supports the Member States to ensure the resilience of their health systems, including services related to sexual and reproductive health, according to national laws. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan 196 adopted in March 2021 reaffirms the shared commitment to improve access to healthcare. The European Commission calls on Member States' efforts to close country-specific gaps in access to healthcare and improve their health systems through the European Semester. The Member States can use European funds, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility and Cohesion Policy funds, to modernise their health systems and improve access to healthcare		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>196</sup> European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan.

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		<p>through addressing specific problems, which vary across and within countries.</p> <p>The Commission also supports the Member States in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals relevant to women’s health, such as on universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, family planning and education.</p>			
7)	<p>20. Calls on the Commission to take an evidence- and human-rights-based approach to tackling demographic challenges in the EU, ensuring that all EU residents can fully realise their sexual and reproductive health and rights; Condemns any attempt to instrumentalise demographic change in order to undermine gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and calls on the Commission and the Council to uphold Union values in this regard;</p>	<p>The Commission is committed to an evidence-based approach also in tackling demographic challenges in the EU, in line with EU values including those of human rights and dignity (Article 2 of TEU). In 2020, the Commission published a report on the impact of demographic change (COM(2020) 241 final), that drew on evidence and comparable data provided by Eurostat in particular. The report paved the way for the Green paper on ageing, which opened a wide debate on ageing, taking into account both the challenges that come with an ageing society as well as the new opportunities. Both the report and the green paper address, among others, the challenge of meeting a growing demand for adequate and sustainable health and long-term care services, in view of the EU’s ageing population.</p> <p>The Member States are responsible for the definition of their public health policy including sexual and reproductive health, and for organising and delivering health services and medical care. The Commission supports the Member States to ensure the resilience of their health systems, including services related to sexual and reproductive health, according to national laws. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan<sup>197</sup></p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">report on the impact of demographic change</a>, <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a>, <a href="#">Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan</a>).</p>	

<sup>197</sup> [European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan](#)



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		<p>adopted in March 2021 reaffirms the shared commitment to improve access to healthcare. The European Commission calls on Member States' efforts to close country-specific gaps in access to healthcare and improve their health systems through the European Semester. The Member States can use European funds, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility and Cohesion Policy funds, to modernise their health systems and improve access to healthcare through addressing specific problems, which vary across and within countries.</p> <p>The Commission also supports the Member States in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals relevant to women's health, such as on universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, family planning and education. The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control supports Member States in promoting the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination. Europe's Beating Cancer Plan (COM/2021/44 final) will further assist through a flagship action aiming to eliminate cervical cancer and other cancers caused by human papillomaviruses. The EU4Health programme's work programme for 2021 includes two actions to support consistent and efficient roll-out of HPV vaccination, with a total budget EUR 5 million. The Commission will also put forward by 2022 a proposal to update the Council Recommendation on cancer screening addressing also cervical cancer. In addition, the recently launched Commission Knowledge Centre on Cancer will provide new guidelines and quality assurance schemes on cancer screening, diagnosis, treatment rehabilitation, follow-up and palliative care for cervical cancer. These will include voluntary accreditation and certification</p>		<p>A proposal updating the recommendation on cancer screening is announced in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> for Q3/2022.</p> <p>Website <a href="#">Commission Knowledge Centre on Cancer</a></p>	

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		programmes for Cancer Centres and screening programmes.			
8)	<p>22. Calls on the Commission to put forward a care deal for Europe and a European carers' programme aimed at making the transition towards a care economy that entails relevant investment and legislation at EU level, taking a comprehensive approach towards all care needs and services and setting quality guidelines for care throughout the life course, including for children, older persons and persons with long-term needs, with a view to identifying and recognising the various types of informal care-giving, and guaranteeing financial support for carers, appropriate periods of leave and affordable services, among other things;</p>	<p>The European Pillar of Social Rights includes, among others, principles concerning long-term care and health care. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan presented by the Commission on 4 March 2021 will contribute to turning the principles of the Social Pillar into reality, as a joint effort of the EU institutions, national, regional and local authorities, social partners and civil society. The Action Plan announces a Commission initiative on Long-Term Care in 2022 that would set a framework for policy reforms to guide the development of sustainable long-term care that ensures better access to quality services for those in need. The 2021 Long-term care report<sup>198</sup> and the input received through the public consultations for the Pillar Action Plan and the Green paper on ageing provide essential feedback. In parallel, the Commission will revise the Barcelona targets to increase participation in early childhood education and care, also with a view to strengthening female labour market participation by providing high-quality care for children. The President of the European Commission announced in the 2021 State of the European Union address<sup>199</sup> the new European Care Strategy that will encompass these initiatives and support men and women in finding the best care and the best life balance for them.</p> <p>In addition, the Council Recommendation establishing the European Child Guarantee<sup>200</sup> aims to ensure that</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a>).</p> <p>The CWP 2022 includes a Communication on a European care strategy, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Recommendation on long-term care for Q3 of 2022.</p>	

<sup>198</sup> [Publications catalogue - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

<sup>199</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/soteu\\_2021\\_address\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/soteu_2021_address_en.pdf)

<sup>200</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/06/14/access-to-key-services-for-children-in-need-council-agrees-european-child-guarantee/>

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		<p>children at risk of poverty or social exclusion enjoy equal opportunities and have free access to key services such as early childhood education and care, healthcare, a healthy meal during school-days and education, and also effective access to nutrition and housing.</p> <p>Furthermore, the European Commission recently published the report 'Early Childhood Education and Care: How to recruit, train and motivate well-qualified staff', which explores ways to address staff shortages in this sector and improve career opportunities. It complements the EU Quality Framework for early childhood education and care.</p> <p>Finally, under the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will take dedicated action to further promote independent living and inclusion in the community (see reply to paragraph 60 below).</p>			
9)	24. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to pursue a Health in All Policies approach, assessing the health impact of policy choices in all relevant areas;	The Commission implements a health approach in all policies. Assessing the health impact forms a key part of the Commission's better regulation agenda, which seeks to design and evaluate EU policies and laws so that they achieve their objectives in the most efficient and effective way. The Commission's impact assessment system follows an integrated approach that assesses the environmental, social and economic impacts of a range of policy options. Health is a key component of the social impacts being considered.		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>Tool#32 (health impacts) of the <a href="#">updated Better Regulation Toolbox</a> (November 2021) details the rules for considering health impacts in new initiatives and evaluations/fitness checks.</p>	
10)	26. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to further explore user-friendly, safe and accessible assistive digital technologies, telecare and telemedicine, especially in regions affected by demographic decline and remote regions; [...]	The Commission has been active in promoting person-centred care, digital skills for the health sector and active and healthy ageing. The 2018 Communication on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market (COM/2018/233 final), for example, tackles the issues of integrated care, person-centred care and ageing at home. European Innovation		In addition to existing work falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Active and Assisted Living Programme</a>	

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		<p>Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing has facilitated exchanges across the EU to test scientific and medical innovations with the aim to scale them up at regional or national levels (see e.g. SWD/2018/437 final).</p> <p>The Commission supports also the Active and Assisted Living Programme (AAL), which aims to create better living conditions for older adults with the help of technology, as well as to strengthen the international industrial opportunities in the area of information and communication technology (ICT). It carries out its mandate through funding cross-national projects (at least three countries involved) that involve small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), research bodies and end-user organisations (representing seniors). AAL projects are financed by the European Commission and the 26 countries that constitute the partner states of this joint initiative. Under Horizon Europe (2021-2027), a new partnership 'Transforming Health and Care Systems' will continue to support Active and Healthy Ageing research and innovation.</p> <p>As part of the upcoming European Health Data Space legislative proposal that is planned to be adopted in 2022, the Commission will aim at facilitating the provision of digital health in the EU, covering health services and products, including tele-health, tele-monitoring and mobile health, namely by overcoming limitations and fragmentation due to divergent national measures.</p> <p>Under the Web Accessibility Directive<sup>201</sup>, all public sector websites and mobile applications, including those for healthcare, have to be accessible for persons</p>		<p>(AAL), <a href="#">partnership 'Transforming Health and Care Systems'</a>, etc), the Commission is currently preparing a proposal for a regulation on a European Health Data Space, expected to be published in Q1/2022. An <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> was issued in December 2020.</p> <p>(Website <a href="#">European Health Data Space</a>).</p>	

<sup>201</sup> Directive (EU) 2016/2102 of 26 October 2016 on the accessibility of the websites and mobile applications of public sector bodies.

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			with disabilities. Essential for some, accessibility features can also be very useful for older digital users. The Commission will evaluate, in 2022, the application of the Web Accessibility Directive and assess whether the directive should be revised to address any gaps identified, such as scope, technological advances, and coherence with other relevant EU legislation. The European Accessibility Act <sup>202</sup> will extend accessibility requirements to a range of products and services with practical effect from 2025.		An evaluation of the Web Accessibility Directive is envisaged for 2022.	
11)	37. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop recommendations on reducing the risk of poverty and social exclusion in older age, focusing especially on the gender pension gap, older persons with disabilities, older migrants, older Roma, older persons belonging to ethnic, racial, linguistic or sexual minorities and other groups that are disproportionately affected by poverty and social exclusion;		Consolidated reply to point 37 and 48. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan puts forward an integrated approach to address needs at all stages of life and target the root causes and manifestations of poverty and social exclusion. In line with the Treaties, the Member States are to play the key role. This integrated approach is underpinned by recent initiatives such as the Council Recommendation on access to social protection <sup>203</sup> and the European Platform on Combating Homelessness <sup>204</sup> , as well as the upcoming ones: proposal for a Council Recommendation on minimum income, an initiative to enhance the use by Member States of distributional impact assessment in their reforms and investments, a Commission report on access to essential services, and a High-Level Expert Group to study the future of the welfare state. The Commission is also committed to address poverty and social exclusion of disadvantaged groups at every stage of life through a series of actions		The Council recommendation on minimum income, taking into account the pandemic, is expected for 2022 ( <a href="#">conclusions</a> adopted on 9 October 2020).  The <a href="#">report on access to essential services</a> was published in 2020.  The <a href="#">High-Level Group on the future of social protection and of the welfare state</a> was launched in November 2021.	

<sup>202</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/882 of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services.

<sup>203</sup> Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed (2019/C 387/01).

<sup>204</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=89&furtherNews=yes&langId=en&newsId=10032>

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		<p>announced in dedicated strategies.<sup>205</sup> For instance, the Commission will launch, in 2022, a study on social protection and services for persons with disabilities to examine good practices on disability benefits, old-age income, health insurance, cash and non-cash benefits as well as on extra-costs due to disability. Furthermore, several EU directives concur to combat gender gaps in the labour markets, including the gender pension gap: the directive on work-life balance, the proposed directives on minimum wages and on pay transparency.</p> <p>When it comes to pensions and old age income, the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, prepared jointly by the Commission and the Social Protection Committee identifies the most pressing challenges as regards pensions as well as opportunities to address them in each Member State. Furthermore, the Commission aims to map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in occupational pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders.</p> <p>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan sets three new measurable headline targets for 2030, in particular a new poverty target: the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion to be reduced by at least 15 million by 2030. At the Porto Social Summit in May 2021, the EU Heads of State and Government and the EU social partners committed to these headline targets that were welcomed by the European Council of 24-25 June 2021. In the June 2021 EPSCO Council, the</p>		<p>Announced for 2022: study on social protection and services for persons with disabilities to examine good practices on disability benefits, old-age income, health insurance, cash and non-cash benefits as well as on extra-costs due to disability.</p> <p><a href="#">Pension Adequacy Report 2021.</a></p>	

<sup>205</sup> Union of Equality: LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025, COM(2020) 698 final; A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, COM(2020) 620 final; Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-30, COM(2021) 101 final; A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025, COM(2020) 565 final; Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027, COM(2020) 758 final.

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		<p>Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs committed to set national targets that will contribute to the common poverty target. The European Pillar of Social Rights has been embedded in the European Semester since 2017. A revised Social Scoreboard – now including indicators on people with disabilities and on housing - will reinforce the employment and social dimension of the Semester. The Pillar Action Plan set a complementary target to halve the gender employment gap in the EU by 2030.</p> <p>The Council recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee, adopted unanimously on 14 June 2021, aims to ensure that all children at risk of poverty or social exclusion have access to services they need, including early childhood education and care, education and healthcare.</p>			
12)	<p>39. Emphasises, in this context, the need to strengthen the digital skills of older people, which can help them not only to benefit from online education, but also improves their access to healthcare and other digital services; Calls for accessible and affordable digital skills programmes catered to the needs of older people; Calls on the Commission to take specific actions targeting older people; Calls, furthermore, on the Commission and the Member States to support upskilling and reskilling initiatives, in particular for vulnerable groups, in order to help people find a quality job and in order to meet the needs of the labour market, counter the digital gap and ensure that these persons effectively adapt and benefit from innovative management and working methods and digital solutions, such as teleworking;</p>	<p>The European Commission puts an emphasis on adult learning, training and skills development as a means to put in practice the first principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights on education, training and life-long learning, to prepare people for the green and digital transition and to respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The aim is to ensure a skilled workforce and an inclusive society, which enables and empowers individuals to have an active role. As part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan an ambitious target of 60% of all adults participating in training every year by 2030 has been set and was welcomed by the June 2021 European Council.</p> <p>The European Skills Agenda sets the goal to build comprehensive, quality and inclusive adult learning systems, which reach out to all, including seniors and in particular those most in need of access to learning.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>Work is ongoing on the <a href="#">European Digital Skills Certificate</a>.</p>	

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		<p>In most of today's jobs, but also to participate in society, people including older people need digital skills. The European Social Pillar Action Plan sets out that by 2030, 80% of adults should have at least basic digital skills.</p> <p>To respond to this challenge, the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 (DEAP)<sup>206</sup> was updated. The development of digital skills and competences for the digital transformation among citizens of all ages and backgrounds are key priorities. Consequently, the European Digital Competence framework for citizens will be updated to include Artificial Intelligence and data-related skills.</p> <p>When it comes to adults and elderly people, digital transformation is among the four priorities of the Partnerships for cooperation under the new Erasmus+ programme. The calls for Partnerships are open to education and training institutions at all levels, including adult learning with the objective to support developing cooperation that contribute to increasing the relevance of their activities, exchanging and developing new practices and methods, including in digital education. The Commission recognises the important role digital technologies can play in boosting upskilling, reskilling as well as the recognition of digital skills. Current work on developing a European Digital Skills Certificate will enhance the transparency and mutual recognition of digital skills certification by governments, stakeholders and employers across Europe. Moreover, higher education staff and VET (vocational education and training) learners will now be included in the up-scaled Digital Opportunity</p>			

<sup>206</sup> COM (2020)624 final.



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		Traineeships, which aims to strengthen digital skills through cross-border traineeships.			
13)	44. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the proper implementation of the Work-Life Balance Directive and to support regional and local initiatives and projects aimed at striking a better balance between work and private life for men and women;	<p>Consolidated reply to point 44, 75, 76</p> <p>The Commission promotes equality between men and women, including on the labour market. In particular, the Directive on work-life balance (EU/2019/1158) introduced specific measures to ensure a better balance between work and care responsibilities and should be fully implemented in all the Member States by summer 2022. The EU also supports gender equality by equal treatment legislation and by promoting gender-equal policies as presented in the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM/2020/152 final).</p> <p>The EU also supports pensions reforms in the Member States with studies, common scenarios, peer reviews and in the European Semester policy review. Common reform trends include for example raising statutory and effective retirement ages, encouraging longer working lives for all, and allowing for combined pension and part-time work. EU funds are available to support these policy objectives; in particular, the ESF+ supports training, mobility and work experiences for older persons.</p>		The Directive on work-life balance to be implemented by Member States by Summer 2022.	
14)	46. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to bridge the digital divide and further explore the possibilities for social inclusion and integration into the labour market of older people of working age, particularly those who are housebound, by using the internet, other information technologies and artificial intelligence for cultural, entertainment, education, work, communication and medical purposes, including telecare and telemedicine in a safe manner, and ensuring the highest level of protection of personal data, while acknowledging	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, however the Commission states in the reply to point 26 that the Commission has been active in promoting person-centred care, digital skills for the health sector and active and healthy ageing. The 2018 Communication on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market (COM/2018/233 final), for example, tackles the issues of integrated care, person-centred care and ageing at home.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Communication on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market, 2021 Pension Adequacy Report).	

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	<p>the importance of direct personal contact and a dignified and human-centric approach;</p> <p>Calls in particular for strategies to improve digital skills, connectivity and access to devices in long-term care settings;</p>	<p>In reply to point 37 and 48, the Commission says additionally:</p> <p>When it comes to pensions and old age income, the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, prepared jointly by the Commission and the Social Protection Committee identifies the most pressing challenges as regards pensions as well as opportunities to address them in each Member State. Furthermore, the Commission aims to map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in occupational pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders.</p>			
15)	<p>48. Calls on the Commission to support the Member States in fighting poverty, which particularly affects single mothers and has been further increased by the crisis, leading to greater social exclusion;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to point 37 and 48.</p> <p>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan puts forward an integrated approach to address needs at all stages of life and target the root causes and manifestations of poverty and social exclusion. In line with the Treaties, the Member States are to play the key role. This integrated approach is underpinned by recent initiatives such as the Council Recommendation on access to social protection<sup>207</sup> and the European Platform on Combating Homelessness<sup>208</sup>, as well as the upcoming ones: proposal for a Council Recommendation on minimum income, an initiative to enhance the use by Member States of distributional impact assessment in their reforms and investments, a Commission report on access to essential services, and a High-Level Expert Group to study the future of the welfare state. The Commission is also committed to</p>		<p>The Council recommendation on minimum income, taking into account the pandemic, is expected for 2022 (<a href="#">conclusions</a> adopted on 9 October 2020).</p> <p>The <a href="#">report on access to essential services</a> was published in 2020.</p>	

<sup>207</sup> Council Recommendation of 8 November on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed (2019/C 387/01).

<sup>208</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=89&furtherNews=yes&langId=en&newsId=10032>

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		<p>address poverty and social exclusion of disadvantaged groups at every stage of life through a series of actions announced in dedicated strategies.<sup>209</sup> For instance, the Commission will launch, in 2022, a study on social protection and services for persons with disabilities to examine good practices on disability benefits, old-age income, health insurance, cash and non-cash benefits as well as on extra-costs due to disability. Furthermore, several EU directives concur to combat gender gaps in the labour markets, including the gender pension gap: the directive on work-life balance, the proposed directives on minimum wages and on pay transparency.</p> <p>When it comes to pensions and old age income, the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, prepared jointly by the Commission and the Social Protection Committee identifies the most pressing challenges as regards pensions as well as opportunities to address them in each Member State. Furthermore, the Commission aims to map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in occupational pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders.</p> <p>The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan sets three new measurable headline targets for 2030, in particular a new poverty target: the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion to be reduced by at least 15 million by 2030. At the Porto Social Summit in May 2021, the EU Heads of State and Government and the EU social partners committed to these headline</p>		<p>The <a href="#">High-Level Group on the future of social protection and of the welfare state</a> was launched in November 2021.</p> <p>Announced for 2022: study on social protection and services for persons with disabilities to examine good practices on disability benefits, old-age income, health insurance, cash and non-cash benefits as well as on extra-costs due to disability.</p>	

<sup>209</sup> [Union of Equality: LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025, COM\(2020\) 698 final](#); [A Union of Equality: EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation, COM\(2020\) 620 final](#); [Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-30, COM\(2021\) 101 final](#); [A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025, COM\(2020\) 565 final](#); [Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027, COM\(2020\) 758 final](#)

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			<p>targets that were welcomed by the European Council of 24-25 June 2021. In the June 2021 EPSCO Council, the Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs committed to set national targets that will contribute to the common poverty target. The European Pillar of Social Rights has been embedded in the European Semester since 2017. A revised Social Scoreboard – now including indicators on people with disabilities and on housing - will reinforce the employment and social dimension of the Semester. The Pillar Action Plan set a complementary target to halve the gender employment gap in the EU by 2030.</p> <p>The Council recommendation establishing a European Child Guarantee, adopted unanimously on 14 June 2021, aims to ensure that all children at risk of poverty or social exclusion have access to services they need, including early childhood education and care, education and healthcare.</p>			
16)	49. [...] Calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to support educational and training programmes that help the ageing population to develop skills and gain knowledge in areas such as e-commerce, online marketing and ICT; [...]		<p>Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, however the Commission states that [...] The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan puts forward an integrated approach to address needs at all stages of life and target the root causes and manifestations of poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>And to pint 39:</p> <p>The European Skills Agenda sets the goal to build comprehensive, quality and inclusive adult learning systems, which reach out to all, including seniors and in particular those most in need of access to learning. [...]</p> <p>In most of today's jobs, but also to participate in society, people - including older people - need digital skills. The European Social Pillar Action Plan sets out that by 2030, 80% of adults should have at least basic digital skills.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan , European Skills Agenda).	

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17)	53. Calls on the Commission to support the Member States in the increasing use of the structural funds for investment in public childcare and care for older and dependent people;	In line with the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan objective of increasing the provision of formal early childhood education and care by 2030, cohesion policy funds will support improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in early childhood education and care, including by developing infrastructure and equipment. For the programming period 2021-2027, providing quality care for older and dependent people continues to be a priority for ESF+ and ERDF, in the context of promoting the transition from institutional to family- and community-based care (deinstitutionalisation). The funds should be implemented in a way that promotes such transition. The goal is also supported by the enabling conditions for funding set out in the Common Provisions Regulation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  (ESF+ , ERDF, <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, Common Provisions Regulation</a> ).	
18)	55. Calls on the Commission and the Social Protection Committee to delve deeper into non-standard labour market trajectories in the next Pension Adequacy Report, fully analysing the gender gap in pensions in all its dimensions and in all the three pillars of pension systems;  Calls further on the Commission to assess the adequacy of minimum pensions, which are particularly relevant to avoiding old-age poverty;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, however the Commission states that when it comes to pensions and old age income, the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, prepared jointly by the Commission and the Social Protection Committee identifies the most pressing challenges as regards pensions as well as opportunities to address them in each Member State. Furthermore, the Commission aims to map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in occupational pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders.  No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on assessing the adequacy of minimum pensions).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Pension Adequacy Report 2021</a> ).	
19)	56. Underlines that the emerging silver economy could turn into one of the main economic drivers,	The silver-economy can provide new opportunities, for instance for the health and long-term care sectors. It can			

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	<p>particularly in rural areas, and could provide opportunities for the health and long-term care sectors to offer high-quality care in a more efficient way; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the potential of the silver economy in EU and national strategies and to promote it more vigorously, including in tourism and cultural exchanges geared towards older people;</p>	<p>be a driver of innovation to help provide high-quality care services in a more efficient way. The silver economy can open up new job opportunities in sectors such as tourism, smart homes that support independent living, assistive technologies, and accessible products and services.</p> <p>A Commission 2018 study looked into the opportunities of the silver economy, which is expected to grow by about 5% a year from EUR 3.7 trillion in 2015 to EUR 5.7 trillion in 2025. The silver-economy may help tackle challenges in the health and long-term care sectors, by contributing to improved quality of life, increased efficiency of health and long-term care, as well as market growth and expansion of the EU industry<sup>210</sup>.</p> <p>Digital technologies can play an important role in delivering better quality of health and social care services to the ageing population across the EU, for example, with independent living or integrated care solutions, telemedicine, falls prevention, adherence to therapy solutions or the set-up of age- friendly environments<sup>211</sup>. The uptake of digital technologies such as telemedicine in health care may play a key role, in particular, in sparsely populated areas<sup>212 213</sup>.</p> <p>Various EU-funded projects investigate the potential of the silver economy at the regional level, such as the 'Europe enabling Smart Healthy Age-Friendly Environments' project that supports seven regions in linking research, SMEs, public authorities and users to</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

<sup>210</sup> Impact of EU-funded Research and Innovation on ICT for Active and Healthy Ageing [http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc\\_id=50441](http://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=50441)

<sup>211</sup> SWD Progress of the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing 2018. [https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc\\_id=54837](https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=54837).

<sup>212</sup> Widespread Deployment of Telemedicine Services in Europe, eHealth Stakeholder Group on implementing the Digital Agenda for Europe, 2014.

<sup>213</sup> Report on EU state of play on telemedicine services and uptake recommendations [https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ehealth/docs/ev\\_20171128\\_co09\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/ehealth/docs/ev_20171128_co09_en.pdf).

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			<p>improve quality of life and inclusivity and access to health and social care services. Under Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 1: Health, Demographic change and wellbeing, the Commission has supported a large number of projects on ageing with the help of digital technologies.</p> <p>The recently adopted Long Term Vision for the EU's Rural Areas<sup>214</sup> identifies demography as one of the most impactful drivers for the future of rural areas and puts forward initiatives contributing to their revitalisation.</p>			
20)	58. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to involve organisations representing and safeguarding the interests of older people when making decisions which affect them;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
21)	59. Stresses that teleworking can offer numerous opportunities to remote areas, with it being one of the best ways to utilise digital technologies in order to maintain the population of rural and remote areas and at the same time benefit local communities and their economies; Calls on the Commission to put forward an EU teleworking agenda with a view to developing a legislative framework laying down clear minimum standards and conditions for remote work across the EU;		<p>As indicated in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan and in line with the recommendations laid down in the European Parliament's Resolution of 21 January 2021, '[t]he Commission invites social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect. The Commission will assess existing practices and rules and will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices'.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission will continue to explore the context and implications of telework and its challenges and opportunities, and will facilitate debate and the exchange of experience with social partners, Member States and other relevant stakeholders, to inform its reflections on a potential EU initiative in this area.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>214</sup> COM(2021) 345 final.

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		Based on the evidence collected, the Commission may decide to proceed with a first-stage consultation of social partners under Article 154 TFEU, in view of a possible initiative addressing the requests of the resolution.			
22)	60. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to mainstream the rights of older persons with disabilities into all disability- and ageing-related policies and programmes, ensuring full compliance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;	<p>The Commission adopted the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 on 3 March 2021. The Strategy is aligned with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and supports its implementation by the EU and by the Member States, in line with respective competencies. The Strategy promotes an intersectional perspective and acknowledges the need to pay particular attention to older persons with disabilities, for instance in the provision of social and health services, and in ensuring safety and protection.</p> <p>The Strategy reaffirms that persons with disabilities, old and young, have an equal right to live independently and be included in the community, with choices equal</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030</a></p>	



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		<p>to others about their place of residence and with whom and how they live.</p> <p>To further support independent living and inclusion in the community, the Commission will by 2023 issue guidance recommending to the Member States improvements in this area, in the community, in order to enable persons with disabilities to live in accessible, supported housing in the community, or to continue living at home (including personal assistance schemes). Moreover, the Commission will present by 2024 a European Quality Framework for Social Services of Excellence for persons with disabilities, to improve service delivery for persons with disabilities and to enhance the attractiveness of jobs in this area including through upskilling and reskilling of service providers. In addition, the Commission calls on the Member States to promote and secure financing for accessible and disability-inclusive social housing, including for older persons with disabilities.</p>		<p>Planned actions:</p> <p>The Commission will by 2023 issue guidance recommending to the Member States improvements regarding independent living and inclusion in the community.</p> <p>The Commission will present by 2024 a European Quality Framework for Social Services of Excellence for persons with disabilities.</p>	
23)	63. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote best practices for an efficient ageing policy;	<p>Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, nevertheless Commission states in the reply to point 39 that When it comes to pensions and old age income, the 2021 Pension Adequacy Report, prepared jointly by the Commission and the Social Protection Committee identifies the most pressing challenges as regards pensions as well as opportunities to address them in each Member State. Furthermore, the Commission aims to map best practices in providing pension rights for care-related career breaks in occupational pension schemes and promote the exchange of practices among Member States, social partners and pension stakeholders.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Pension Adequacy Report 2021</a>).</p>	
24)	67. Asks the Commission and the Member States to create effective programmes for combating violence	<p>The Citizen, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) will build on the success of its predecessors</p>			

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	<p>against women that incorporate the age dimension in order to prevent the physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse that can be inflicted on older people, most of whom are women; Proposes that statistical surveys be carried out on the increase in violence against older people with the aim of shedding light on this serious problem – which older people are normally incapable of reporting, since they may accept the ill-treatment they suffer as part and parcel of being old and dependent – and with a view to combating abuse against older people more effectively and with greater commitment on the part of society as a whole;</p>	<p>Rights, Equality, and Citizenship (REC) and Europe for Citizens programmes. Under the REC programme, more than EUR 105 million were granted to projects combatting violence against women and children (Daphne).</p> <p>The new CERV programme, including a substantial budget top-up, represents an unprecedented opportunity to strengthen support to civil society organizations in the European Union and to reach out to new organisations. The programme is a unique instrument accompanying the implementation of policies and priorities in the areas of Union values, equality and non-discrimination, anti-racism, democracy and rule of law, citizens’ engagement.</p> <p>The Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 sets out key actions and objectives to strive towards a Union of equality, including tackling gender-based violence. Funding civil society organisation working on the ground to tackle gender-based violence is a crucial element of these actions. The CERV programme will fund actions on areas such as prevention of gender-based violence, engagement of men and boys, as well as awareness raising and training of relevant professionals. Funding priorities integrate an intersectional approach, which also includes the age dimension in the context of prevention of violence against older women.</p> <p>The current call for proposals to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children closed on 15 June with an indicative budget of EUR 17.7 million. Funding priorities include early detection and prevention of gender-based violence and protection of victims, as well as preventing gender-based violence by engaging men and boys.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">new CERV programme</a>, <a href="#">Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025</a>, <a href="#">Daphne</a>).</p>	

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25)	71. Underlines the importance of adequate, reliable and comparable data as a basis of policies and measures for tackling demographic challenges; Calls on the Commission to revise the EU statistical framework by increasing the upper age limit for the collection of data, ensuring the inclusion of persons living in institutions and providing disaggregated data by gender and age, with full respect for privacy and fundamental rights standards;  Calls on the Commission and the Member States to collect more data and to step up their support for the development of research into healthy ageing and old-age related diseases and the living conditions of older people;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
26)	72. Welcomes the European Pillar of Social Rights action plan and calls for the swift and effective implementation of the principles outlined in the pillar; Calls on the Commission, with a view to improving and strengthening the representation of older people in the EU law-making process and mirroring the existing EU Youth Parliament, to consider EU Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme funding for such an initiative;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
27)	73. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to focus their actions on increasing the healthy life years of older people; Underlines, in this respect, the importance of programmes for lifelong health promotion and education, disease prevention and regular examination and to undertake new initiatives such as better disease prevention policies and more effective healthcare programmes to stimulate the process of healthy ageing;  Calls on the Commission and the Member States to actively engage in the WHO Decade of Healthy	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Ageing by drawing up healthy ageing plans in the EU that cover access to health and care services, as well as strategies for health promotion and prevention; Calls on the Commission to set up an ambitious research agenda on physical and mental health as part of the Horizon Europe programme; [...]				
28)	74. [...] Urges the Member States and the Commission to promote programmes, projects and actions that further the social, cultural and political participation of older people;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, the Commission states in the reply to point 60 that the Commission calls on the Member States to promote and secure financing for accessible and disability-inclusive social housing, including for older persons with disabilities.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise to 'call on the Member States to promote and secure financing for accessible and disability-inclusive social housing, including for older persons with disabilities.'	
29)	75. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote and support an inclusive labour market and societies that allow for equal participation and draw on the skills and talents of all [...] ; Calls on the Commission to emphasise psychosocial and physical, age-related risks for both women and men in the new strategic framework for health and safety in the workplace; underlines that occupational health and safety is crucial;	Consolidated reply to point 44, 75, 76. The Commission promotes equality between men and women, including on the labour market. In particular, the Directive on work-life balance (EU/2019/1158) introduced specific measures to ensure a better balance between work and care responsibilities and should be fully implemented in all the Member States by summer 2022. The EU also supports gender equality by equal treatment legislation and by promoting gender-equal policies as presented in the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM/2020/152 final). The EU also supports pensions reforms in the Member States with studies, common scenarios, peer reviews and in the European Semester policy review. Common reform trends include for example raising statutory and effective retirement ages, encouraging longer working lives for all, and allowing for combined pension and part-time work. EU funds are available to support these policy objectives; in particular, the ESF+ supports		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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		training, mobility and work experiences for older persons.			
30)	76. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate access to work, for those who wish to, for people aged 60 and over, in particular women, as this would increase their lifetime incomes, and to introduce part-time, low-risk professional activities for older people when they are still healthy and able to take on responsibilities; [...]	<p>Consolidated reply to point 44, 75, 76.</p> <p>The Commission promotes equality between men and women, including on the labour market. In particular, the Directive on work-life balance (EU/2019/1158) introduced specific measures to ensure a better balance between work and care responsibilities and should be fully implemented in all the Member States by summer 2022. The EU also supports gender equality by equal treatment legislation and by promoting gender-equal policies as presented in the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM/2020/152 final).</p> <p>The EU also supports pensions reforms in the Member States with studies, common scenarios, peer reviews and in the European Semester policy review. Common reform trends include for example raising statutory and effective retirement ages, encouraging longer working lives for all, and allowing for combined pension and part-time work. EU funds are available to support these policy objectives; in particular, the ESF+ supports training, mobility and work experiences for older persons.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
31)	77. Calls on the Commission to adopt an EU strategy on carers; [...]	The European Pillar of Social Rights includes, among others, principles concerning long-term care and health care. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan presented by the Commission on 4 March 2021 will contribute to turning the principles of the Social Pillar into reality, as a joint effort of the EU institutions, national, regional and local authorities, social partners and civil society. The Action Plan announces a Commission initiative on Long-Term Care in 2022 that would set a framework for policy reforms to guide the development of sustainable long-term care that ensures		The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> includes a Communication on a European care strategy, accompanied by a proposal for a Council Recommendation on long-term care for Q3 of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>better access to quality services for those in need. The 2021 Long-term care report<sup>215</sup> and the input received through the public consultations for the Pillar Action Plan and the Green paper on ageing provide essential feedback. In parallel, the Commission will revise the Barcelona targets to increase participation in early childhood education and care, also with a view to strengthening female labour market participation by providing high-quality care for children. The President of the European Commission announced in the 2021 State of the European Union address<sup>216</sup> the new European Care Strategy that will encompass these initiatives and support men and women in finding the best care and the best life balance for them.</p> <p>In addition, the Council Recommendation establishing the European Child Guarantee<sup>217</sup> aims to ensure that children at risk of poverty or social exclusion enjoy equal opportunities and have free access to key services such as early childhood education and care, healthcare, a healthy meal during school-days and education, and also effective access to nutrition and housing.</p> <p>Furthermore, the European Commission recently published the report 'Early Childhood Education and Care: How to recruit, train and motivate well-qualified staff', which explores ways to address staff shortages in this sector and improve career opportunities. It complements the EU Quality Framework for early childhood education and care.</p>		<p>Announced: revision of the Barcelona targets</p> <p><a href="#">Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030</a></p> <p>Planned action: The Commission will by 2023 issue guidance recommending to the Member States improvements regarding independent living and inclusion in the community.</p>	

<sup>215</sup> [Publications catalogue - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#).

<sup>216</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/soteu\\_2021\\_address\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/soteu_2021_address_en.pdf).

<sup>217</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/06/14/access-to-key-services-for-children-in-need-council-agrees-european-child-guarantee/>.

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		Finally, under the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, the Commission will take dedicated action to further promote independent living and inclusion in the community (see reply to paragraph 60 below).			
32)	78. Calls on the Member States to devote greater attention to older people, who are particularly vulnerable to viral infections, including COVID-19; calls on the Commission and the Member States to combat the isolation, neglect and social exclusion experienced by older people during the COVID-19 pandemic by promoting awareness-raising campaigns, conducting research, facilitating exchanges of views, and combining EU structural and investment funds; [...] Calls on the Commission to devise and adopt an EU charter for the rights of older people on the basis of Article 25 of the Charter;	The Commission is committed to ensuring the respect of Article 25 of the Charter, within the remit of its competences. At the same time, the Commission would like to point out that Article 6(1) of the Treaty of the European Union states that, “[t]he provisions of the Charter shall not extend in any way the competences of the Union as defined in the Treaties.” In this context, the Charter cannot serve as a legal basis for further EU rules (primary or secondary law) and the Commission has no competence to lay down general fundamental rights obligations.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
33)	84. Recognises the potential of older people, including farmers, to become the driving force of a vibrant silver economy in rural areas based on social innovation, inclusive rural communities and a healthier living environment; calls on the Commission to carefully study this potential when building its long-term vision for rural areas and active ageing;	Ageing of the rural population is of concern. The common agricultural policy addresses generational renewal of farmers in particular. Similarly, the Long Term Vision for Rural Areas identifies demography as one of the most impactful drivers for the future of rural areas and puts forward initiatives contributing to their revitalisation. It looks at rural communities as a whole, without a particular emphasis on older generations, which is specifically addressed in the Commission’s Green Paper on ageing.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Green Paper on ageing</a> , <a href="#">Long Term Vision for Rural Areas</a> ).	

4.1.13.10. EMPL Resolution 10: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on fair working conditions, rights and social protection for platform workers - New forms of employment linked to digital development

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Fair working conditions, rights and social protection for platform workers - New forms of employment linked to digital development</b>	16/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0385/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2186(INI)</a> EMPL	N.A. <sup>218</sup>					
1)	5. Notes that cases of misclassification are most prevalent in digital labour platforms that strongly organise, directly or by means of an algorithm, the conditions and remuneration of platform work; Calls on the Commission, with the aim of facilitating the correct classification of platform workers, to introduce into its forthcoming proposal a rebuttable presumption of an employment relationship for platform workers, in accordance with national definitions as set out in Member States' respective legislation or collective agreements, combined with the reversal of the burden of proof and possibly additional measures; Stresses, therefore, that whenever platform workers dispute the classification of their employment status in legal proceedings before a court or administrative body according to national legislation and practices, it is for the party who is claimed to be the employer to prove that there is no employment relationship; Stresses that the rebuttable presumption of an employment relationship must not lead to an automatic classification of all platform workers as workers; Considers that the classification of workers should be						

<sup>218</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.



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	<p>based on the facts relating to the actual performance of work and criteria, in accordance with national legislation, and not on the parties' description of the relationship; Stresses that such a rebuttable presumption ensures that workers who are genuinely self-employed are able to remain so and can continue to access work through platforms; Further calls on the Commission to clarify that establishing a new EU so-called third status between worker and self-employed person cannot be considered, as it would not help to solve the current problems and risks further blurring already confused concepts, and to ensure that platform workers are either classified as workers or as self-employed persons, in accordance with national law;</p>				
2)	<p>8. Welcomes the Commission's intention to present a proposal for a legislative initiative to improve the working conditions of platform workers by the end of 2021, as announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan and preceded by a two-stage consultation of the social partners; Calls on the Commission, if the social partners do not express the wish to initiate the process provided for in Article 155 of the TFEU, and on the basis of the conclusions of public consultations, to put forward a proposal for a directive on platform workers in order to guarantee rights for all platform workers, and to address the specificities of platform work to ensure fair and transparent working conditions, guarantee a healthy and safe working environment, give access to adequate and transparent social protection, as well as their right to organise, to establish, freely join and be represented by, inter alia, trade unions and negotiate collective agreements, access to training and skills, as well as ensuring data protection in line</p>				

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	with the GDPR and transparent, ethical and non-discriminatory algorithmic management, while also ensuring a level playing field in all Member States and creating a predictable and stable business environment that fosters investment and innovation;				
3)	9. Calls on the Commission to recognise the status of digital labour platforms either as employer, (temporary) employment agency or intermediary, linked to their sector of activity, in order to ensure all obligations a particular status entails, for, inter alia, social security contributions, responsibility for health and safety, liability for income tax payments, due diligence and corporate social responsibility are met and a level playing field with other companies active in the sector can be preserved;				
4)	12. Calls on the Commission, when exploring ways to improve working conditions to: – Ensure that collective bargaining frameworks function properly and efficiently; And – better implement the prohibition of exclusivity clauses, and ensure all platform workers are permitted to work for different platforms (multi-apping) and not be subject to adverse treatment for doing so, in line with the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions; – Ensure the portability of certifications of competencies and foster the interoperability of ratings across platforms; – Improve rights in case of restriction, suspension or termination by the platform by ensuring all platform workers have the right to a prior reasoned statement, and, if this is disputed, a right of reply and to effective and impartial dispute resolution				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>providing the possibility to re-establish compliance or rebut the statement, also including group claims;</p> <p>– Address the current lack of transparency while observing trade secrets in accordance with Directive 2016/943<sup>219</sup>, in particular Recitals 13 and 18, and Articles 3 and 5 thereof, by ensuring the provision of essential information regarding working conditions and rules of cooperation, the method of calculating the price or fee, the assignment of tasks and transparency in the event of a change in the terms, conditions and procedures for temporary or permanent deactivation, if any, which should be preceded by consultation; believes that the aforementioned communication should be made in a clear, comprehensive and easily accessible manner, provided both to workers and their representatives in compliance with existing EU and national legislation on workers’ rights;</p> <p>– Where AI is used, ensure platforms are transparent about the way AI is used and the algorithmic parameters which influence working conditions, in particular with regard to task distribution, ratings and interactions, and the provision of intelligible and up-to-date information concerning the functioning of the algorithm in view of the way tasks are assigned, ratings are granted, the deactivation procedure and pricing; take account of the fact that algorithms must always have human oversight and that their decisions must be accountable, contestable and, where relevant, reversible;</p>				

<sup>219</sup> Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (OJ L 157, 15.6.2016, p. 1).

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	– Examine the possibility of creating in-platform, optional and easily accessible features allowing workers to privately and securely identify each other and communicate between themselves should they be interested in doing so;				
5)	13. Calls on the Commission to examine the extent to which existing Union rules are applicable to the digital labour platform market and ensure adequate implementation and enforcement; Calls on the Member States, in collaboration with social partners and other relevant stakeholders, to assess, in a proactive way and based on the logic of anticipation, the need to modernise existing legislation, including social security systems, so as to stay abreast of technological developments while ensuring workers' protection; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to coordinate social security systems with a view to ensuring the exportability of benefits and aggregation of periods in accordance with Union and national legislation;				
6)	16. Strongly believes that formal and effective coverage, adequacy and transparency of social protection systems should apply to all workers including the self-employed; calls on the Member States to fully and immediately implement Council Recommendation of 8 November 2019 on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed, and to take measures in order to ensure the social protection of platform workers; Calls on the Commission to scrutinise Member States' progress in this regard in the framework of the European Semester's country-specific recommendations;				
7)	18. [...] ; Calls on the Commission to address such impediments in its proposal; stresses the need for				

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	platform workers and platforms to be properly organised and represented in order to facilitate social dialogue and collective bargaining;				
8)	20. [...] And urges the Commission to clarify that collective agreements fall outside the scope of competition law in order to ensure they can unionise and negotiate collectively, and to guarantee a better balance in bargaining power and a fairer internal market;				
9)	21. [...] Calls on the Commission to address platform workers' education and training in the forthcoming proposals on a European approach for micro-credentials and individual learning accounts; [...]				
10)	22. Underlines that digital competences are of the utmost importance; believes that investment in vocational education and lifelong learning is necessary in order to ensure that workers are equipped with the right skills for the digital age; Calls on the Member States to adapt their education and training systems to the digital labour market, with a view to promoting digital literacy and skills, as well as fostering entrepreneurship; highlights that the labour platform economy has so far developed mainly in urban areas; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take action to combat the digital divide and ensure access to digital services for everyone;				
11)	25. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure appropriate protection of platform workers' rights and well-being, such as non-discrimination, privacy, autonomy and human dignity in the use of AI and algorithmic management, including prediction and flagging tools to predict behaviour,				

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	real-time monitoring of progress, performance- and time-tracking software, automated behavioural nudges and undue surveillance practices; Stresses that workers should always be informed and consulted prior to the use of such devices and practices; believes that the training of algorithm developers in ethical, transparency and anti-discriminatory issues should be encouraged;				
12)	26. Is concerned about the weak respect of intellectual property rights for the creative works of self-employed platform workers, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle this problem and ensure the proper enforcement of applicable legislation;				
13)	28. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that waiting time and being available on the platform is considered as working time for platform workers in an employment relationship;				
14)	29. Recalls that all online platforms must ensure full compliance with EU legislation, including non-discrimination and data protection law; Stresses that platform workers, and with their agreement, their representatives, should have full access to all data concerning their own activities, understand how their personal information is processed, be informed on any classification or evaluation of the worker by the platform which may impact their terms of employment or working conditions and have the right to export their ratings; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that platform workers have the effective right to data portability, as enshrined in Articles 20 and 88 of the GDPR; [...]				

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	32. Calls on the Commission to ensure that platform workers and those in any similar form of employment, made possible by technological innovation, are included in the proposals for establishment of a European social security number (ESSN) and that fair mobility rules are applied to platform work in a non-discriminatory manner;					
16)	33. Recognises that the labour platform economy can be used for social purposes; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote social economy models in the labour platform economy and to exchange best practices in this regard, given that social enterprises have proven to be resilient during the COVID-19 crisis;					
17)	34. Recalls that a considerable number of platforms are working on implementing internal regulations and programmes in order to create a more secure environment for their workers and considers that such practices should be encouraged by EU and national actions in the field; Calls on the Commission to consider establishing a European quality label following a thorough impact assessment, which would be granted to platforms implementing good practices for platform workers in order for users, workers and consumers to make informed decisions, and which would highlight platforms with quality working conditions based on collective agreements and a high degree of transparency;					
18)	35. Notes that data pertaining to the quantity of platform workers, as well as their distribution by sector, is still fragmented; Calls on the Commission, with the collaboration of the Member States, to collect robust and comparable data on platform workers in order to get a more accurate idea of the					

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	scale of digital labour platform activity and deepen the knowledge of the working and employment conditions of platform workers, including social security coverage and income range;				
19)	37. Calls on the Member States to encourage innovative forms of platform work in compliance with Union and national legislation, and calls on the Commission to reflect quality working conditions in its upcoming legal framework and maintain flexibility while ensuring workers' rights;				
20)	39. At the same time, invites the Commission and the Member States to consider innovative, effective and socially beneficial cross-border solutions, ensuring social coverage and protection;				



## 4.1.13.11. EMPL Resolution 11: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on employment and social policies of the euro area 2021

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Employment and social policies of the euro area 2021</b>	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0426/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2062(INI)</a> EMPL	N.A. <sup>220</sup>					
1)	1. [...] Calls on the Commission to ensure that the European Semester is aligned with these goals and strategies, thereby making the European Semester a truly comprehensive tool;						
2)	4. Welcomes EU leaders' commitment to the implementation of the EPSR and to the three new EU headline targets to be achieved by 2030; Calls on the Commission to ensure the timely and rigorous implementation of the EPSR Action Plan, through concrete steps and achievements, and to make sure that each proposal delivers and reaches its goal; [...]						
3)	5. Calls on the Commission to draw lessons from this crisis and work towards the implementation of an improved sustainable governance architecture in the EU based on solidarity, social justice and integration, fair distribution of wealth, gender equality, high-quality public services, including a public, universal and high-quality education system, quality employment and sustainable growth; Calls on the Commission, prior to taking the decision to deactivate the general escape clause, to consider not only an overall assessment of the state of the economy based on quantitative criteria, but also one that properly reflects underlying inequalities, as well						

<sup>220</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

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	as the employment, social and health situations of the Member States affected; believes that the review of the EU economic governance framework should preferably take place prior to the deactivation of the general escape clause;				
4)	7. Notes that the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the well-being of everyone in the EU, and vulnerable population groups in particular; Recalls that the President of the Commission has committed to placing sustainability, social inclusion and citizens' well-being at the heart of the EU economic strategy <sup>221</sup> ; Believes that this is essential to ensure that Europe remains home to the world's most advanced welfare systems, becomes the first climate-neutral continent and is a vibrant hub of innovation and competitive entrepreneurship; Recalls that social, economic and territorial inequalities among and within Member States have deepened in the last decade; Calls on the Commission to integrate social and environmental imbalances into its analysis in the framework of the Semester;				
5)	9. Acknowledges that access to essential services, such as water and energy, are critical to ensuring social inclusion and basic sanitary standards; calls for support measures to ensure inclusive and affordable access to essential services in the framework of the implementation of the EPSR Action Plan; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to come up with specific proposals to adequately address the problem of energy poverty in the context of our				

<sup>221</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\\_19\\_6770?utm\\_campaign=58ca6a2173a6a3222e01b7f2&utm\\_content=5df9bbf40f09e4000147a897&utm\\_medium=smarpshare&utm\\_source=generic](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_19_6770?utm_campaign=58ca6a2173a6a3222e01b7f2&utm_content=5df9bbf40f09e4000147a897&utm_medium=smarpshare&utm_source=generic)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Green Deal objectives and to assess the energy markets in order to avoid the negative effects of rising energy prices on SME competitiveness and on households;				
6)	10. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take real measures to combat tax avoidance and tax fraud as an important means of reducing economic inequalities and improving the collection of tax revenue in the Member States;				
7)	11. [...] Calls on the Commission to integrate sustainability and well-being into the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy and the country-specific recommendations (CSRs), and to give prominence to the social impact of EU policy measures in its impact assessment; [...]				
8)	18. Stresses that a policy orientation and governance approach which aim to put people and their well-being at the centre of policy and decision-making are vital to the future of the European Union; Demands that the Commission present a comprehensive proposal to this end, detailing a series of specific social, ecological, and economic objectives which should reflect the EU's relevant commitments, both international and internal, including those stemming from Parliament's resolution of 17 December 2020 on a strong social Europe for Just Transitions <sup>222</sup> , the UN SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the European Climate Law's objective of reaching greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050 and related intermediate targets, the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, the EPSR, and the commitment				

<sup>222</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2020)0371.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	to eliminating poverty in Europe by 2050 by means of an EU anti-poverty law;				
9)	22. Urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that trade unions have access to the workplace and the workers themselves, including where work is carried out digitally; Stresses the need to guarantee that all workers, including those in the digital economy, have the right to collective bargaining and to take collective action;				
10)	26. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maximise their efforts to invest in affordable, accessible, inclusive and high-quality VET, to reinforce upskilling and reskilling measures, including digital and transferable skills, and to promote lifelong learning to prepare workers for the needs of the labour market in the light of the green and digital transformations; underlines that the mutual recognition of qualifications is key to overcoming skills shortages and skills mismatches;				
11)	27. Welcomes the Commission's proposal on strengthening 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; Welcomes the fact that this proposal introduces binding pay transparency measures; urges the swift adoption of these measures in order to prevent further gender-based inequalities; Calls on the Member States and the Commission to support entrepreneurship among women and to facilitate their access to financing [...]				
12)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to use a specific system to monitor the creation of quality jobs in all sectors including those created				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	from public investment, which should also include a dedicated section on green and digital jobs and take account of the gender and non-discrimination perspective, and to agree on a system of quality and green job creation conditionalities for companies seeking to access EU public funds; [...]				
13)	32. [...] Calls on the Commission to present an EU regulatory framework aimed at strengthening and ensuring decent working conditions, rights and access to social protection for platform workers and non-standard workers;				
14)	33. Calls on the Commission to update its framework for the establishment and development of cooperatives and social economy enterprises, which by their very nature place a greater emphasis on fair working conditions and the empowerment of workers;				
15)	35. Is concerned about the serious social impact of the COVID-19 crisis and its consequences for employment, especially for young people; Calls on the Member States and the Commission to make sure that every young European has access to education, training and the labour market; Calls on the Member States and the Commission to prioritise the fight against youth unemployment, not least in the context of the NextGenerationEU recovery instrument, to make full use of financial instruments such as the Youth Guarantee and European programmes such as Erasmus+, and to take appropriate measures to tackle youth unemployment and improve the employability of young people;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	36. Underlines the importance of intra-EU labour mobility and stresses that the free movement of workers contributes to economic growth and cohesion in the Union and creates job opportunities; underlines, moreover, that labour mobility must go hand in hand with fair and common rules based on the principle of equal treatment; Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to monitor the implementation and enforcement of the rules on the free movement of workers; Calls on the Commission to analyse brain drains in certain regions and sectors and to support mobile workers by ensuring fair mobility and strengthening the portability of rights and entitlements; Calls on the Member States to fully commit to the digitalisation of public services in order to facilitate fair labour mobility, particularly with regard to the coordination of social security systems; Asks the Commission, therefore, to put forward an ambitious proposal for a digital EU Social Security Pass;				
17)	39. [...] Demands that the Commission be more ambitious in the social dimension and ensure coherence between the CSRs and the general and specific objectives of the RRF Regulation;				
18)	41. Stresses that one of the objectives of the RRF Regulation is to foster the creation of high-quality employment; Stresses that labour reforms included in the NRRPs have to contribute to improving quality employment; calls on the Commission to analyse labour reforms in the NRRPs on this specific issue; Recalls that Article 152 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides that the Union recognises and promotes the role of the social partners at its level and must respect their				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	autonomy; Warns that the Commission should in no way interfere with national social dialogue processes undertaken in the framework of NRRP reforms;				
19)	42. Calls on the Commission to include the social indicators from the European Semester social scoreboard, in particular those related to decent work, social justice and equal opportunities, robust social welfare systems and fair mobility, in the common indicators to be used in the RRF for reporting on progress and monitoring and evaluating the NRRPs, as well as in the methodology for social tracking, including for the Child Guarantee and Youth Guarantee; [...]				
20)	45. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in the light of the Long-Term Care Report 2021, to implement reforms that 'address the common objectives of ensuring good-quality long-term care, accessible and affordable to all, delivered in a financially sustainable way'; [...]				
21)	46. Highlights that greater investment in health and social care including workers' wages, working conditions and training is essential to improve recruitment and job retention, and to ensure adequate staffing levels and needs-oriented services; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that a significant amount of investment in the NRRPs is dedicated to improving healthcare, including working conditions and staffing levels, to training needs and increasing key services, to consolidating the provision of basic care, and to supporting long-term care and other public social services; insists that the weaknesses identified in the stress tests of the health and social sectors be addressed through the NRRPs, the next EU				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	programme for health (EU4Health) and the CSRs on these sectors				
22)	47. Stresses that the investment gap for affordable housing amounts to EUR 57 billion per year; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that there is enough adequate and affordable social housing to cover the housing needs of the population and to reduce the housing cost overburden rate; Calls on the Commission to include this objective in the CSRs [...]; Urges the Commission to propose a comprehensive antipoverty strategy;				
23)	48. Recalls that the RRF Regulation provides that the mainstreaming of equal opportunities for all during the preparation and implementation of the NRRPs should be safeguarded, which is duly explained by rising inequalities in several EU Member States; Calls on the Commission to place particular emphasis on monitoring the implementation of the NRRPs to this end, with the aid of the relevant civil society organisations and equality bodies in the Member States;				



## 4.1.13.12. EMPL Resolution 12: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on democracy at work: European framework for employees' participation rights and the revision of the European Works Council Directive

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Democracy at work: European framework for employees' participation rights and the revision of the European Works Council Directive</b>	16/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0508/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2005(INI)</a> EMPL	N.A. <sup>223</sup>			
1)	5. Calls on the Commission to respect the agreements between European social partners at both cross-industry and sectoral level, as laid down in the Treaties; Highlights that respect for European social partner agreements includes their implementation, at the joint request of the signatory parties, in matters covered by Article 153 TFEU, by means of a Council decision following a proposal from the Commission;				
2)	8 [...] Calls on the Commission, in the context of its forthcoming evaluation of Directive (EU) 2019/2121, to take account of the existence of good practices and the results of studies and assessments of the positive socioeconomic effects and consequences of employee representation in corporate bodies, while also amending existing directives affecting this issue, which can help improve corporate governance; Calls on the Commission to develop initiatives to raise awareness and improve knowledge of national and EU rules governing employee representation in corporate bodies in the various Member States and to foster exchanges of best practices,				

<sup>223</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	assessing the different forms of worker participation and the socioeconomic effects thereof;				
3)	9. [...] Calls on the Commission and on the Member States to take urgent and decisive actions to ensure that European companies respect workers' information, consultation and participation rights and that, accordingly, they comply with existing EU and national legal obligations;				
4)	10. Calls on the Commission to make the necessary improvements to the frameworks regulating SEs and European Cooperative Societies and, on the basis of a timely evaluation by the Commission, to the Company Law Package, and to amend them to introduce minimum EU rules governing employee participation and representation on supervisory boards, including on gender equality;				
5)	11. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish the necessary conditions and requirements to ensure that at least 80% of corporations in the EU are covered by sustainable corporate governance agreements by 2030 <sup>224</sup> , while also recognising the particular administrative burden associated therewith for SMEs; Calls, to this end, for the establishment of strategies agreed with workers to positively influence environmental, social and economic development through governance practices and market presence, to strengthen the role of directors in pursuing the long-term interests of their company, to improve directors' accountability towards				

<sup>224</sup> Commission staff working document of 4 March 2021 accompanying its European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan (SWD(2021)0046).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	integrating sustainability into corporate decision-making, and to promote corporate governance practices that contribute to company sustainability, including corporate reporting, board remuneration, board composition and stakeholder involvement <sup>225</sup> ;				
6)	12. Calls on the Commission to deliver on its commitment to put forward without further delay a directive on binding environmental and human rights due diligence and responsible business conduct, including workers' rights such as the right to organise and collectively bargain, health and safety, and working conditions; [...]				
7)	14. Believes that workers' rights to organise, to collective union representation, to freedom of assembly and association, and to collectively call for reforms within their workplaces are fundamental aspects of the European project and core principles of the social model, which are affirmed and legally upheld by the EU institutions; Is concerned about the fact that some workers taking part in new forms of work do not enjoy effective representation and participation rights in the workplace; Deplores the fact that this is the case, in particular, for sectors where the majority of workers are women <sup>226</sup> ; Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the right of workers to freedom of association and participation in the workplace, in all forms of employment; Calls on the Commission to				

<sup>225</sup> Commission staff working document of 4 March 2021 accompanying its European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan (SWD(2021)0046).

<sup>226</sup> [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/ReqData/etudes/STUD/2020/662491/IPOL\\_STU\(2020\)662491\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/ReqData/etudes/STUD/2020/662491/IPOL_STU(2020)662491_EN.pdf)

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	complement the activities of the Member States to protect workers in exercising their right to freedom of association and in participating in the workplace;					
8)	15. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, together with social partners, to commit to reaching collective bargaining coverage of 90% by 2030 in those national systems that combine statutory and social partner regulation of employment and working conditions;					
9)	16. Underlines that reforms in the Member States should not negatively affect collective bargaining, which needs to be promoted at sectoral level, including by supporting the capacity-building of social partners; Urges the Commission and the Member States to fully involve social partners in EU policy-making; Stresses that labour reforms at national level must contribute to the implementation of the EPSR, including Principle 8 on social dialogue and the involvement of workers, collective bargaining and respect for the autonomy of social partners and the rights to collective action and to be informed and consulted in good time on the transfer, restructuring and merging of undertakings, and on collective redundancies; Calls on the Commission to analyse labour reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans on these specific aspects;					
10)	25. Calls on the Commission to follow up on the priorities included in the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 and, in particular, to ensure that the proposal for a directive on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors of					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	companies listed on stock exchanges and related measures is released in the Council;				
11)	26. Calls on the Commission, following its anticipated impact assessment and in consultation with social partners, to introduce a new framework directive on workers' information, consultation and participation for European companies, and for companies that use EU company mobility instruments, in order to establish minimum standards on issues such as anticipating change, including with regard to measures concerning climate change, digital transformation and restructuring, in particular at company level;				
12)	29. Highlights the need to raise awareness of EWCs among employee and management representatives; Stresses that EWCs are unique transnational bodies <sup>227</sup> set up for the purpose of informing and consulting employees and building and promoting corporate identity, and that they are affected by the level or intensity of industrial relations and policy frameworks; Regrets the fact that the financial, material and legal resources needed to enable EWCs to perform their duties in an appropriate manner are not always provided by central management; Calls on the Commission to explore the actions needed to improve workers' participation and better enforcement of the European Works Council Directive, and, if needed, to propose a revision of the directive with a view to strengthening the right of employee				

<sup>227</sup> <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/industrial-relations-dictionary/european-works-councils>: 'European works councils (EWCs) are standing bodies that facilitate the information and consultation of employees in European companies and European groups of companies, as required by the 1994 European Works Council Directive'.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	representatives to information and consultation, particularly during restructuring processes;				
13)	30. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote the strengthening of information and consultation rights to ensure that the EWC's opinion is taken into account in company decisions and is delivered before consultation is completed at the respective level and before the governing bodies come to a decision; Calls on the Commission, moreover, to strengthen enforcement mechanisms, on Member States to ensure effective access to justice for special negotiation bodies, and on EWCs to introduce effective, dissuasive and proportionate penalties in order to secure compliance, put an end, after more than 20 years, to exemptions for old, so-called voluntary pre-directive agreements, to aim to clarify the concept of the 'transnational character of a matter' in the context of the European Works Council Directive, to prevent the abuse of confidentiality rules as a means to limit access to information and effective participation, to strengthen the subsidiary requirements and to ensure the efficient coordination of information, consultation and participation at local, national and EU levels;				

#### 4.1.14. ENVI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Environmental and Rural Development (ENVI)** was responsible for eight 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of nine Parliament's resolutions ('ENVI resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 19: Overview on ENVI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	9
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	8
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	5
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1

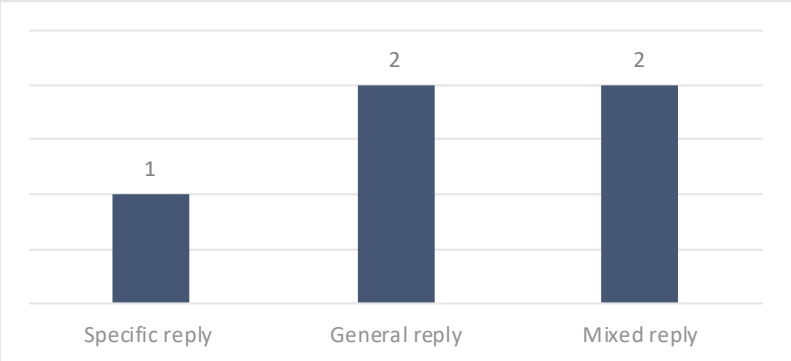
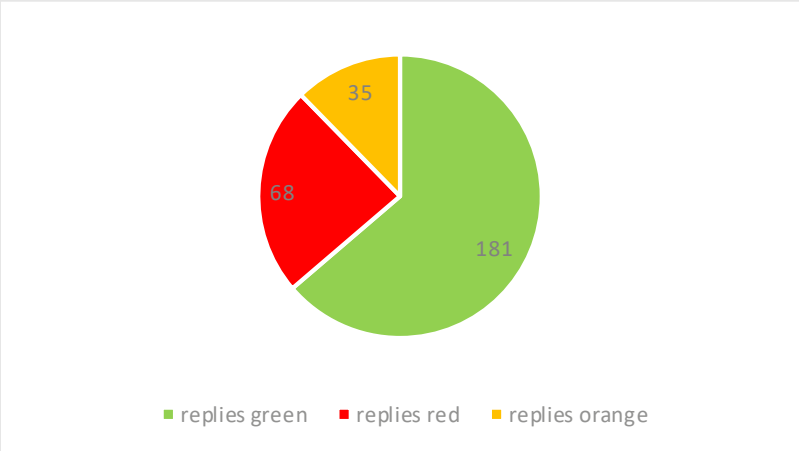
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

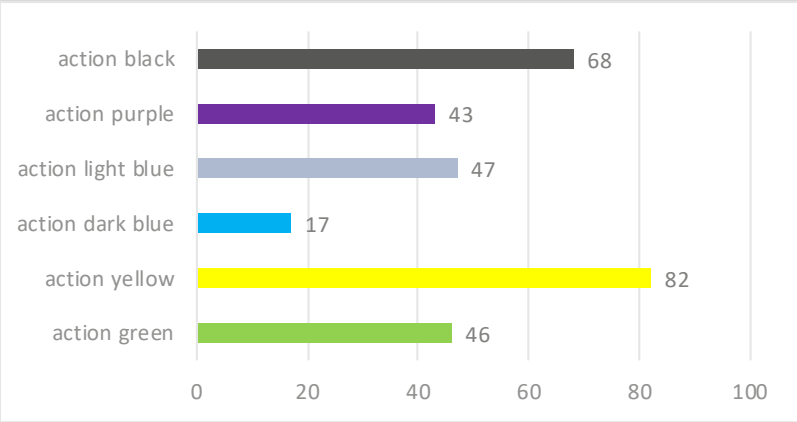
<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/5 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	2	Mixed reply	2	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (2) Mixed reply (2)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	2								
Mixed reply	2								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	422								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>181</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Code	Count	replies green	181	replies red	68	replies orange	35	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (181) No specific reply provided - code red (68) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (35)</p>
Reply Code	Count								
replies green	181								
replies red	68								
replies orange	35								

<sup>6</sup> Only 5 received written replies taken into account.



Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="495 464 1290 887"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	68	action purple	43	action light blue	47	action dark blue	17	action yellow	82	action green	46	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <code>black</code> (68)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <code>purple</code> (43)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <code>light blue</code> (47)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <code>navy blue</code> (17)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <code>yellow</code> (82)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <code>green</code> (46)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	68														
action purple	43														
action light blue	47														
action dark blue	17														
action yellow	82														
action green	46														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>50</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>90</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry policy (1)</li> <li>- Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity (1) (6)</li> <li>- Medicine, diseases (2)</li> <li>- Health services, medical institutions (2)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raw materials (3)</li> <li>- Waste management, domestic waste, packaging, light industrial waste (3)</li> <li>- Sustainable development (3)</li> <li>- Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution (4) (5) (7)</li> <li>- Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer (4)</li> <li>- International and regional environment protection measures and agreements (4)</li> <li>- Agreements and relations in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO) (4)</li> <li>- Pharmaceutical products and industry (8)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent seven written replies to the Parliament’s eight ENVI resolutions. In five cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one ENVI resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted one specific, two general and two mixed replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 50 of Parliament's 422 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 90 of Parliament’s 422 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 128 genuine actions. In 64 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 43 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 68 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 128 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 46 cases. In the 82 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.14.1. ENVI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 16 September 2020 on the EU's role in protecting and restoring the world's forests

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The EU's role in protecting and restoring the world's forests</b>	16/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0212/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2156(INI)</a> <b>ENVI</b>	<a href="#">SP(2020)597</a>	Final reply (SP) received 11 February 2021	General reply			
1)	2. calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to ensure, in line with the European Green Deal and the 2030 Biodiversity Strategy, the highest standards of environmental protection and greater consistency between the task of protecting and restoring forests both within the EU and in its external action;	No specific reply to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
2)	8.Calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to address deforestation holistically through a coherent policy framework, while ensuring the conservation of ecosystems;	The Commission also recognizes the multi-functionality of forest and the need for an integrated approach. As part of the follow up to the Communication on 'Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forest', the Commission is developing an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation. It intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation of decent and sustainable jobs). These Forest Partnerships - to be financed by the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) - will also aim to address the linkages between agriculture and deforestation and support partner countries in complying with the envisaged legislation that the EU plans to put in place to prevent EU-driven deforestation. [...] To better understand and monitor the potential climate and biodiversity risks, the Commission is assessing the				The Commission is working on an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation.  The assessment of the EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability seems to be	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability and will publish this by the end of 2020 as part of its increased ambition to protect and restore forests ecosystems.</p> <p>This will inform the Commission’s policy-making, including the review and revision, where necessary, of the level of ambition of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Emissions Trading Scheme, and the Regulation on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) set for 2021.</p>		<p>an <a href="#">ongoing</a> long-term project for which the Commission’s Joint Research Centre is mandated.</p>	
3)	<p>9. calls on the Commission and Member States to recognise that the protection of native forests provides an outstanding climate mitigation benefit, deriving from the size and longevity of their ecosystem carbon stocks;</p>	<p>The Commission, in the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, has underlined the need to define, map, monitor and strictly protect all the EU’s remaining primary and old-growth forests, especially because of their importance for climate mitigation and biodiversity. The new EU Forest Strategy will build on the biodiversity strategy, in line with the EU’s wider biodiversity and climate neutrality ambitions as enshrined in the European Green Deal.</p>		<p><a href="#">New EU Forest Strategy for 2030</a> published on 16 July 2021.</p>	
4)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure effective implementation of existing priority areas, and to include binding targets for the protection and restoration of forest ecosystems, especially primary forests, as part of the EU’s future forest strategy, which should be fully consistent with the proposal outlined in the EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy for binding targets on restoration and protected areas;</p>	<p>The Commission is also conducting a fitness check of the EUTR and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulation, which should contribute to enhancing the implementation of these regulations, as requested by the Parliament, as well as to assess their strengths and weaknesses with view to inform the legislative proposal on deforestation.</p>		<p>Fitness check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation <a href="#">available</a>.</p> <p>Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.</p>	
5)	<p>12. calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure full transparency and public participation in forest and land use-related measures in order to prevent deforestation and forest degradation, promote forest protection and sustainable forest management, and support the protection and</p>	<p>The Commission has worked intensively on improving market transparency in the sector. From 1 January 2021 onwards, Member States will start to communicate regularly prices of various protein crops, oilseeds, and protein products such as meals.</p>		<p>Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	restoration of natural forests, at regional and global levels;				
6)	13. Stresses the crucial role, rights and need for support of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, in the protection of the world's forests and in the decision-making process concerning those forests; recognises, furthermore, the threats and human rights violations they are facing; calls on the Commission, therefore, to take their role into account and involve them in the design, adoption, implementation and enforcement of forest protection measures, whether at global, EU, national or sub-national level;	In all of its work, the EU will strengthen the links between biodiversity protection and human rights, gender, health, education, conflict sensitivity, the rights-based approach, land tenure and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
7)	16. Recalls the importance of adequate access to justice, legal remedies and effective protection for whistleblowers in natural resource-exporting countries in order to ensure the efficiency of any legislation or initiative; calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their support for environmental and forest defenders in the EU and worldwide;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	18. Calls on the Commission, in developing any such actions and initiatives, to also consider how these can best contribute to the protection of other relevant natural ecosystems at serious risk of degradation or conversion;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
9)	19. Takes the view that a single definition of the concept of a deforestation-free supply chain is central to addressing the problem of commodities contributing to deforestation, and calls on the Commission to propose an ambitious definition;	A core task of the impact assessment and related legislative work of the Commission is to establish a definition of 'deforestation-free' that can be used to assess products and commodities sold in the EU, a task aligned with the request of the Parliament.		Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.	
10)	21. Calls on the Commission to carry out without delay studies on certification and verification schemes	The Commission is also conducting a study on certification schemes, in line with the request of the		<a href="#">Study</a> on certification schemes published in August 2021.	

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	in the forest sector and for wood-based products and on certification schemes for non-deforestation commodities; invites the Commission to submit these studies to Parliament for further consideration, together with the proposed follow-up actions and measures so as to encourage more stringent standards and ensure the transparency of certification and third party verification schemes;	Parliament, whose results are expected to be ready in the first quarter of 2021.			
11)	<p>Reiterates its request to the Commission to present, without delay, an impact-assessed proposal for an EU legal framework based on due diligence, in order to ensure sustainable and deforestation-free supply chains for products and commodities placed on the EU market, with a particular focus on tackling the main drivers of imported deforestation;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to declare its support on the issue of the sustainability of supply chains, including deforestation and forest degradation, in the relevant international commodity trade forums;</p>	<p>In line with its Better regulation principles, the Commission is assessing a variety of options, including due diligence, but not limited to it, while also taking into account the experience gained with the implementation of existing legislation, such as the EUTR and the EU Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Regulation).</p> <p>Regarding the request to ensure “sustainable and deforestation-free supply chains,” the Commission is currently working on an impact assessment, has launched an open public consultation and intends to present a legislative proposal in the first half of 2021, as also announced in the Commission Work Programme 2021<sup>7</sup>. The objective is to minimise the risk of deforestation or forest degradation associated with products placed on the European market, and to promote forest-friendly imports and value chains.</p>		<p>Impact assessment accompanying the legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.</p> <p>Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.</p>	
12)	24. Calls on the Commission to come forward with due diligence requirements for financial institutions to identify, prevent and mitigate the environmental, social and human rights impacts of EU-driven deforestation in order to guarantee that no EU finance or banking entity is linked – either directly or	In line with its Better regulation principles, the Commission is assessing a variety of options, including due diligence, but not limited to it, while also taking into account the experience gained with the implementation of existing legislation, such as the EUTR and the EU		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	

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	indirectly – to deforestation, forest degradation, the conversion or degradation of natural ecosystems or human rights violations;	Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Regulation).			
13)	26. Calls, at the same time, on the Commission to step up cooperation with the private sector and to develop appropriate instruments to incentivise frontrunners based on the principle of shared responsibility; invites the Commission to step up the quality and scope of non-financial disclosures, in particular on environmental aspects, and to promote the integration of forest-relevant considerations into corporate social responsibility;	The Commission is fully committed to implementing the FLEGT action plan and considers that FLEGT VPAs can bring benefits beyond legality, such as governance, human rights and private sector competitiveness.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
14)	27. Calls on the Commission to assess, together with the private sector and other development actors, new disaster risk finance and insurance solutions against catastrophic events affecting a large number of hectares of forest;	A legislative initiative on sustainable corporate governance, as announced in the Commission Work Programme 2021, for adoption during the first half of 2021, is meant to include possible duties for corporations and boards to ensure that human rights, social, climate and environmental considerations, including risks and impacts, are properly taken into account in the corporate strategy, decisions and oversight.		The Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> on sustainable corporate governance is still pending.	
15)	28. Calls on the Commission to support and stimulate industry-driven innovation and initiatives to enhance sustainability in value chains;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
16)	29. recalls that by 31 December 2021, the Commission should assess the provisions required to extend the scope of the Taxonomy Regulation <sup>8</sup> to economic activities that significantly harm environmental sustainability;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>8</sup> Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

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17)	30 Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make efficient use of blended finance mechanisms to attract private sector finance into forest restoration;		The Commission is fully committed to implementing the FLEGT action plan and considers that FLEGT VPAs can bring benefits beyond legality, such as governance, human rights and private sector competitiveness.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
18)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to propose specific measures to strengthen the political and regulatory framework supporting the protection and restoration of forests and sustainable forest management at global level, and to provide guidance and specific measures on sustainable land-use planning  calls on the Commission to promote an exchange of best practices among the Member States and with third countries  calls on the Commission, furthermore, to encourage legal reform processes in producer countries to be carried out with the effective and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities, with special attention for the effective participation of women;		The Commission welcomes the Parliament's call to recognize competences, responsibility and funds available in the area of forest protection, including European forests as part of the world's forests, in the framework of EU environmental policy.		No further specific actions proposed to be taken by the Commission.	
19)	32. calls on the Commission to promote sustainable forestry and agriculture and to develop incentive mechanisms for small farmers and local communities in partner countries to maintain and improve ecosystem services and products obtained through sustainable forestry and agriculture;		No specific reply to this particular point (on incentives for small farmers).		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	<p>36. calls on the Commission, therefore, to review by 2021 the relevant aspects of the report annexed to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807<sup>9</sup> and, if necessary, to revise this Regulation without undue delay, and in any case before 2023, on the basis of scientific knowledge and in accordance with the precautionary principle;</p> <p>asks the Commission to reassess soy data and phase out high indirect land-use change (ILUC)-risk biofuels as soon as possible and by 2030 at the latest;</p>	<p>In line with the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission will also develop operational guidance in 2021, on the new sustainability criteria on forest biomass for energy and</p> <p>will review in 2021 the data on biofuels with high indirect land-use change risk and establish a trajectory for their gradual phase out by 2030.</p>		<p>Commission implementing regulation on establishing operational guidance on the evidence for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria for forest biomass laid down in Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council was <a href="#">published</a> in March 2021.</p> <p>Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.</p>	
21)	<p>41. Urges the Commission and the Member States to take full account of the impact that the increased use of biofuels has on deforestation;</p>	<p>The Commission is assessing the EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability and will publish this by the end of 2020 as part of its increased ambition to protect and restore forests ecosystems. This will inform the Commission’s policy-making, including the review and revision, where necessary, of the level of ambition of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Emissions Trading Scheme, and the Regulation on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) set for 2021.</p>		<p>The assessment of the EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability seems to be <a href="#">ongoing</a> long-term project for which the Commission’s Joint Research Centre is mandated.</p>	

<sup>9</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 of 13 March 2019 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the determination of high indirect land-use change-risk feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed and the certification of low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels (OJ L 133, 21.5.2019, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	calls on the Commission, therefore, to fundamentally reform EU bioenergy policies, namely by revising the Renewable Energy Directive;	<p>The Commission is assessing the EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability and will publish this by the end of 2020 as part of its increased ambition to protect and restore forests ecosystems. This will inform the Commission’s policy-making, including the review and revision, where necessary, of the level of ambition of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Emissions Trading Scheme, and the Regulation on land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) set for 2021.</p> <p>In line with the Renewable Energy Directive, the Commission will also develop operational guidance in 2021, on the new sustainability criteria on forest biomass for energy and</p> <p>will review in 2021 the data on biofuels with high indirect land-use change risk and establish a trajectory for their gradual phase out by 2030.</p>		<p>The assessment of the EU and global biomass supply and demand and related sustainability seems to be <a href="#">ongoing</a> long-term project for which the Commission’s Joint Research Centre is mandated. -</p> <p>Commission implementing regulation on establishing operational guidance on the evidence for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria for forest biomass laid down in Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council was <a href="#">published</a> in March 2021.</p> <p>Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.</p>	
22)	49. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take specific steps to harmonise data and improve the availability of information and data obtained through existing and new monitoring and assessment tools relating to the world’s and the EU’s forests, and to ensure that the information is disseminated in a form that is accessible, user-friendly and comprehensible to regulatory and enforcement authorities, the public, consumers and the private sector and ready to use by policymakers;	No specific reply to this particular point (on data harmonisation).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
23)	50. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts to improve the availability, quality and harmonisation of reliable information on forest resources and land-use change in order to inform policymaking through the participation of a wide range of stakeholders, including in partner countries;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
24)	52. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to act decisively to prevent and fight illegal logging  calls on the Commission and the Member States to act decisively to prevent and fight illegal logging; calls on the Commission to establish a European forest surveying and preservation system based on a monitoring system using GNSS (Galileo and Copernicus) and ground networks in order to monitor the activity from logging from the point of harvesting to the entry and exit points of timber processing companies; stresses that the Commission should focus on preventing illegal logging by enhancing the	<p>The Commission recalls that the EU trade and sustainable development chapters included in all EU FTAs are binding and enforceable. They include provisions on fighting illegal logging and effective implementation of related multilateral environmental agreements. The impacts of trade liberalisation in the context of EU FTAs, including on sustainability, are assessed throughout the policy cycle, before, during and after the conclusion of agreements. The Commission continuously refines the methodology for impact evaluations and systematically address environmental issues, including deforestation.</p> <p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament's acknowledgment of the progress achieved under the FLEGT VPAs. The Commission is fully committed to implementing the FLEGT action plan and considers that FLEGT VPAs can bring benefits beyond legality, such as governance, human rights and private sector competitiveness.</p> <p>Illegal logging, man-made forest fires and illegal timber trade are currently not covered by the Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law. The Commission will review this directive by the end of 2021 and in this context will also assess whether the scope of the directive must be broadened.</p>		<p>Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>The proposal for a Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC was <a href="#">published</a> in December 2021.</p>	

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	implementation of the Timber Regulation <sup>10</sup> and FLEGT;					
25)	53. recommends that the Commission continue to support the development of global (such as the Global Wildfire Information System) and regional (such as the European Forest Fire Information System) information systems to monitor the impact of forest fires; calls on the Commission to use its expertise and expand the use of the Copernicus REDD+ satellite system to support global forest risk monitoring and deforestation in collaboration with third countries;		No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
26)	54. calls on the Commission to ensure that all future trade and investment agreements, both comprehensive and relevant sub-agreements, contain binding and enforceable provisions, including illegal logging-related anti-corruption provisions, to prevent deforestation and forest degradation;		The Commission is also conducting a fitness check of the EUTR and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulation, which should contribute to enhancing the implementation of these regulations, as requested by the Parliament, as well as to assess their strengths and weaknesses with view to inform the legislative proposal on deforestation.		Fitness check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation <a href="#">available</a> . Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.	
27)	55. [...] recommends, in that context, that the Commission better assess the impact of existing trade agreements on deforestation and ensure that more ambitious forest protection, biodiversity and		The Commission is also conducting a fitness check of the EUTR and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and		Fitness check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation <a href="#">available</a> .	

<sup>10</sup> Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (OJ L 295, 12.11.2010, p. 23).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	sustainable forestry provisions are included in the trade and sustainable development chapters of all free trade and investment agreements;	Trade (FLEGT) Regulation, which should contribute to enhancing the implementation of these regulations, as requested by the Parliament, as well as to assess their strengths and weaknesses with view to inform the legislative proposal on deforestation.		Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.	
28)	56. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the impact of trade agreements on the state of forests, biodiversity and human rights is systematically evaluated within the framework of sustainability impact assessments and other relevant assessment methods, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and that the conclusions of these assessments are subsequently fully taken into account when negotiating and concluding such agreements;	As regards the trade related aspects, the Commission welcomes the importance that the Parliament attaches to sustainable development chapters in EU free trade agreements (FTAs). The Commission recalls that the EU trade and sustainable development chapters included in all EU FTAs are binding and enforceable. They include provisions on fighting illegal logging and effective implementation of related multilateral environmental agreements. The impacts of trade liberalisation in the context of EU FTAs, including on sustainability, are assessed throughout the policy cycle, before, during and after the conclusion of agreements. The Commission continuously refines the methodology for impact evaluations and systematically address environmental issues, including deforestation.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
29)	57. calls on the Commission to deliver on its commitment to extend the due diligence obligations provided by the Timber Regulation so as to cover conflict timber in the framework of the upcoming review; stresses that the strengthening of existing policies must go hand in hand with increased policy coherence to ensure that EU policies, including trade, do not create negative impacts on the environment or people;	No specific reply to this particular point. (on due diligence).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
30)	61. Calls on the Commission, when strengthening existing policies, to ensure the coherence of the FLEGT VPAs with all its policies, including in the fields of development, environment, agriculture and trade  calls on the Commission to negotiate timber import standards in future bilateral or multilateral trade-related agreements, in order to avoid undermining the successes achieved through the FLEGT Action Plan with timber-producing countries;	The Commission is also conducting a fitness check of the EUTR and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Regulation, which should contribute to enhancing the implementation of these regulations, as requested by the Parliament, as well as to assess their strengths and weaknesses with view to inform the legislative proposal on deforestation.  No specific reply to this particular point (on negotiations on timber import standards).	Green Red	Fitness check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation <a href="#">available</a> .  Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.  Not mentioned.	Green Green Black
31)	63. calls on the Commission to investigate avenues for multi-, pluri-, or bilateral cooperation, including speeding up negotiations at the WTO on an Environmental Goods Agreement, with trade partners and other importing countries in the fight against deforestation and climate change resulting from imports, while safeguarding avenues for legal trade and strengthening sustainable land management and agriculture, as well as land tenure and good governance in third countries;	As part of the follow up to the Communication on 'Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forest', the Commission is developing an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation. It intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation of decent and sustainable jobs).	Green	The Commission is working on an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation.	Yellow
32)	65. Calls on the Commission to make use of the new provisions of the Anti-Dumping Regulation <sup>11</sup> concerning environment and climate policies;	No specific reply to this particular point (no reference to Anti-Dumping Regulation).	Red	Not mentioned.	Black
33)	66. [...] calls on the Commission to work with GSP+ recipients on forestry management action plans to ensure the effective implementation of their environmental commitments;	No specific reply to this particular point (no reference to GSP+ use).	Red	Not mentioned.	Black

<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Union (OJ L 176, 30.6.2016, p. 21).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
34)	68. calls on the Commission to strengthen cooperation with third countries through technical assistance, exchange of information and good practices in preservation, conservation and sustainable use of forests, the circular economy, a sustainable bio-economy, renewable energy, sustainable smart agriculture, agro-ecology and agroforestry, while recognising sustainability initiatives by the private sector, such as fair trade schemes;	The Commission also recognizes the multi-functionality of forest and the need for an integrated approach. As part of the follow up to the Communication on 'Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forest', the Commission is developing an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation. It intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation of decent and sustainable jobs).		The Commission is working on an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation.	
35)	69. [...] Encourages the Commission to develop partnership agreements which include the protection of forests and ecosystems, the promotion of human rights, in particular the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, as well as support for the effective participation of civil society actors and environmentalists;	In all of its work, the EU will strengthen the links between biodiversity protection and human rights, gender, health, education, conflict sensitivity, the rights-based approach, land tenure and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
36)	70. [...] recommends that the Commission include this aspect in its reflections and actions; points out that such frameworks should contribute not only to domestic needs but also to partner countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement as well as their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the Convention on Biological Diversity;	As part of the follow up to the Communication on 'Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forest', the Commission is developing an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation. It intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation of decent and sustainable jobs). These Forest Partnerships - to be financed by the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) - will also aim to address the linkages between agriculture and deforestation and support partner countries in		The Commission is working on an integrated and holistic approach to forests in its international cooperation.	

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		complying with the envisaged legislation that the EU plans to put in place to prevent EU-driven deforestation.			
37)	71. calls on the Commission to ensure that support provided by the EU for agricultural, infrastructure, mining, urban, peri-urban and rural policies in partner countries does not contribute to deforestation and forest degradation [...] invites the Commission, together with the Member States, to support an EU technical and financial mechanism which would catalyse funding to support partners' efforts to sustainably use, protect and restore forests, improve sustainable, deforestation-free agricultural production, and address mining activities with adverse impacts on forests, under the upcoming Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI);	No specific reply to this particular point.  Commission intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation of decent and sustainable jobs). These Forest Partnerships - to be financed by the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) - will also aim to address the linkages between agriculture and deforestation and support partner countries in complying with the envisaged legislation that the EU plans to put in place to prevent EU-driven deforestation.		Not mentioned.  The Commission is working on Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation.	
38)	73. Recommends that the Commission and the Member States identify effective methods for sharing with other countries innovative and sustainable EU practices and expertise on the circular economy, sustainable bio-economy, renewable energy, sustainable smart agriculture and other relevant areas;	No specific reply to this particular point (on circular economy, bioeconomy,...).		Not mentioned.	
39)	74. Requests that the Commission regularly present a report covering the trends of deforestation and exploitation of high carbon stock areas, such as peatlands, in third countries;	No specific reply to this particular point (on report).		Not mentioned.	
40)	77. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue to support forest conservation through the creation, consolidation and effective management of networks of protected areas, including forest areas, such as NaturAfrica 2030, especially in countries that	Commission intends to propose to interested countries Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation, which will address climate change, biodiversity, governance (particularly human rights, education and institutional building), forest-related value chains (including creation		The Commission is working on Forest Partnerships for bilateral cooperation.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	are major timber producers; recognises that this also contributes to the preservation of biodiversity and will strengthen the EU's position at the next Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity;	of decent and sustainable jobs). These Forest Partnerships - to be financed by the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) - will also aim to address the linkages between agriculture and deforestation and support partner countries in complying with the envisaged legislation that the EU plans to put in place to prevent EU-driven deforestation.			
41)	78. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to endeavour to cooperate with these key international forums with a view, inter alia, to harmonising the terminology, concepts and statistics in use (e.g. intact and old-growth forests, plantation, sustainable forest management, close-to-nature management or deforestation-free supply chains) and to ensuring the coherence of the policies and measures adopted;	Regarding the request to ensure "sustainable and deforestation-free supply chains," the Commission is currently working on an impact assessment, has launched an open public consultation and intends to present a legislative proposal in the first half of 2021, as also announced in the Commission Work Programme 2021 <sup>12</sup> . The objective is to minimise the risk of deforestation or forest degradation associated with products placed on the European market, and to promote forest-friendly imports and value chains.		Legislative proposal on deforestation-free products <a href="#">published</a> in November 2021.	
42)	79. Calls on the Commission to restart the negotiations for an international forest convention that would contribute to the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests and would provide for their multiple and complementary functions and uses, including action towards reforestation, afforestation and forest conservation;	No specific reply to this particular point (on international forest convention).		Not mentioned.	
43)	80. Calls on the Commission and Member States to systematically integrate provisions on deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the degradation of other natural ecosystems, biodiversity loss and human rights violations, into development policies and all	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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	investment and support programmes aimed at producer countries and to consider making investments and support conditional on compliance with these elements;				
44)	81. [...] invites the Commission to support the diffusion and use of the VGGT at global, regional and country level;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

## 4.1.14.2. ENVI Resolution 2: EP resolution of 17 September 2020 on shortage of medicines - how to address an emerging problem

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Shortage of medicines - how to address an emerging problem</b>		17/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0228/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2071(INI)</a> ENVI	SP(2020)597	Final reply (SP) received 11 February 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	3. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to coordinate closely to protect the resilience and sustainability of the healthcare supply chain and ensure the continuous availability of medicines;		No specific reply to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
2)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to work towards these harmonised definitions in close cooperation with the Member States and all the relevant stakeholders, including patient organisations; calls on the Commission, in particular, to reinforce the definition of 'shortage' proposed by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the Heads of Medicines Agencies (HMA) joint Task Force in 2019; . (...) calls on the Commission to draw a distinction between 'medicinal products of major therapeutic interest' (MITMs), i.e. medicines for which an interruption of treatment is likely to jeopardise the vital prognosis of patients in the short or medium term or significantly diminishes the patient's chances with regard to the progressive potential of the disease, or for which there are no suitable therapeutic alternatives available in sufficient quantity, and 'medicinal products of health and strategic importance' (MISSs), for which the interruption of treatment causes an immediate threat to the patient's life		No specific reply to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>7. Calls on the Commission to propose ambitious and concrete actions to address these issues in its planned pharmaceutical strategy;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to incorporate measures for the pharmaceutical sector into the 2021 due diligence law proposal for companies;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 7, the Commission however declares that open strategic autonomy, safe and secure supply chains and greener pharmaceuticals are important policy objectives that will be addressed in the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe to be adopted by the Commission in November 2020.</p>	C C	<p><a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.</p>	C C
4)	<p>9. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase their support to developing countries, in particular through the RescEU strategic reserve;</p>	<p>No specific reply to this particular point.</p>	C C	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	C C
5)	<p>15. Calls on the Commission to include in the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) data on self-reported unmet needs regarding access to medicines, as access to medicines is not measured in the EU-SILC at present;</p>	<p>In response to the call in paragraph 15, for data on unmet needs regarding access to medicines, it is noted that there have been relevant data collection efforts in the past. Under the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), EUROSTAT compiled and published an ad hoc module on self-reported unmet needs for specific health care-related services due to financial reasons (2014 data).<sup>13</sup> More recently, (2017 data) EUROSTAT published data on the financial burden to households for medical care, linked to the household budget survey.<sup>14</sup> The issue of out of pocket payments (direct payment for healthcare goods and services from the household primary income or savings, where the payment is made by the user at the time of the purchase of goods or the use of the services), and the burden they represent on access to healthcare and medicines, is also considered part of the analysis of</p>	C C	<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EU-SILC data on self-reported unmet needs regarding access to medicines).</p>	C C

<sup>13</sup> See [https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth\\_ehis\\_un2d&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_ehis_un2d&lang=en)

<sup>14</sup> See <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/DDN-20190219-1>

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		the health systems in the context of the European Semester. <sup>15</sup>			
6)	16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take the rapid necessary action to ensure security of supply of medical products, reduce the EU's dependence on third countries and support local pharmaceutical manufacturing, for medicines of major therapeutic interest, giving priority to medicinal products of health and strategic importance in close cooperation with the Member States; calls on the Commission and the Member States to draw up, with the help of the relevant stakeholders, a map of EU production sites in third countries and an evolving map, to be used as a reference, of the existing and potential production sites in the EU, in order to be able to sustain, modernise and strengthen their capacities, where necessary, possible and viable; stresses the importance for the pharmaceutical industry to have the capacity to address sudden increases in demand in critical situations;	The Commission agrees that data gathering and mapping of manufacturing capacity in the EU as called for in paragraph 16, is a necessary first step, to be able to propose viable and adequate solutions to the vulnerability of supply chains. At the 88th meeting of the 'Human Pharmaceutical Committee', the Commission proposed to establish an ad hoc working group focusing on the vulnerabilities of the global supply chains to discuss these issues with the Member States' authorities. The first meeting of the group, on this issue, took place on 16 September 2020.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Security of supply of medical products).	
7)	17. Calls on the Commission to address in its upcoming pharmaceutical and industrial strategies issues relating to the availability, accessibility and affordability of medicines, to cooperation between national regulatory authorities, and to the EU's dependence on third countries for manufacturing capacity, the supply of APIs and starting materials;	The Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe will initiate a structured dialogue to further address these issues including the concerns expressed in paragraph 17 of the Resolution.		<a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.	
8)	18. Calls on the Commission to make the shortage of medicines one of the pillars of the upcoming pharmaceutical strategy and to create a	The Commission has launched a study expected to be finalised in the third quarter of 2021 [...] the study described above will provide key information on the		The study providing on overview of medicines shortages was <a href="#">published</a> in December 2021.	

<sup>15</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/economic-and-fiscal-policy-coordination/eu-economic-governance-monitoring-prevention-correction/european-semester_en)

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	<p>pharmaceutical forum, supervised by EMA, bringing together policymakers, regulators, payers, patient and consumer organisations, industry representatives and other relevant stakeholders in the healthcare supply chain in order to prevent shortages, address pharmaceutical sustainability issues and ensure the competitiveness of the European pharmaceutical industry; calls in particular on the Commission to further strengthen dialogue with the relevant stakeholders and with international actors to assess new treatments and vaccines and with EMA in order to find ways to rapidly align scientific assessments between national agencies, including on collaboration in the pre-assessment phase prior to the availability of critical clinical data, on the alignment of post-approval data generation, and on flexible approaches to upscaling manufacturing of treatments and vaccines;</p>	<p>causes of shortages, which will inform the legislative and non-legislative actions that will be initiated as follow up to the Pharmaceutical Strategy.</p> <p>The Commission agrees with the importance of further strengthening dialogue with relevant stakeholders to assess new treatments and vaccines and with the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to optimise regulatory approaches, emphasised in paragraph 18.</p>			
9)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission to ensure that its pharmaceutical strategy is guaranteed to combat inadmissible business practices anywhere on the medicines circuit that might undermine transparency and balanced relations between the various public and private entities directly or indirectly involved in fulfilling the essential public service of ensuring access to medicines;</p>	<p>No specific reply to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
10)	<p>20. Urges the Commission and the Member States, if needed for the public interest, to consider the introduction of measures as well as financial incentives in line with State aid rules and</p>	<p>The Commission will address this issue under the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe.</p>		<p><a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.</p>	

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	sustainable policies in return for commitments, to protect Europe's strong pharmaceutical industrial base and to encourage the industry to locate its operations in the EU, from the production of APIs to medicine manufacturing, packaging and distribution [...]	Based on evidence, the Commission will consider the actions necessary to attain the objective of resilient pharmaceutical supply chains and European health security, integrating the objectives of the Green Deal and stimulating research and innovation in manufacturing, taking account of the calls of European Parliament in paragraphs 20.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
11)	21. Urges the Commission and the Member States to put the right economic framework in place to secure and modernise existing manufacturing capabilities of medicines, technology and APIs in Europe, for example by rewarding investments in the quality of medicines and in the security of supply;	<p>The COVID-19 crises underlined a need for a strong manufacturing value chain in Europe. The Commission will address this issue under the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe.</p> <p>The Commission will consider the actions necessary to attain the objective of resilient pharmaceutical supply chains and European health security, integrating the objectives of the Green Deal and stimulating research and innovation in manufacturing, taking account of the calls of European Parliament in paragraphs 21.</p>		<a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.	
12)	24 [...] calls on the Commission, the Member States and the EU's multilateral partners, in particular the WHO and WTO, to establish an international framework to ensure the quality and integrity of global supply chains in order to limit the use of damaging protectionist measures, while upholding the highest labour and environmental standards in production worldwide; calls on the Commission, in that context, to include measures in the new pharmaceutical strategy to cope with any disruption in the global supply chains; calls on the Commission to address the issues relating to the supply of medicines, including in the context of the forthcoming trade policy review;	The Commission sees synergies between the efforts to ensure resilient supply chains and trade policy [...]. The Commission is promoting an initiative within the World Trade Organisation (WTO) that would aim at facilitating trade in healthcare products including through enhanced disciplines on export restrictions. The initiative is also intended to contribute to an effective response to the current and future public health emergency. In addition, the Commission is exploring with EU's trading partners a possibility to conclude a plurilateral agreement on tariff elimination on pharmaceutical and medical goods in the WTO. WTO members who are not part of the WTO Pharmaceutical Tariff Elimination Agreement are encouraged to join it. At the same time, the Commission continues its efforts to promote the highest quality standards worldwide, in particular through the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH),		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Facilitation of trade in healthcare products).	

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		through multilateral cooperation in the area of inspections (PIC/S), but also through bilateral cooperation, within the context of mutual recognition agreements and, free trade agreements.			
13)	25. calls on the Commission to accelerate the revision of the blood, tissues and cells legislation (Directive 2002/98/EC <sup>16</sup> and Directive 2004/23/EC <sup>17</sup> ) in order to reduce the risk of shortages of these essential life-saving medicinal products;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
14)	26. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that MAHs and wholesale distributors comply with the requirements of Directive 2001/83/EC in order to ensure appropriate and continued supplies of medicines; calls on the Commission to further clarify the obligations for MAHs under Directive 2001/83/EC and highlights the need to ensure that they report medicine shortages within the established timeframes	Consolidated reply 6-26-67 the Commission has launched a study expected to be finalised in the third quarter of 2021 [...]. The findings will provide greater information on the points laid out in paragraph 26 to inform the optimum approach to address these issues.		The study providing on overview of medicines shortages was <a href="#">published</a> in December 2021.	
15)	27. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider the establishment of harmonised shortage prevention and management plans requiring producers to identify medicines of major therapeutic interest for which preventive and corrective measures should be taken in order to avoid or alleviate any disruption in supplies	The Commission agrees that national initiatives on stockpiling must be proportionate to requirements and not create unintended consequences in other Member States. The Commission has called <sup>18</sup> on Member States to establish overview on needs for medical supplies, national production capacities and stockpiles of essential		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Shortage prevention and management plans).	

<sup>16</sup> Directive 2002/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 setting standards of quality and safety for the collection, testing, processing, storage and distribution of human blood and blood components (OJ L 33, 8.2.2003, p. 30).

<sup>17</sup> Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on setting standards of quality and safety for the donation, procurement, testing, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of human tissues and cells (OJ L 102, 7.4.2004, p. 48).

<sup>18</sup> See <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-commission-guidelines-optimal-rational-supply-medicines-avoid.pdf>



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	27. [...] urges the Commission to develop guidance to ensure that national initiatives on stockpiling are proportionate to need and do not create unintended consequences in other Member States;	medicines and medical devices (e.g. diagnostics) especially those use in hospitals and intensive care units. Further work supporting Member State cooperation, could be envisaged through guidance outlining criteria Member States could apply when deciding on price increases (often in the context of "older", still essential medicines) and information exchange platforms.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (National initiatives on stockpiling).	
16)	28. [...] urges the Commission, in the context of Directive 2014/24/EU, to swiftly propose guidelines for the Member States, notably on how to best implement the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) criteria, looking beyond the lowest price criteria only;	The Commission is also reflecting to what extent the discussion on tendering criteria could contribute to address issue of supply chain weaknesses as requested.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
17)	29. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider introducing procurement procedures under which contracts may be awarded to a number of successful tenderers, including joint tenderers, by focusing on production in the EU and guaranteeing at least two different sources for the basic substance, in order to maintain market competition and reduce the risk of shortages, while guaranteeing high-quality and affordable treatment for patients; asks the Commission, to that end, to examine the possibility of creating a legislative framework encouraging and enabling healthcare systems to carry out tenders that reward pharmaceutical companies that guarantee the supply of pharmaceuticals in difficult circumstances;	Regarding paragraph 29, a forthcoming Expert Panel on Effective ways of investing in Health (EXPH) opinion is expected on the use of public procurement in healthcare <sup>19</sup> .		Draft opinion on public procurement on healthcare systems delivered on 8 January 2021. A Hearing of the expert panel on effective ways of investing in health on the opinion was held on 3 February 2021. See more information on both the Opinion and the Hearing <a href="#">here</a> .	
18)	30. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to examine the possibility of creating one or more European non-profit pharmaceutical undertakings	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>19</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert\\_panel/docs/mandate\\_procurementhealthcare\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert_panel/docs/mandate_procurementhealthcare_en.pdf)

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	which operate in the public interest to manufacture medicinal products of health and strategic importance for healthcare, in the absence of existing industrial production, in order to complete and guarantee security of supply and prevent possible shortages of medicines in cases of emergency;				
19)	31. Calls on the Commission to carefully evaluate the positive contribution that artificial intelligence could make to the fast and reliable delivery of medical supplies;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
20)	34. Calls on the Commission to take action against the spread of falsified medicines from unauthorised websites and vendors, which are presently raising concerns; considers that this practice can cause serious harm and lead to severe health problems or worsen the health conditions of EU citizens	The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the falsified medicines Directive and ensure distribution of genuine product in the legal supply chain in line with the call in paragraph 34.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
21)	38. Calls on the Commission to provide an environment where the research-based pharmaceutical industry is incentivised to develop affordable solutions for unmet medical needs, such as the fight against antimicrobial resistance; calls on the Commission to maintain a robust European intellectual property system under the forthcoming pharmaceutical strategy, in order to encourage R&D and manufacturing in Europe and ensure that Europe remains an innovator and world leader, and, ultimately, to protect and strengthen Europe's strategic autonomy in the field of public health;	Based on evidence, the Commission will consider the actions necessary to attain the objective of resilient pharmaceutical supply chains and European health security, integrating the objectives of the Green Deal and stimulating research and innovation in manufacturing, taking account of the calls of European Parliament in paragraph 38.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
22)	39. Urges the Commission to propose measures to incentivise the greater inclusion of EU small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the medicine supply chain, given their key role in research and innovation and their inherent ability to quickly	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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	adapt their production focus with a view to coping better with unexpected shocks;				
23)	40. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide an environment that ensures that Europe continues to be an attractive location for R&D investment, in order to preserve an active and competitive research-based pharmaceutical industry underpinned by more investment in R&D capabilities and infrastructure, including universities, taking into account the fact that the EU remains by far the leading region in the world for the manufacture of active ingredients for patent medicines; calls on the Commission to provide adequate financial resources, under Horizon Europe and other EU programmes, to strengthen the Union's research and investment (R&I) activities supporting manufacturing in key industrial sectors including the pharmaceutical industry, while ensuring geographical balance and the participation of low-R&I-performing Member States in collaborative EU projects and programmes while upholding the principle of excellence;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 40, the Commission however declares that regarding calls for promotion of transparency of public investments for the R&D costs, including the need for burden of proof, further work (e.g. detailed guidelines on costing principles and methods) will be carried out in the context of the review of the Regulation on orphan medicinal products. <sup>20</sup>		Roadmap on the Inception Impact Assessment for the revision of the EU legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases was <a href="#">published</a> on 25 November 2020. Commission proposal for revision of both the Regulation on orphan medicinal products (referred to in the Commission follow-up to the EP resolution) and the Regulation on medicinal products for paediatric use is expected in Q1/2022.	
24)	42. Calls on the Commission to take stock of the impact of the coronavirus on industry and SMEs, and to present a renewed EU industrial strategy which would prioritise the twin digital and ecological transformation of our societies and the building of resilience to external shocks; urges the Commission to enable the Member States to make every necessary effort to ensure that small and medium-sized pharmaceutical companies continue or resume their research activities and help ensure	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>20</sup> Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan medicinal products

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	the diversity of our production and the maintenance of the jobs that go with it, while also stressing the importance of sustainable, ethical and quality manufacturing for jobs, growth and competitiveness;				
25)	44. Calls on the Commission to promote transparency of public investments for the R&D costs of medicines in order to reflect these investments in the availability and price setting for the general public; recalls its position on Directive 89/105/EC <sup>21</sup> and asks the Commission to take appropriate measures in the upcoming pharmaceutical strategy in that regard, including considering a revision of the Directive;	Regarding calls for promotion of transparency of public investments for the R&D costs, including the need for burden of proof, further work (e.g. detailed guidelines on costing principles and methods) will be carried out in the context of the review of the Regulation on orphan medicinal products <sup>22</sup> (notably the “return-on-investment” criterion).		Roadmap on the Inception Impact Assessment for the revision of the EU legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases was <a href="#">published</a> on 25 November 2020. Commission proposal for revision of both the Regulation on orphan medicinal products (referred to in the Commission follow-up to the EP resolution) and the Regulation on medicinal products for paediatric use is expected in Q1/2022.	
26)	45. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to screen foreign direct investment in pharmaceutical manufacturing plants, which are part of Europe’s critical health infrastructure;	Based on evidence, the Commission will consider the actions necessary to attain the objective of resilient pharmaceutical supply chains and European health security, integrating the objectives of the Green Deal and stimulating research and innovation in manufacturing, taking account of the calls of European Parliament in paragraphs 20, 21, 23, 45, 36 and 38.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
27)	50 [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that the end of the innovator’s period of commercial exclusivity is respected	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
28)	54. Calls on the Commission to develop European health strategies on the basis of a common basket of drugs for the treatment of cancer, infections, rare diseases and other areas particularly affected by	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 54, the Commission states that Affordability concerns will be considered as part of the actions under the Pharmaceutical Strategy, including a further discussion on these issues in a		<a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.	

<sup>21</sup> European Parliament position of 6 February 2013 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the transparency of measures regulating the prices of medicinal products for human use and their inclusion in the scope of public health insurance systems (Texts adopted, P7\_TA(2013)0039).

<sup>22</sup> Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan medicinal products

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	shortages to ensure that patients have access to treatment, taking into account the differences in clinical approaches across the Member States; calls on the Commission to also examine the possibility of harmonised pricing criteria to make these medicines affordable in a bid to counter recurrent shortages, taking into account purchasing power parity in all Member States;	group of national authorities for pricing and reimbursement and public healthcare payers. The Commission agrees that early communication with healthcare professionals and patients on the availability of medicines is a priority.			
29)	55. Calls on the Commission to place the issue of the shortage of cancer medicines at the centre of the treatment part of the forthcoming Europe's Beating Cancer Plan;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
30)	57. Calls on the Commission to create a European contingency reserve for medicinal products of health and strategic importance (MISSs) that are at high risk of shortage, along the lines of the 'RescEU' mechanism, in order to alleviate recurrent shortages and create an emergency European pharmacy	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 57, the Commission however plans to make a proposal to reinforce the capacity of EMA to monitor shortages of critical medicines and to prepare for and respond to incidences of shortages.		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation</a> on the reinforcement of the European Medicines Agency submitted on 11 November 2020.	
31)	59. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop innovative and coordinated strategies and to step up exchanges of good practice in the area of stock management; considers EMA the best suited body to be designated as the regulatory authority tasked with preventing shortages of medicines at EU level during emergencies and beyond, for which it should be given a broader mandate and increased resources; calls on the Commission, therefore, to amend existing legislation in order to strengthen EMA's capacities;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 59, the Commission however declares to make proposals on 11 November to reinforce the coordination capacity at EU level in times of crisis and will reinforce the capacity of EMA to monitor shortages of critical medicines and to prepare for and respond to incidences of shortages.		On 11 November 2021, the Commission submitted a package of proposals, which included a <a href="#">Communication</a> on building a European Health Union: reinforcing the EU's resilience for cross-border health threats, a <a href="#">proposal for a Regulation</a> on health threats, a <a href="#">proposal for a Regulation</a> amending the Regulation establishing the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and a <a href="#">proposal for a Regulation</a> on the reinforcement of the European Medicines Agency.	
32)	61. Calls on the Commission to study and establish a fund for orphan medicines that would be financed by the Member States in order to procure	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 61, the Commission however declares that further work (e.g. detailed guidelines on costing principles and methods) will be carried out in the context of the review of the		Roadmap on the Inception Impact Assessment for the revision of the EU legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases was <a href="#">published</a> on 25 November 2020. Commission proposal for revision of both the Regulation on orphan medicinal	

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	collectively on behalf of the Member States the orphan medicines for all of the EU;	Regulation on orphan medicinal products <sup>23</sup> (notably the "return-on-investment" criterion).		products (referred to in the Commission follow-up to the EP resolution) and the Regulation on medicinal products for paediatric use is expected in Q1/2022.	
33)	62. Calls for further EU joint procurement procedures to be launched at European level in an effort to counter shortages, especially in times of health crises, as has been done following the onset of the COVID-19 virus, with simplified and transparent procedures in the interests of improved response times; calls, in particular, for the establishment of EU joint procurement for medicines to treat rare diseases in order to ensure that these medicines are available in all Member States;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 62, the Commission however mentions forthcoming Expert Panel on Effective ways of investing in Health (EXPH) opinion is expected on the use of public procurement in healthcare <sup>24</sup> .		Draft opinion on public procurement on healthcare systems delivered on 8 January 2021. A hearing of the expert panel on effective ways of investing in health on the opinion was held on 3 February 2021. See more information on both the opinion and the Hearing <a href="#">here</a> .	
34)	62. [...] calls on the Commission to conduct an urgent evaluation and possible revision by regulation of Decision No 1082/2013/EU on cross-border threats to health, which establishes the Joint Procurement Mechanism, in line with the Treaties;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
35)	63. Calls on the Commission and Member States to revisit the idea of transparency of net pricing and reimbursement of different treatments in order to put Member States on an equal footing when negotiating with pharmaceutical companies for treatments that are not jointly procured;	Regarding paragraph 63, work has been supported under the EU Health Programme with the Euripid <sup>25</sup> collaboration, to foster transparency of net pricing and reimbursement of different treatments in order to put Member States on an equal footing when negotiating with pharmaceutical companies for treatments that are not jointly procured.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Transparency of net pricing and reimbursement of different treatments).	
36)	64. Calls on the Commission to increase its involvement in supporting critical health infrastructure protection in Member States and to	Although the follow-up does not mention point 64, the Commission however declares that work of to develop a more robust and coordinated assessment of the demand			

<sup>23</sup> Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1999 on orphan medicinal products

<sup>24</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert\\_panel/docs/mandate\\_procurementhealthcare\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert_panel/docs/mandate_procurementhealthcare_en.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> <https://euripid.eu/aboutus>

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	start applying the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection to the health infrastructure sector;	side by aggregating information from the national authorities will be further developed and refined to provide greater oversight of the demand requirements of specific, critical medicines and to inform supply needs, as need be.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
37)	66. Calls on the Commission and EMA to work with industry to ensure that medicines made available in one Member State are available in all other Member States, in particular smaller Member States;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
38)	67. Calls on the Commission to assess the impact of parallel trade on shortage of medicines in the Member States and to tackle problems adequately by taking the necessary action to ensure that medicines reach all patients in the EU in a timely manner; stresses the need, in this regard, to include the experiences of patients, consumer groups and health professionals;	Consolidated reply 6-26-67 The Commission has launched a study expected to be finalised in the third quarter of 2021 [...]. The study will also include an assessment of the impact of parallel trade on shortage of medicines in the Member States as called for in paragraph 67.		The study providing on overview of medicines shortages was <a href="#">published</a> in December 2021.	
39)	68. <i>Underlines the importance of patient empowerment and a patient-centred approach</i> ; urges the Commission and the Member States to improve patient representation and input in the decision-making process around addressing potential supply issues affecting their medicines;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 68, the Commission however agrees that early communication with healthcare professionals and patients on the availability of medicines is a priority.		No further specific action proposed to be taken by the Commission.	
40)	70. Calls on the Commission to set up an innovative, user-friendly, transparent and centralised digital platform for reporting and notifying harmonised information provided by national agencies and all stakeholders, including manufacturers, wholesalers and pharmacists, regarding available stocks and shortages of medicines and medical equipment, and for avoiding duplications; welcomes the work of the joint EMA-HMA Task Force on the availability of medicines and the introduction by EMA of the	[...] the Commission will make proposals on 11 November to reinforce the coordination capacity at EU level in times of crisis and will reinforce the capacity of EMA to monitor shortages of critical medicines and to prepare for and respond to incidences of shortages. This will include a digital platform for reporting information provided by national agencies regarding available stocks and shortages of medicines and medical devices, as recommended in paragraph 70.		On 11 November 2021, the Commission submitted a package of proposals, which included a <a href="#">Communication</a> on Building a European Health Union: Reinforcing the EU's resilience for cross-border health threats, a <a href="#">proposal for a Regulation</a> on health threats, a <a href="#">proposal for Regulation</a> amending the Regulation establishing the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and a <a href="#">proposal for a Regulation</a> on the reinforcement of the European Medicines Agency.	

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	Single Point of Contact (SPOC) and Industry Single Point of Contact (i-SPOC) systems;				
41)	70.[...] ;encourages the Commission, in this context, to make use of and implement the digital and telematics tools at pan-European level, and to consider amending the Variations Regulation <sup>26</sup> and the Variations Classification Guidelines; calls on the Commission and the Member States to set up an early warning system both at national and European level in order to reinforce the obligation to notify pharmaceutical companies of any interruption or tension in the supply of medicines;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
42)	75 [...] Calls on the Commission to assess the possibility to allow manufacturers, on a voluntary basis and at no additional burden for them, to introduce a system of labelling – which should be visible and identifiable by patients and customers – concerning the origin and place of production of medicinal products and active ingredients;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
43)	84. [...] ;calls on the Commission to monitor strictly the use of these arrangements, to ensure that patient safety is not compromised and to keep them available in the event of difficulties or shortages;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 84, the Commission however mentions the mechanisms to link aggregated data with industry supply data are under review. As per the request in paragraph 109, this approach will allow the Commission, EMA and the national regulatory authorities to capitalise on all the pragmatic efforts made during the COVID-19 crisis, with a view to better mitigating the shortage of medicines.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	

<sup>26</sup> Commission Regulation (EC) No 1234/2008 of 24 November 2008 concerning the examination of variations to the terms of marketing authorisations for medicinal products for human use and veterinary medicinal products (OJL 334, 12.12.2008, p. 7).



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44)	85.[...] calls on the Commission to propose a revision of that regulation to provide for the possibility to temporarily authorise the granting of compulsory licenses in the event of a health crisis in order to allow the production of generic versions of life-saving medicines; recalls that this is one of the public health flexibilities in the field of patent protection already included in the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), as further reaffirmed by the 2001 Doha Declaration; calls on the Commission to ensure that the implementation of the EU free trade agreements (FTAs) does not interfere with the possibilities of invoking flexibilities provided by the TRIPS Agreement and to provide guidance to Member States in order to encourage voluntary licencing over immediate compulsory licencing;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 85, the Commission however declares exploring with EU's trading partners a possibility to conclude a plurilateral agreement on tariff elimination on pharmaceutical and medical goods in the WTO. WTO members who are not part of the WTO Pharmaceutical Tariff Elimination Agreement are encouraged to join it. At the same time, the Commission continues its efforts to promote the highest quality standards worldwide, in particular through the International Council for Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Pharmaceuticals for Human Use (ICH), through multilateral cooperation in the area of inspections (PIC/S), but also through bilateral cooperation, within the context of mutual recognition agreements and, free trade agreements.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
45)	86. [...] calls on the Commission to consider, in the context of its upcoming pharmaceutical strategy, the possibility for harmonised rules on granting compulsory licensing of medicinal products, such as vaccines, which would allow Member States to respond faster and more effectively to future European public health crises;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
46)	87. [...] Stresses that compulsory licensing schemes need to be part of wider EU action to address the issue of access to medicines; calls on the Commission to propose a European action plan in this regard;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 87, the Commission however has launched a study expected in 2021. The study will assess the requirement for continuous supply for marketing authorisation holders and distributors and the obligations on pharmaceutical		The work on the study appears to be in progress.	

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		manufacturers to submit notifications of supply disruption provided for in the EU legislation <sup>27</sup> .			
47)	89. [...] urges the Commission to ensure that all final or intermediate medicinal products destined for the European market fulfil applicable European quality and safety standards, and are not counterfeit	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 89, the Commission however mentions that Europol works with international partners to cooperate on action against trafficking in counterfeit medicines.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
48)	91. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the swift and full implementation – and, if needed, revision – of the FDI Screening Regulation, in which healthcare should be included as a strategic sector	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
49)	92. <i>Recalls that the COVID-19 crisis has tested the resilience of public health systems; takes the view that the introduction of stress tests to assess the resilience of public health systems in emergencies could help to identify structural risk factors and would provide an effective means of countering shortages in the event of pandemics; calls on the Commission and the Council, on the basis of the results of these tests, to draw up recommendations addressed to the Member States, in order to strengthen their health systems and to cover any essential needs that could arise in the event of a health emergency;</i>	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 92, the Commission however declares it has called <sup>28</sup> on Member States to establish overview on needs for medical supplies, national production capacities and stockpiles of essential medicines and medical devices (e.g. diagnostics) especially those use in hospitals and intensive care units.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Overview on needs for medical supplies, national production capacities and stockpiles of essential medicines and medical devices).	
50)	93. <i>Believes that EU healthcare systems need more common standards and better interoperability in order to avoid medicine shortages and provide quality healthcare for all in society; calls on the Commission, therefore, to propose a directive setting minimum</i>	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 93, the Commission however raises that the Commission continues its efforts to promote the highest quality standards worldwide.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	

<sup>27</sup> Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use: Articles 23a and 81

<sup>28</sup> See <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/communication-commission-guidelines-optimal-rational-supply-medicines-avoid.pdf>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	standards for quality healthcare systems, based on the findings of stress tests;				
51)	94. Considers that in the event of a health crisis, the closure of borders and customs controls cannot constitute an obstacle to the cross-border movement of medicinal products of major interest within the Union; calls on the Commission and the Member States to set up secure and rapid procedures for checking products at the border during a health crisis in compliance with EU law;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
52)	100. Calls on the Commission to develop, in coordination with the Member States, mechanisms to ensure fast and safe transport and better oversight of transport and the stockpiling of medicines, namely the introduction of a contingency plan that ensures the unobstructed transport of medicines when the transport sector is disrupted, and unconventional distribution plans e.g. time-sensitive medicine deliveries via scheduled mixed traffic;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 100, the Commission however informs on safe and secure supply chains [...] that will be addressed in the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe adopted by the Commission in November 2020.		<a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.	
53)	102. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that healthcare workers are authorised to cross internal borders if they work in a neighbouring country;	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
54)	106. Calls on the Commission to provide organisational and financial support, including through the work programmes adopted within the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, to the Member States and to transport operators during emergency events, such as pandemics, and to give priority to and ensure reserved space in all cargo shipments for essential goods, such as medicines, APIs and medical equipment	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 106, the Commission however is aware of the potential vulnerabilities of the medicines supply chains and the tension on the security of supply, in particular in times of crisis. [...] At the 88 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the 'Human Pharmaceutical Committee', the Commission proposed to establish an ad hoc working group focusing on the vulnerabilities of the global supply chains to discuss these issues with the Member States' authorities. [...]. The		<a href="#">Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</a> adopted on 25 November 2020.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe will initiate a structured dialogue to further address these issues.			
55)	107. <i>Calls for the implementation of fast-track and innovative solutions to mitigate the medicine shortage in a timely manner and to enable the safe transport of temperature-sensitive drugs, tracing the products through constant remote monitoring; calls on the Commission to extend the competences of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in the area of public health and to promote the exchange of best practices;</i>	No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
56)	109. <i>Calls on the Commission, EMA and the national regulatory authorities to capitalise on all the pragmatic efforts made during the COVID-19 crisis and continue to allow regulatory flexibilities for MAHs, by for example covering procedures for changes in the suppliers of APIs, the designation of new manufacturing sites and faster import authorisations, with a view to better mitigating the shortage of medicines;</i>	Mechanisms to link this aggregated data with industry supply data are under review. As per the request in paragraph 109, this approach will allow the Commission, EMA and the national regulatory authorities to capitalise on all the pragmatic efforts made during the COVID-19 crisis, with a view to better mitigating the shortage of medicines.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	
57)	110. <i>Acknowledges that supply quotas applied by MAHs on healthcare product distribution are set according to several parameters, including estimates of national patient needs; calls on the Commission to reflect, together with stakeholders from the pharmaceutical industry, on the volumes of stock of medicines available; recalls in this respect that the quotas of stock volumes put in place by distributors are often tight and cause slowdowns and shortages, and</i>	The Commission also acknowledges the points raised in paragraph 110, that stock transparency is not complete in certain parts of the distribution chain and this provides challenges in determining volumes of stock of medicines available to Member States, The Commission is supporting and encouraging the national authorities working together under the EU Executive Steering Group on Shortages of Medicines Caused by Major Events <sup>29</sup> (coordinated by EMA and chaired by the Commission), to develop a more robust and coordinated assessment of the		It is unclear to what extent the Commission kept its promise.	

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/overview/public-health-threats/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/availability-medicines-during-covid-19-pandemic#eu-executive-steering-group-on-shortages-of-medicines-caused-by-major-events-section>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<i>that a lack of stock transparency has been noticed in certain parts of the distribution chain;</i>	demand side by aggregating information from the national authorities. This aims to establish a better overview on availability and needs for medicines across the EU. This work will be further developed and refined to provide greater oversight of the demand requirements of specific, critical medicines and to inform supply needs, as need be.			
58)	113. Urges the Commission, having regard to the European Strategy for Data and the digital transformation of healthcare and considering the vast potential that health data has for improving healthcare quality and patient outcomes, to encourage implementation of interoperable technologies in the Member States' health sectors which will facilitate delivery of innovative health solutions to patients; <i>encourages the creation of a fully cooperative and operational European Health Data Space with a governance framework which fosters the creation of an innovative data-driven ecosystem, based on a secured and controlled exchange of information and critical data, among Member States;</i> asks the Commission to promote next-generation standards, tools and infrastructure in order to store and process data suitable for research and the development of innovative products and services;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 113, the Commission however raises that it is not currently feasible to use digital tools to provide real-time and up-to-date data on the availability, location, quantity and price of a given medicine.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
59)	114. <i>Stresses the importance of ensuring universal access to vaccines and medical treatment, especially in emergencies and for new diseases for which no treatment exists, as in the case of COVID-19; urges close collaboration between the WHO and the WTO to ensure the supply of the vaccine once it is found;</i> calls on the Commission, at the same time, to strengthen its mechanisms for the joint procurement of medicines in order to guarantee universal access to	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 114, the Commission however explains that forthcoming Expert Panel on Effective ways of investing in Health (EXPH)		Draft opinion on public procurement on healthcare systems delivered on 8 January 2021. A Hearing of the expert panel on effective ways of investing in health on the opinion was held on 3 February 2021. See more information on both the opinion and the Hearing <a href="#">here</a> .	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	treatment for all citizens regardless of their place of residence;		opinion is expected on the use of public procurement in healthcare <sup>30</sup> .			
60)	118. Calls on the Commission to exercise global leadership to ensure that developing countries have guaranteed access to and supply of essential medicines, especially in emergencies;		No specific reply to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>30</sup> See [https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert\\_panel/docs/mandate\\_procurementhealthcare\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/expert_panel/docs/mandate_procurementhealthcare_en.pdf)

## 4.1.14.3. ENVI Resolution 3: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on new Circular Economy Action Plan

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C	
New Circular Economy Action Plan	10/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-40/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2077(INI)</a> ENVI	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a> -	Final reply (SP) received 16 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	2. Calls on the Commission to bring forward all the initiatives under the Action Plan in line with the dates set out in the Annex of the Communication and to base each legislative proposal on a comprehensive impact assessment, underlines the importance of taking into account also the costs of non-action;	<p>Although no specific reply provided for this particular point, the Commission declares that the European Green Deal (COM(2019) 640 final) considers that the transition to a circular economy is key to achieve a climate neutral economy by 2050 where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. With the new CEAP (COM (2020) 98 final), the Commission proposes a comprehensive agenda to change how Europe consumes and produces, building upon the implementation of the first action plan (COM (2015) 614). Circular Economy is also integrated in other European Green Deal's initiatives, such as the Farm to Fork Strategy (COM (2020) 381), the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (COM (2020)380 final), the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM (2020) 667), the Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives (COM (2020) 662) as well as the upcoming Zero Pollution Action Plan to be adopted this year. Their implementation will be crucial to achieve the transition towards a circular economy at EU and national level. The engagement of Member States is also central.</p> <p>The Commission will take this resolution duly into account in the implementation of the action plan. The Resolution requests the Commission to consider a number of specific points. The Commission's reply to these points is set out below and preceded by the numbers of the relevant paragraphs of the Resolution.</p>			The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	4. [...] therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to direct investments in order to scale up circular economy initiatives and support innovation; [...]	The Commission considers that circular economy is an essential element to ensure a resilient and sustainable recovery. The Commission encourages the Member States to reap the benefits of NextGenerationEU and the new Recovery and Resilience Regulation and to ensure that circular economy projects feature high in their National Recovery Plans. The Commission will also make use of programmes under the Multiannual Financial Framework (Horizon Europe, Cohesion Policy, InvestEU, ect.) to support circular economy activities and business models.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">NextGenerationEU</a> and <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Regulation</a> ).	
3)	6. [...]; calls on the Commission to propose science-based binding EU mid-term and long-term targets for the reduction in the use of primary raw materials and environmental impacts; [...]	The Commission considers that the CEAP's initiatives will contribute to achieving the long-term vision of keeping EU's resource consumption within planetary boundaries and to strive to reduce EU's consumption footprint and double its circular material use rate in the coming decade (by 2030).		The Commission adopted a <a href="#">new circular economy action plan (CEAP)</a> in March 2020. The Commission will implement all 35 actions listed in the action plan. The full list of actions can be found in the <a href="#">implementation tracking table</a> .	
4)	7. Calls on the Commission to propose binding EU targets for 2030 to significantly reduce the EU material and consumption footprints and bring them within planetary boundaries by 2050, using the indicators to be adopted by end of 2021 as part of the updated monitoring framework; calls on the Commission to build on the examples set by the most ambitious Member States while taking due account of differences in starting points and capabilities between the Member States;	The Commission considers that the CEAP's initiatives will contribute to achieving the long-term vision of keeping EU's resource consumption within planetary boundaries and to strive to reduce EU's consumption footprint and double its circular material use rate in the coming decade (by 2030).		The Commission adopted a <a href="#">new circular economy action plan (CEAP)</a> in March 2020. The Commission will implement all 35 actions listed in the action plan. The full list of actions can be found in the <a href="#">implementation tracking table</a> .	
5)	8. Urges the Commission to introduce by 2021 harmonised, comparable and uniform circularity indicators, consisting of material footprint and consumption footprint indicators, as well as a number of sub-indicators on resource efficiency and ecosystem services; [...]	The Commission will revise the monitoring framework of indicators, adopted in 2018, in order to include new indicators that will take account of the interlinkages between circularity, climate neutrality and the zero pollution ambition as well as the focus areas of the action plan (e.g. textiles).		The Commission adopted a <a href="#">new circular economy action plan (CEAP)</a> in March 2020. The Commission will implement all 35 actions listed in the action plan. The full list of actions can be found in the <a href="#">implementation tracking table</a> .	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>In this context, the Commission will further develop indicators on resource use, including consumption and material footprints to account for material consumption and environmental impacts associated to our production and consumption.</p>			
6)	<p>11. Highlights the opportunities that lie in the optimised use of products and services, in addition to measures that extend life-cycles and material use; in this context, stresses in particular the opportunities to combine circular economy solutions and digitalisation; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop policies to support new sustainable and circular business models, such as product-as-a-service (PaaS) approaches that save resources and reduce environmental impacts while ensuring protection for consumers invites the Commission to facilitate such PaaS approaches in the new Sustainable Products Initiative and calls on the Commission and Member States to remove undue regulatory and fiscal barriers to them and promote the development of infrastructures that enable circularity and a sustainable digital economy; recalls that digitalisation also has considerable climate and environmental impacts, such as a growing energy demand, raw material extraction and the generation of electronic waste; calls on the Commission to assess and address these challenges by establishing a methodology for monitoring and quantifying the environmental impact of digital technologies, structures and services including data centres, and by proposing measures - including where appropriate legislative measures - to ensure the environmental sustainability of digital solutions putting energy efficiency, reduction of GHG emissions and</p>	<p>The Commission aims to present by the end of 2021 a Sustainable Products Policy legislative Initiative, which will have at its core the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive, beyond energy-related products so as to make the Ecodesign framework applicable to the broadest possible range of products and make it deliver on circularity, and which also include complementary legislative proposals as necessary to deliver on the commitments made in the CEAP.</p> <p>The initiative will regulate, among other things product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability, reduce carbon and environmental footprints, address the presence of hazardous chemicals in products and increase their recycled content in products.</p> <p>In line with the CEAP, it will also foresee measures to ban the destruction of unsold durable goods, restrict single-use and counter premature obsolescence as well as foresee incentives for product-as-a-service or other models where producers keep the ownership of the product or the responsibility for its performance throughout its lifecycle.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to the issues of removing regulatory and fiscal barriers.</p>		<p>The Commission is working on a legislative proposal, <a href="#">Sustainable Products Policy Initiative</a>, which will be published in the first quarter of 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	resource use and the establishment of a circular economy at the centre of a sustainable digital transition;				
7)	12. Calls on the Commission to identify regulatory measures and other actions that would be needed to remove the administrative and legal obstacles to a circular sharing and service economy and to incentivise its development; in particular calls on the Commission to explore solutions to challenges such as liability issues and ownership rights related to the sharing and service economy, keeping in mind that improved legal certainty both for producers and consumers is vital to enable these concepts; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (liability issues and ownership rights).		Not mentioned.	
8)	18. Calls on the Commission to establish a regulatory framework for certification of all nature-based and technological carbon removal solutions, including carbon capture and storage and utilization (CCSU);	As regards of nature-based and technological carbon removals solutions, including solutions relying on technologies for carbon capture and utilization or storage, the Commission will assess the various options for the certification of carbon removals and propose by 2023 a regulatory framework based on robust and transparent accounting to monitor and verify the authenticity of carbon removals.		The Commission is working on a <a href="#">legislative proposal for carbon removal certification</a> expected in the final quarter of 2022.	
9)	23. Strongly endorses the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive <sup>31</sup> to include non-energy-related products and set horizontal sustainability principles and product-specific standards for performance, durability, reusability, reparability, non-toxicity, upgradability, recyclability, recycled content, and resource and energy efficiency in products placed on the EU	The Commission aims to present by the end of 2021 a Sustainable Products Policy legislative Initiative, which will have at its core the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive, beyond energy-related products so as to make the Ecodesign framework applicable to the broadest possible range of products and make it deliver on circularity, and which also include complementary		The Commission is working on a legislative proposal, <a href="#">Sustainable Products Policy Initiative</a> , which will be published in the first quarter of 2022.	

<sup>31</sup> Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	market, and invites the Commission to present a proposal for this in 2021; at the same time, reiterates its call on the Commission to be ambitious in the implementation of ecodesign for all energy-using products under the current scope of the Ecodesign Directive, including with regard to circular economy aspects;	legislative proposals as necessary to deliver on the commitments made in the CEAP.			
10)	25. Calls on the Commission to propose binding material and environmental footprint targets for the whole product lifecycle for each product category placed on the EU market, including the most carbon-intensive semi-products; also calls on the Commission to propose product-specific and/or sector-specific binding targets for recycled content, while ensuring the performance and safety of the products concerned and that they are designed for recycling; urges the Commission to establish supporting technological, regulatory and market conditions to achieve these objectives and to take into account the required industrial changes and the investment cycles in each sector; at the same time, urges the Commission to consider mandatory requirements to increase the sustainability of services;	The Commission aims to present by the end of 2021 a Sustainable Products Policy legislative Initiative, which will have at its core the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive, beyond energy-related products so as to make the Ecodesign framework applicable to the broadest possible range of products and make it deliver on circularity, and which also include complementary legislative proposals as necessary to deliver on the commitments made in the CEAP. The initiative will regulate, among other things product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability, reduce carbon and environmental footprints, address the presence of hazardous chemicals in products and increase their recycled content in products. In line with the CEAP, it will also foresee measures to ban the destruction of unsold durable goods, restrict single-use and counter premature obsolescence as well as foresee incentives for product-as-a-service or other models where producers keep the ownership of the product or the responsibility for its performance throughout its lifecycle.		The Commission is working on a legislative proposal, <a href="#">Sustainable Products Policy Initiative</a> , which will be published in the first quarter of 2022.	
11)	26. Supports the plan to introduce digital product passports in order to help companies, consumers and market surveillance authorities, to keep track of a product's climate, environmental, social and other impacts throughout the value chain and provide reliable, transparent and easily accessible information about the durability of the product	The Commission aims to present by the end of 2021 a Sustainable Products Policy legislative Initiative, which will have at its core the broadening of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive, beyond energy-related products so as to make the Ecodesign framework applicable to the broadest possible range of products and make it deliver on circularity, and which also include complementary		The Commission is working on a legislative proposal, <a href="#">Sustainable Products Policy Initiative</a> , which will be published in the first quarter of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and its maintenance, reuse, repair and dismantling possibilities and end-of-life handling as well as its composition in terms of materials and chemicals used and their environmental and other impacts; calls on the Commission to assess the options for a label in this regard; considers that the product passports should be introduced in a way that avoids undue regulatory burden for companies in particular SMEs; [...]	legislative proposals as necessary to deliver on the commitments made in the CEAP. [...] Digital product passport will be an integral part of the Sustainable Product Policy legislative Initiative aiming to improve business and consumer access to information on product characteristics.			
12)	29. Calls on the Commission to support the development of digital tools for consumer information to empower the consumer in the digital age; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on development of digital tools).		Not mentioned.	
13)	33. [...] ; asks the Commission, when preparing its review of Directive (EU) 2019/771 <sup>32</sup> , to consider extending both the legal guarantee rights and the reversed burden of proof rules for some product categories that have a higher estimated lifetime, and introducing direct producer liability;	The Commission is preparing a legislative proposal on empowering consumers in the green transition. The ambition of this proposal is to improve consumer information on environmental aspects such as durability and reparability of products. The Commission is also exploring the feasibility of measures strengthening the existing consumer rules in the areas of obsolescence and greenwashing (including non-transparency logos) that may include amending Annex I of the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive. In addition, the Commission is also working on a legislative initiative to substantiate green claims according to Product and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods.  The articulation of ongoing initiatives aimed at improving the reparability of products (latest implementing measures in the context of the Ecodesign Directive, which entered into force in March 2021 and upcoming work in the		The Commission is working on a legislative proposal on <a href="#">environmental performance of products &amp; businesses</a> , expected in Q1 of 2022.  The Commission is working on a legislative proposal on <a href="#">empowering consumers in the green transition</a> , expected in Q1 2022.  As announced in the <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda of November 2020</a> , the Commission will update the guidance documents on the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive and the <a href="#">Consumer Rights Directive</a> by 2022.	

<sup>32</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/771 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on certain aspects concerning contracts for the sale of goods, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC, and repealing Directive 1999/44/EC (OJ L 136, 22.5.2019, p. 28).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Sustainable Products Initiative) and providing better information to consumers, including on their reparability will support the implementation of the right to repair. Concerning the access to repair services, Member States are already obliged, under the new provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste to be transposed by mid-2020, to take the necessary measures to encourage the availability of spare parts, instruction manuals, technical information, or other instruments, equipment or software enabling the repair and re-use of products.</p> <p>As regards of the review of the Directive 2019/771/EU (Sale of Goods Directive – SGD), it should be noted that this Directive is currently being transposed into national laws. Member States can already on the basis of the SGD decide to extend periods of both the legal guarantee (beyond minimum 2 years) and the reversal of the burden of proof (from 1 year to 2 years) periods. The SGD, as a horizontal instrument, applies to all products. Setting different rules depending on the lifetime of specific product categories would create legal uncertainty and practical difficulties for all parties in the supply chain to manage such a complicated legal framework.</p> <p>As announced in the New Consumer Agenda, the Commission will examine what more can be done to promote repair, and encourage more sustainable products in the context of the SGD review. For example, the Commission might look at various options regarding consumer remedies, such as giving preference to repair over replacement, extending the minimum liability period for new or second-hand goods or restarting a new liability period after repair.</p>		<p>The Commission is working on a legislative proposal, <a href="#">Sustainable Products Policy Initiative</a>, which will be published in the first quarter of 2022.</p>	
12)	38. Urges the Commission to come forward with a legislative proposal to green public procurement procedures; [...] ; also asks the Commission to	Although no specific reply provided for this particular point, the Commission states in the follow-up that as stated in the action plan, the Commission, when preparing sectorial initiatives, will propose minimum mandatory		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	provide guidelines to support sustainable corporate procurement; [...]	<p>green public procurement (GPP) criteria and targets. The Commission will explore the feasibility of introducing this type of criteria in the upcoming initiatives in key value chains. For instance, the Commission proposal for a new legislative framework for batteries, adopted in December 2020, includes a provision to establish such mandatory green public procurement criteria. Some of the other sector and initiatives possibly concerned are the revision of the packaging and packaging waste Directive, the review of the energy efficiency Directive and the new legislative framework for sustainable food systems.</p> <p>The Commission is also exploring how to phase in compulsory reporting to monitor the uptake of GPP without creating unjustified administrative burden for public buyers.</p>			
13)	40. Urges the Commission and the Member States to support the development of high-quality collection, sorting and material reuse and recycling infrastructures, and to support research into the development of new innovative technologies that minimise resource use and residual waste generation, enhance the yield and quality of recyclable and reusable secondary materials, decontaminate recyclates, and reduce the overall environmental footprint - including energy and climate footprints - in relation to other technologies; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
14)	41. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the health, environmental and climate impacts of processes and outputs of new recycling and recovery technologies are thoroughly evaluated at the industrial level prior to their incentivisation, and to guarantee transparency throughout the evaluation;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	42. Considers that chemical recycling needs to fulfil the definition of recycling pursuant to the Waste Framework Directive to ensure that the reprocessing into materials and substances that are to be used as fuels is not considered to be chemical recycling; urges the Commission to provide legal confirmation in this regard;	On chemical recycling, the Commission will continue to support innovation through Horizon Europe based on real life cycle assessment of impacts of the various chemical processing approaches and a robust traceability measurement of the inputs and outputs of these processes. The Commission notes that the EU rules do not allow counting waste as recycled if after/ during its processing it is used as fuel.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
16)	43. Urges the Commission and the Member States to enable digital technologies, such as blockchain and digital watermarking, and make them interoperable so that they can support the development of the circular economy through the tracking, tracing and mapping of resource use and product flows through all stages of the life cycle;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 53, the Commission however states that it will mobilise the necessary funding to ensure industry and SMEs' (small and medium sized enterprises) engagement in the transition towards a circular economy and to unleash the opportunities of digitalisation.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
17)	44. Emphasises the importance of improving access to funds for research and innovation projects on the circular economy; therefore calls on the Commission to steer the activities of the Horizon Europe programme towards supporting research and innovation for:  –recycling processes and technologies; –the resource efficiency of industrial processes; –innovative and sustainable materials, products, processes, technologies and services, as well as their industrial scale-up; –the bioeconomy, through bio-based innovation encompassing the development of bio-based materials and products; –earth observation satellites, as they can play an important role in monitoring the development of a	The Commission will continue supporting the transition towards a circular and sustainable bioeconomy via research and innovation in circular bio-based materials and products through Horizon Europe. On chemical recycling, the Commission will continue to support innovation through Horizon Europe based on real life cycle assessment of impacts of the various chemical processing approaches and a robust traceability measurement of the inputs and outputs of these processes.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	circular economy by evaluating the pressure on virgin raw materials and emissions levels;				
18)	50. Recalls the Commission communication of 1 June 2016 entitled 'European Standards for the 21st century' and the work carried out on the Joint Initiative on Standardisation (JIS); calls on the Commission to further strengthen the JIS and to adopt new actions and projects aiming to improve the functioning of the European Standardisation Organisations;	The Commission is engaged in a close dialogue with the European Standardisation Organisations and other stakeholders on actions and projects aimed at continuously improving the European Standardisation System and its responsiveness to EU policy priorities.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
19)	52. [...] ; reiterates its call on the Commission to implement as a matter of urgency the provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU <sup>33</sup> on radio equipment, and in particular, to introduce a common charger for smartphones and all small and medium-sized electronic devices to best ensure standardisation, compatibility and interoperability of charging capabilities, including wireless charging, as part of global strategy to reduce electronic waste; asks the Commission to prepare, in a timely manner, a decoupling strategy that ensures consumers are not obliged to buy new chargers with new devices to allow for greater environmental benefits, cost savings and convenience for consumers; reiterates the importance for consumers of receiving, through harmonised labelling in an easy-to-read format, trustworthy and relevant information about relevant features of chargers such as interoperability and charging performance, including compliance with USB 3.1 or higher, to	The Commission is preparing a legislative proposal for adoption in July 2021. Possible elements of the proposal, which are currently being considered, are: the harmonisation of the charging interface (receptacle) on the device-end side (mobile phones and possibly other portable electronic devices); interoperability of the communication protocols; and unbundling of the charger (selling the charger separately from the electronic device). The proposal would aim at reducing the environmental impact due to the use of multiple chargers and enhancing consumers' convenience.		In September 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">proposal</a> 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.	

<sup>33</sup> Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).



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	enable them to make the most convenient, cost-efficient and sustainable choices;				
20)	53. [...] calls on the Commission to address any possible existing regulatory inconsistencies or barriers or legal uncertainties that hamper the full deployment of a circular economy; [...] ; furthermore, calls on the Commission to focus on the implementation of the legislation related to the circular economy to ensure a level playing field for circular production processes and business models;	<p>Although the follow-up does not mentions par.53, the Commission however states that it continues implementing the EU Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM (2018) 028). The Commission is already working on measures to restrict the use of intentionally added microplastics in products (through a REACH restriction file) and to tackle unintentional emissions for example from textiles and tyre abrasion and from primary plastic production i.e. pellets.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission will also present a proposal to review the various legislative rules on cars and waste cars to bring them into line with the circular economy principles, in particular by giving first priority to prevention of waste, by addressing the design of cars and availability of information about the parts and materials used in cars to repair, by promoting recycled content in new cars, by increasing the recycling ambition and improving enforcement.</p>		<p>The Commission is working on a legislative initiative on <a href="#">Microplastics pollution – measures to reduce its impact on the environment</a>. This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.</p> <p>The Commission is working on a revision of the <a href="#">End-of-life Vehicles Directive and the Directive on the Type Approval of Motor Vehicles</a>. This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.</p>	
21)	57. [...] and calls on the Commission to investigate the possibility of providing consumer information on the distinction between corrective and user-driven updates and the carbon impact of data consumption;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on investigating the possibility of providing consumer information on the distinction between corrective and user-driven updates and the carbon impact of data consumption).		Not mentioned.	
22)	63. [...] ; requests the Commission to assess options for a viable legislative framework to ensure the ethical sourcing of materials and the introduction of a mandatory due-diligence legislation to	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on assessing options for a viable legislative framework to ensure the ethical sourcing of materials and the introduction of a mandatory due-diligence legislation to		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	address adverse environmental and human rights effects within an international context;	address adverse environmental and human rights effects within an international context).			
23)	64. Welcomes the Commissions plans to review the End of Life Vehicles Directive <sup>34</sup> ; Calls on the Commission to update that Directive to fully reflect and respect the principles of circular economy, including designing out waste, upgradability, modularity, reparability, reusability, and recyclability of the materials in the highest level of the value, giving the first priority on reuse: calls on the Commission to work to ensure effective reuse chains, with car manufacturers and extended producer liability schemes; Calls on the Commission to improve the reporting of end-of-life vehicles, through a European database; calls on the Commission to clarify, fortify and supervise the principle that dismantling of the car and reuse of the parts must always precede the scrapping and shredding of cars;	The Commission presented a proposal for a Regulation for batteries in December 2020 that addresses the areas highlighted by the resolution. The Commission will also present a proposal to review the various legislative rules on cars and waste cars to bring them into line with the circular economy principles, in particular, by giving first priority to prevention of waste, by addressing the design of cars and availability of information about the parts and materials used in cars to repair, by promoting recycled content in new cars, by increasing the recycling ambition and improving enforcement. The Commission will propose rules on the sustainable treatment of waste oils in the context of the broad review of the Waste Framework Directive in 2023.		The Commission is working on a revision of the <a href="#">End-of-life Vehicles Directive and the Directive on the Type Approval of Motor Vehicles</a> . This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.	
24)	66. [...] calls for the Commission to present a legislative proposal without delay, including waste reduction measures and targets and ambitious essential requirements in the Packaging Waste Directive to reduce excessive packaging, including in e-commerce, improve recyclability and minimise the complexity of packaging, increase recycled content, phase out hazardous and harmful substances, and promote reuse; [...]	The Commission will propose a revision of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging on packaging waste by strengthening the essential requirements for packaging and bringing them in line with the waste hierarchy to ensure that all packaging is reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030 while respecting the objectives on food waste prevention, food safety or hygiene. This revision will also propose measures to prevent packaging waste, including by setting targets. The Commission is also committed to support the Member States in the attainment of the separate collection objectives on single use plastic bottles by sharing and		The Commission is working on a revision of <a href="#">Directive 94/62/EC on packaging on packaging waste</a> , expected in the third quarter of 2022.	

<sup>34</sup> Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles (OJ L 269, 21.10.2000, p.34).

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		promoting best practices, including on the deposit refund systems.			
25)	69. Calls on the Commission to analyse various types of packaging used in e-commerce to determine best practices in optimising packaging to reduce over-packaging; calls on the Commission to endorse re-use of the packaging materials to deliver several items as an alternative to single-use packaging materials;	Although no specific reply provided to this particular reply nevertheless the Commission states that (66) it will propose a revision of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging waste by strengthening the essential requirements for packaging and bringing them in line with the waste hierarchy to ensure that all packaging is reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030 while respecting the objectives on food waste prevention, food safety or hygiene. This revision will also propose measures to prevent packaging waste, including by setting targets. The Commission is also committed to support the Member States in the attainment of the separate collection objectives on single use plastic bottles by sharing and promoting best practices, including on the deposit refund systems.		The Commission is working on a revision of <a href="#">Directive 94/62/EC</a> on packaging waste, expected in the third quarter of 2022.	
26)	70. Stresses the major role that bulk sales can play in reducing the use of packaging, and calls on the Commission and Member States to encourage this type of measure while ensuring food safety and hygiene;	Although no specific reply provided to this particular point 70, the Commission however declares that the Commission will propose a revision of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging waste by strengthening the essential requirements for packaging and bringing them in line with the waste hierarchy to ensure that all packaging is reusable or recyclable in an economically viable way by 2030 while respecting the objectives on food waste prevention, food safety or hygiene. This revision will also propose measures to prevent packaging waste, including by setting targets. The Commission is also committed to support the Member States in the attainment of the separate collection objectives on single use plastic bottles by sharing and promoting best practices, including on the deposit refund systems.		The Commission is working on a revision of <a href="#">Directive 94/62/EC</a> on packaging waste, expected in the third quarter of 2022.	
27)	72. [...] ; urges the Commission to take measures to ascertain that all online sellers, regardless of their	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on online sellers).		Not mentioned.	

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	location, comply with the essential requirements and report and contribute financially to the EPR systems in the EU Member States where the products are placed on the market;				
28)	73. Calls on the Commission to support the separate collection and sorting of packaging waste as enshrined in Directive (EU) 2018/852 and ensure its timely transposition by Member States; calls on the Commission to assess the possibility to revise the identification system for packaging materials (Decision 97/129/EC <sup>35</sup> ) to facilitate separate collection for citizens according to the recyclability of packaging;	Although the follow-up does not mention par.73, the Commission states it is committed to support the Member States in the implementation of the separate collection systems for bio-waste and scaling up recycling that generates high quality compost, in particular, by providing financial support and technical assistance by sharing of best practices.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
29)	74. Calls on the Commission to support and explore the potentials for compatible national deposit return schemes to reach the needed collection rate of 90 % of plastic beverage containers and as a step towards establishing a single market for packaging, especially for neighbouring Member States. [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on national deposit return scheme).		Not mentioned.	
30)	75. Urges the Commission to continue its implementation of the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, notably in driving better design, circular business models and innovative products and product-as-a-service approaches that offer more sustainable consumption patterns;	The Commission continues implementing the EU Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy (COM (2018) 028).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
31)	76. Calls on the Commission to tackle plastics, including microplastics, in a comprehensive way; urges the Commission to adopt a general phase-	The Commission is already working on measures to restrict the use of intentionally added microplastics in products (through a REACH restriction file) and to tackle		The Commission is working on a legislative initiative on <a href="#">Microplastics pollution – measures to reduce its</a>	

<sup>35</sup> Commission Decision 97/129/EC of 28 January 1997 establishing the identification system for packaging materials pursuant to European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste (OJ L 50, 20.2.1997, p.28).

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	out of intentionally added microplastics and to reduce, through new mandatory regulatory measures, the unintentional release of all microplastics at source, including for example from tyres, textiles, artificial turf and production of plastic pellets; [...] ; calls on the Commission to look into the sources, distribution, fate and effects of both macro- and micro-plastics in the context of wastewater treatment and storm water management; [...]	unintentional emissions for example from textiles and tyre abrasion and from primary plastic production i.e. pellets.		<a href="#">impact on the environment</a> . This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.	
32)	77. [...] calls on the Commission to consider legislative measures, including an extension of the Single Use Plastics Directive in the context of the review of that Directive; calls on the Commission to work on developing standards for reusable packaging and substitutes for single-use packaging, tableware and cutlery;	The Commission is as well working on the implementing measures on single use plastics (SUP) and, as part of its evaluation, by the deadline foreseen in the legal text, will assess, among other elements, the need to enlarge its scope. The review of the essential requirements for packaging will aim to increase the re-usability of packaging.		The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by 3 July 2027. <a href="#">Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/1752 of 1 October 2021</a> laying down rules for the application of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the calculation, verification and reporting of data on the separate collection of waste single-use plastic beverage bottles C/2021/6995, OJ L 349. <a href="#">Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/958 of 31 May 2021</a> laying down the format for reporting data and information on fishing gear placed on the market and waste fishing gear collected in Member States and the format for the quality check report in accordance with Articles 13(1)(d) and 13(2) of Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council, C/2021/3765, OJ L 211. <a href="#">Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/2151 of 17 December 2020</a> laying down rules on harmonised marking specifications on single-use plastic products listed in Part D of the Annex to Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the impact of	

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				certain plastic products on the environment (Text with EEA relevance). <i>C/2020/9199, OJ L 428</i> . <a href="#">A corrigendum to this implementing regulation</a> was also published.	
33)	80. Urges the Commission and Member States to create a consistent transparency framework and reporting obligations for all value chain players on the production, trade, use and end-of-life management of plastics;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on creation of the create a consistent transparency framework).		Not mentioned.	
34)	81. Urges the Commission to develop EPR schemes that hold producers accountable for the end-of-life of plastic products;	Although the follow-up does not mentions par. 81, it claims that the Commission will also enhance the implementation of the recently adopted requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes by providing guidance.		<a href="#">Study</a> requested by the Commission on guidance for extended producer responsibility scheme, May 2020.	
35)	85. Calls on the Commission to implement the 'Renovation Wave' initiative fully in line with the circular economy principles, while taking into account the diversity of the sector; calls on the Commission to set horizontal and product specific requirements; stresses the potential for greenhouse gas savings and environmental gains by prolonging the lifetime of buildings as opposed to demolition; asks the Commission to consider setting reduction targets for the carbon footprint and material footprint of EU buildings and applying the Levels(s) framework on sustainable buildings as a binding framework for construction performance; believes it to be necessary to include minimum legal requirements on the environmental performance of buildings in order	The Commission is working to develop a 2050 whole life-cycle performance roadmap, with the aim to set out how to gradually reduce carbon emissions from buildings. This is an action from the Renovation Wave and is inspired by the work that a number of front runner Member States have done already. Excavated soil should as a priority be re-used and therefore excluded from the rules on waste management and contaminated soil should indeed be subject to the treatment according to waste hierarchy.		The Commission published a proposal for a directive <a href="#">on the energy performance of buildings (recast)</a> in December 2021. The Commission is working on a <a href="#">revision of the construction products regulation</a> expected in the first quarter of 2022. The Commission published in October 2020 a <a href="#">Recommendation on Energy Poverty (C (2020)9600)</a> . The Commission published in July 2021 a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a directive of the European Parliament and the Council on energy efficiency (recast) (COM/2021/558).	

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	to improve the resource efficiency and energy performance of buildings;				
36)	86. Recalls the Commission's obligation under the Waste Framework Directive to consider a revision of material recovery targets set in EU legislation for construction and demolition waste and its material-specific fractions and believes that this should include a material recovery target for excavated soils; suggests to include reuse and recycling targets and the use of secondary raw materials in construction applications while making them more easily traceable; calls the Commission to revise the Construction Products Regulation and welcomes the announcement of a Strategy for a Sustainable Built Environment in 2021; believes that the adoption of digital solutions in the built environment, such as waste tracing, would allow better energy performance of buildings and greater circularity in the construction sector;	The Commission recognises the significance of a building's carbon footprint. After the publication of Level(s) in 2020, which provides a common language to define what a sustainable building is, the Commission will start including these aspects in different policy initiatives. Ongoing revisions of key pieces of legislation impacting on building performance, such as the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the Construction Products Regulation, will consider how to reduce carbon emissions over the full life cycle, and other environmental impacts of buildings. Level(s) will play an important role in these developments.		The Commission published a proposal for a Directive <a href="#">on the energy performance of buildings (recast)</a> in December 2021.  The Commission is working on a <a href="#">revision of the construction products regulation</a> in the first quarter of 2022.	
37)	89. Urges the Commission to make a legislative proposal to implement the goal of halving food waste by 2030 in line with the commitments under the Farm to Fork Strategy, and based on data reported by Member States in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive; calls on the Commission to integrate the prevention of food loss and food waste along the entire food value chain in relevant EU policies, as set out in the Farm to Fork Strategy, and recalls that these measures should be in line with the waste hierarchy; [...]	As outlined in the Farm to Fork strategy, the Commission is committed to halving per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels by 2030 (SDG Target 12.3). Using the new methodology for measuring food waste, adopted in 2019, and the data expected from the Member States in 2022, by the end of 2023 it will set a baseline and propose a legislative proposal setting legally binding targets to reduce food waste across the EU.		The Commission launched in October 2021 a consultation on an initiative on <a href="#">food waste – reduction targets</a> . This initiative is expected in the second quarter of 2023.	

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38)	90. Calls on the Commission to take measures to close the agricultural nutrient loop, reduce Europe’s dependency on imports of vegetable proteins for animal feed and to increase the use of recycled animal manure and other organic nutrients, such as compost and digestate, instead of synthetic fertiliser while ensuring a high level of protection of health and of the environment and ecosystems;		Closing the agricultural nutrient loop will be part of the Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan (INMAP), which is included in the CEAP and a key action identified in the new Biodiversity Strategy (BDS) and the Farm to Fork Strategy to be presented in 2022. It aims to address nutrient pollution that is negatively affecting ecosystems by ensuring more sustainable application of nutrients, addressing nutrient pollution at source, increasing the sustainability of the livestock sector and stimulating the markets for recovered nutrients.		The Commission will work with Member States to develop an <a href="#">Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan</a> in 2022.	
39)	91. [...] calls on the Commission to fully integrate the water-energy nexus in European policies and recalls that the quality of and access to water resources rely on a good implementation of control at source and the polluter pays principle; supports a circular approach in waste water treatments and management in view of fostering urban wastewater recovery; [...] ; calls to the Commission to assess the possibility to take legislative measures to address the water efficiency in buildings;		The Commission intends to undertake effective measures to promote water reuse and water efficiency, including in industrial processes. The new Water Reuse Regulation, which will start applying in June 2023, will contribute to addressing water scarcity issues and facilitate improved water management in agriculture. Guidance to support the application of the rules and further legal acts, which the regulation empowers the Commission to draft, are under development. The Commission will look into further possible areas of promotion and application for water reuse including through research and innovation actions in the context of Horizon Europe. As for water reuse in industry, the ongoing review of the Industrial Emissions Directive provides an opportunity to assess strengthening the water-related elements of the Directive; in addition, the Commission is looking into promoting water reuse and water efficiency in the BAT (Best Available Techniques) reference documents (BREFs). Most of the actions on water efficiency are pursued through the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive (ongoing), in particular giving attention to water permitting system, water allocation mechanism, cost recovery through water pricing, use of nature-based solutions, drought management, flood risk management, as well as climate change impacts. The Communication on the new EU		<p><a href="#">Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of 25 May 2020</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council on minimum requirements for water reuse (applies from 26 June 2023).</p> <p>Series of actions planned:</p> <p>The Commission proposes a <a href="#">revision of the Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions</a> expected in the second quarter of 2022.</p> <p><a href="#">Implementation Reports</a> of the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive.</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, to the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and to the Committee of the Regions on forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (<a href="#">COM/2021/82</a>).</p>	



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		<p>Adaptation Strategy will contribute to ensuring resilient water management, including concrete measures for better quantitative water management (including water efficiency). Water efficiency is part of the high environmental standards foreseen in the Renovation Wave initiative.</p> <p>The Commission has acknowledged the need to align the 30-year-old Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) with the principles of the circular economy. This is also stressed in the roadmap that was published for the launch of revision of the Directive, which is due by 2022. In addition to the recovery of valuable materials from waste water and sewage sludge, the Commission will also assess in its impact assessment the potential to reduce energy consumption of the waste water sector and even consider the potential of clean energy production by the sector. In this context, the Commission also notes that the evaluation of the Sewage Sludge Directive is ongoing and the interlinkages between the two Directives are subject to close scrutiny during the revision process.</p>		<p>The Commission will publish a revision of the Directive on <a href="#">water pollution – EU rules on urban wastewater treatment</a> in the third quarter of 2022.</p> <p>The Commission finalised in March 2021 an evaluation of the <a href="#">Directive 86/278 on sewage sludge use in farming</a>.</p>	
40)	94. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that the separate collection of bio-waste, as introduced by the Waste Framework Directive, aims at producing high-quality compost to support soil enhancement non-hazardous chemicals and other products and renewable energy, where feasible and environmentally beneficial;	The Commission is committed to support the Member States in the implementation of the separate collection systems for bio-waste and scaling up recycling that generates high quality compost, in particular, by providing financial support and technical assistance by sharing of best practices.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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41)	96. [...] ; calls on the Commission to propose binding targets for overall waste reduction and for the reduction of waste in specific waste streams and product groups, as well as targets to cap the generation of residual waste, in the review of the Waste Framework Directive and Landfill Directive foreseen for 2024; [...]	<p>The Commission is already working on a feasibility assessment to underpin proposals for new EU waste reduction targets for specific streams and a broader set of measures on waste prevention in particular in the context of the upcoming and ongoing reviews of Directives, 2000/53/EC and 2008/98/EC. As such, they have been included in the legislative proposal for a new regulatory framework for batteries. The Commission will also enhance the implementation of the recently adopted requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes by providing guidance.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>With regard to the treatment of residual waste, the Commission will support the Member States in the application of the existing EU rules on landfilling which envisage an obligation to divert all recyclable and recoverable waste from landfilling as of 2030. The existing and future prevention and recycling targets reinforce the waste hierarchy in limiting the scope for thermal residual waste treatment.</p>		<p>The Commission is working on a revision of the <a href="#">End-of-life Vehicles Directive and the Directive on the Type Approval of Motor Vehicles</a>. This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.</p> <p>The Commission finalised in March 2021 a <a href="#">public consultation</a> on a modernisation of <a href="#">Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries</a>.</p> <p>The Commission last <a href="#">revised</a> Directive 2008/98/EC in 2018. Directive (EU) 2018/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, <i>OJ L 150</i>. It will be revised again in 2023.</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.</p>	
42)	97. [...] ; calls on the Commission to ensure effective and full implementation by all Member States of both the current waste targets and of the 2018 Waste package, and urges all Member States to fully transpose the 2018 legislation without further delay;	The Commission remains committed to facilitating compliance with Union's legislation in all the Member States, in particular on separate collection obligations and waste management targets, by providing financial and technical assistance and ultimately by taking enforcement measures. With regard to separate collection, the Commission intends to propose legislative measures harmonising separate collection models that lead to		No further specific actions proposed to be taken by the Commission.	

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		strong participation by citizens and high quality secondary materials.			
43)	98. [...] ; asks the Commission to assess measures to make secondary raw materials more competitive while contributing to a toxic-free environment;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on assessing whether secondary raw materials more competitive while contributing to a toxic-free environment).		Not mentioned.	
44)	100. [...] calls on the Commission to propose harmonised European end-of-waste criteria for key waste streams in line with the Waste Framework Directive, in order to remove market barriers and ensure high-quality material recovery; [...]	The Commission has committed to watch the scoping of waste streams to identify those that should be prioritised for the development of EU end of waste criteria based on factors such as contribution to the circular economy, scale of shipments across the EU, volumes generated, benefits for human health and environment, success rate nationally and added value for the circular economy. The Commission is in the process of defining that priority list of materials to start the development of the End-of-waste criteria in 2022 with the involvement of the Joint Research Centre.		The Commission is in the process of <a href="#">assessing</a> the waste streams and for that purpose, it has organised several stakeholder consultations and workshops. The Commission intends to finalise that assessment by the end of 2021 to commence the development of the EU end of waste criteria in 2022.	
45)	101. Calls on the Commission to pay attention to the rules on transboundary movements of waste for recovery between EU Member States and to consider adapting them in order to increase their clarity and comprehensibility, remove administrative barriers while maintaining the effectiveness of legislation in protecting human health and the environment, and harmonise their implementation across EU Member States, including through the establishment of a single EU electronic system for recording waste shipments;	The Commission is working to review EU rules on waste shipment. This review aims first at facilitating shipments of waste for recycling within the EU. This should allow getting more waste treated in the EU. The review also looks at the possibility to restrict exports of waste that cause negative environmental and health impacts in third countries. The review might consider a proposal to move to fully electronic information exchange system which has proven essential during the pandemic. Finally, the review will look at enforcement actions to counteract illegal shipments. In parallel, the Commission is also working closely with Member State enforcement agencies and third countries to avoid that export of our waste becomes a problem for them.		On 18 November 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste and amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) No 2020/1056 (COM (2021) 709).	

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46)	102. [...] ; invites the Commission, as defined in the Directive 2008/98/EC, <sup>36</sup> to present a legislative proposal by 2022 with additional measures to promote waste oils regeneration, including the introduction of quantitative targets;	The Commission will also present a proposal to review the various legislative rules on cars and waste cars to bring them into line with the circular economy principles, in particular by giving first priority to prevention of waste, by addressing the design of cars and availability of information about the parts and materials used in cars to repair, by promoting recycled content in new cars, by increasing the recycling ambition and improving enforcement. The Commission will propose rules on the sustainable treatment of waste oils in the context of the broad review of the Waste Framework Directive in 2023.		The Commission is working on a revision of the <a href="#">End-of-life Vehicles Directive and the Directive on the Type Approval of Motor Vehicles</a> . This is expected in the last quarter of 2022.  The deadline for the submission of a legislative proposal on measures for the treatment of waste oils is set for 31 December 2022 according to <a href="#">Art 21(4) of the Waste Framework Directive</a> .	
47)	103. [...] ; urges the Commission and the Member States to direct investments in order to scale up organic waste collection and composting;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to direct investments in order to scale up organic waste collection and composting).		Not mentioned.	
48)	104. [...] ; calls on the Commission to define a common EU-wide approach for the management of residual municipal waste that is non-recyclable to ensure its optimal treatment and to avoid building overcapacity of waste incineration at the EU level that could cause lock-in effects and hamper the development of the circular economy; [...]	With regard to the treatment of residual waste, the Commission will support the Member States in the application of the existing EU rules on landfilling which envisage an obligation to divert all recyclable and recoverable waste from landfilling as of 2030. The existing and future prevention and recycling targets reinforce the waste hierarchy in limiting the scope for thermal residual waste treatment.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
49)	105. [...] ; calls on the Commission to ensure the proper implementation of the provisions laid down in the Waste Framework Directive;	With regard to separate collection, the Commission intends to propose legislative measures harmonising separate collection models that lead to strong participation by citizens and high quality secondary materials.		An <a href="#">EU-wide harmonised model</a> for separate collection of waste and labelling to facilitate separate collection will be proposed in 2022.	

<sup>36</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives(OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
50)	106. [...] ; calls therefore on the Commission to further harmonise waste statistics, and to collect the data on recycled materials and waste in three points: collection, entry point to recycling facility, and share of effective reuse of recycled materials;	The way Member States report on municipal waste management has been significantly improved in the revision of EU's waste legislation in 2018, including on the traceability of waste from collection to recycling. The legislation also calls on the Member States to extend the electronic registry on municipal waste to all waste streams. The Commission will monitor the implementation of the new rules.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
51)	113. [...] ; calls on the Commission and Member States to support the establishment and cooperation of circularity hubs in all European regions, industrial clusters and local communities in the spirit of the proposed 'New European Bauhaus', providing support to the development of circular models in design, procurement and waste management;	The Commission in the context of the implementation of the SME Strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe (COM(2020)103) will propose SMEs funding and support industrial collaboration via advice under the Enterprise Europe Network and in the context of the European Cluster Collaboration Platform. The Commission will also ensure that its instruments in support of skills and job creation contribute also to accelerating the transition to a circular economy in a socially fair way and has recently updated its Skills Agenda and launched a Pact for Skills where circular economy is one of the key areas of action. The Commission will consider circular economy in the context of the adoption the Action Plan for Social Economy and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, including a new Strategic Framework for Occupational Safety and Health. The integration of social sustainability factors in the initiatives under the Green Deal, can contribute to a just transition towards circularity and climate-neutrality and address challenges and opportunities regarding employment, skills and workers' health and safety in the circular economy. In addition, the Commission will support investments in education and training systems, lifelong learning, and social innovation under the European Social Fund Plus.		According to the Commission, it is already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (SME Strategy, Skills Agenda, ESF+). In December 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">Communication on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy</a> (COM(2021)778).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
52)	114. [...] and calls on the Commission to tailor this agenda to specific employment needs, including education and training requirements as well as new jobs needed in the transition to a circular economy ; calls on the Commission to ensure that the Circular Economy Action plan is linked to implementation of the European Pillar of social right and gender equality strategy and to ensure a just transition; [...]	The Commission in the context of the implementation of the SME Strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe (COM(2020)103) will propose SMEs funding and support industrial collaboration via advice under the Enterprise Europe Network and in the context of the European Cluster Collaboration Platform. The Commission will also ensure that its instruments in support of skills and job creation contribute also to accelerating the transition to a circular economy in a socially fair way and has recently updated its Skills Agenda and launched a Pact for Skills where circular economy is one of the key areas of action. The Commission will consider circular economy in the context of the adoption the Action Plan for Social Economy and in the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, including a new Strategic Framework for Occupational Safety and Health. The integration of social sustainability factors in the initiatives under the Green Deal, can contribute to a just transition towards circularity and climate-neutrality and address challenges and opportunities regarding employment, skills and workers' health and safety in the circular economy. In addition, the Commission will support investments in education and training systems, lifelong learning, and social innovation under the European Social Fund Plus.		According to the Commission, it is already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (SME Strategy, Skills Agenda, ESF+).  In December 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">Communication on building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy</a> (COM(2021)778).	
53)	116. Calls on the Commission to ensure that circular economy principles are embedded in all practices, and calls on the Commission to support the Member States in sharing knowledge and best practices in relation to different circular economy efforts at regional and local level in the EU;	The Commission, in joint cooperation with the European Economic and Social Committee, manages the European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform where Member States and other stakeholders can share their good practices. Capacity building and exchange of information will continue to be supported in the context of Cohesion Policy and Peer-to-Peer schemes such as TAIEX.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
54)	<p>120. [...] asks the Commission to also focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– financial incentives to establish a real single market and a level playing field for high-quality secondary raw materials;</li> <li>– facilitating procedures to promote recycling capacities and infrastructures to treat waste within the EU;</li> <li>– implementing the Electronic Data Interexchange (EDI) system to better monitor waste flows;</li> <li>– implementing the revision of the Waste Shipment Regulation<sup>37</sup> and the Waste Framework Directive;</li> </ul>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on financial incentives, on EDI, etc.).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
55)	<p>121. [...] and invites the Commission to lead the efforts on an international agreement on the management of natural resources to stay within a 'planetary boundaries' for natural resource use;</p>	<p>On 22 February 2021, the Commission, on behalf of the EU, and in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) launched the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE). The following countries have so far joined GACERE: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Rwanda and South Africa.</p> <p>The Commission is supporting the development by the International Resource Panel (IRP) of science-based targets for natural resources, so as to explore the feasibility of defining a 'safe operating space' for natural resource use. As part of the work by GACERE, the Commission plans to initiate a global conversation about the governance of natural resources and options to improve the current situation. This would contribute to preliminary discussions on an international agreement on the management of natural resources, informed inter alia by the results of the</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency</a>).</p>	

<sup>37</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		abovementioned work on a safe operating space for natural resource use.			
56)	122. [...] ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to show active leadership to continue working on international responses for combating plastic marine litter and micro-plastics;	<p>On 22 February 2021, the Commission, on behalf of the EU, and in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) launched the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE). The following countries have so far joined GACERE: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Rwanda and South Africa.</p> <p>The Commission is supporting the development by the International Resource Panel (IRP) of science-based targets for natural resources, so as to explore the feasibility of defining a 'safe operating space' for natural resource use. As part of the work by GACERE, the Commission plans to initiate a global conversation about the governance of natural resources and options to improve the current situation. This would contribute to preliminary discussions on an international agreement on the management of natural resources, informed inter alia by the results of the abovementioned work on a safe operating space for natural resource use.</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency</a> ).	
57)	127. Urges the Commission to promote the use of resource-efficiency indicators through international conventions in order to allow comparability between industries and economies and to ensure a level playing field, and to support dialogue and cooperation with third countries;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on promoting the use of resource-efficiency indicators.)		Not mentioned.	
58)	129. [...] ; calls on the Commission to identify and abolish barriers to green growth, eco-innovation and those that prevent or restrict market access for circular products and services from outside the EU; calls on the Commission to investigate the	In view of fostering circular economy, in the negotiation of the EU free trade agreements, the Commission seeks to include commitments on recycling, repair, and maintenance services and abolishing tariffs on repaired and remanufactured goods. It is also exploring how to		The Commission published a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on a generalized scheme of tariff preferences (GSP) in September 2021.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>possibilities and benefits of reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers on certain products and services in order to encourage the development of the circular economy, including in the context of the ongoing review of the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP); encourages the Commission, in this regard, to add the circular economy dimension to the scope of the negotiations on the Environmental Goods Agreement, which should be stepped up; calls on the Commission to take into account the special needs of the EU's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to assist SMEs in integrating the circular economy in their business model, including through incentives, and to support them in the implementation of business strategies to export circular products, in particular through the launch of a risk assessment tool for rules of origin, as currently being considered by the Commission; calls on the Commission to lead the way in the WTO to address products based on their carbon content as a way to level the regulatory playing field;</p>	<p>bring a circular economy dimension in work on the environment in the WTO, including the possibility of the liberalisation of goods and services that promote the circular economy. The ongoing review of the EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences looks at environmental aspects, including green goods, but does not cover the circular economy specifically.</p>			
59)	<p>132. [...] ; calls on the Commission and Member States to further deploy efforts in international fora (UNCTAD, WTO, G20, G7) to pursue the EU's agenda on the circular economy and ensure a global level playing field with international partners through the possibility of exploring the concept of digital passports to foster the availability of data related to product's content and carbon footprint and recyclability, to enable better circularity, promote extended producer responsibility (EPR), as well as sustainable consumer choices; suggests also in this regard that the Commission engages with the relevant multilateral organisations to reach agreement on</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on deploying efforts in international fora).</p>		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>an international label that is easy to understand for consumers, and indicates whether a product can be recycled; stresses, furthermore, that particular attention must be given to how less developed partner countries participate in and can benefit from the circular economy; calls on the Commission to integrate the circular economy principles in its strategy 'Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa' in particular; calls on the Commission to use Aid for Trade and GSP+ to help developing countries adopt circular economy practices, including product standards;</p>				

## 4.1.14.4. ENVI Resolution 4: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on towards a WTO-compatible EU carbon border adjustment mechanism

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Towards a WTO-compatible EU carbon border adjustment mechanism	10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0071/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2043(INI)</a> ENVI	<p>On 3 May 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – March I 2021 part-session" informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution. The Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as it considers that the main elements were addressed in plenary by Commissioner Paulo Gentiloni. The Commission has taken good note of the recommendations made in the resolution and will consider them as part of the preparation of the CBAM (carbon border adjustment mechanism) legislative proposal scheduled for June 2021. Moreover, the Commission will continue working closely and constructively with the European Parliament on the matter once the Commission has presented the CBAM legislative proposal as part of the "Fit for 55" Package under the European Green Deal.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 8 March 2021.</p>			
1)	2. [...] calls on the Commission and the Council to uphold a transparent, fair and inclusive decision-making process in the UNFCCC;				
2)	3. [...] strongly encourages the Commission and the Member States to intensify their climate diplomacy ahead of and after the adoption of the legislative proposal for a CBAM and, in particular, to ensure continuous dialogue with trade partners in order to incentivise global climate action; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	11. Emphasises that product standards can ensure low-carbon, resource-efficient manufacturing as well as help to guarantee minimal negative environmental impacts from product use; therefore asks the Commission to propose, as a complement to the introduction of a CBAM, more ambitious and binding norms and standards on products placed on the EU market in terms of GHG emission reduction and savings on resources and energy, in support of the Sustainable Product Policy Framework and the new Circular Economy Action Plan;				
4)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to also include in the impact assessment the consequences for the EU budget of the revenue generated from the CBAM as an own resource, depending on the design and modalities chosen;				
5)	19. [...] calls on the Commission to assess carefully the impact of the different CBAM options on Least Developed Countries;				
6)	21. Urges the Commission to minimise the risk of exporters to the EU trying to bypass the mechanism or compromise its effectiveness, for example by re-routing production between markets or exporting semi-finished goods;				
7)	23. Expresses its deep concern over the erosion of the multilateral trading system; calls on the Commission to actively engage with trade partners' governments to ensure a continued dialogue on this initiative, thereby providing incentives for climate action both within the Union and by its trading partners; underlines that trade policy can and should be used to promote a positive environmental agenda and to avoid major differences in the levels of environmental ambition between the EU and the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	rest of the world, and that a CBAM should be designed as an action complementing actions under the trade and sustainable development chapters of the EU's FTAs; underlines that global action which makes the CBAM redundant must be the final goal of the initiative, as the rest of the world catches up with the level of ambition the EU has set for reducing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions; is therefore of the view that the CBAM should be regarded as a means to help the acceleration of this process and not as a means of protectionism; expects the Commission to initiate negotiations on a global approach within the framework of the WTO or the G20;				
8)	25. Calls on the Commission to pursue multilateral WTO reforms that bring international trade law into line with the goals of the Paris Agreement and other aspects of international law, in particular the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO); [...]				
9)	26. Underlines that the CBAM can help to contribute to the SDGs; recalls that the promotion of decent work is also an SDG and urges the Commission to ensure that goods placed on the EU market are produced under conditions that respect the ILO conventions;				
10)	29. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to consider the possible introduction of export rebates, but only if it can fully demonstrate their positive impact on climate and their compatibility with WTO rules; [...]				
11)	33. Supports the Commission's intention to use revenues generated by the CBAM as new own resources for the EU budget, and asks the Commission to ensure full transparency about the use of those revenues; highlights, however, that the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	budgetary role of the CBAM should only be a by-product of the instrument; believes that those new revenues should allow for greater support for climate action and the objectives of the Green Deal, such as the just transition and the decarbonisation of Europe's economy, and for an increase in the EU's contribution to international climate finance in favour of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, which are most vulnerable to climate change, in particular to support them to undergo an industrialisation process based on clean and decarbonised technologies; calls on the Commission to take into account the social effects of the mechanism in its upcoming proposal with a view to minimising them;				
12)	34. Recalls that Parliament, the Council and the Commission agreed to the creation of new own resources, including the CBAM, during the next multiannual financial framework under the Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020 on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management, as well as on new own resources, including a roadmap towards the introduction of new own resources (IIA) <sup>38</sup> ; [...]				
13)	39. [...] calls on the Commission to evaluate the different practices of Member States in that matter in the light of the polluter pays principle;				
14)	42. [...] encourages the Commission to design the mechanism with a clear and ambitious timeline for its implementation and evolution; recalls that some				

<sup>38</sup> OJ L 433 I, 22.12.2020, p. 28.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>technical solutions for mitigating CO<sub>2</sub> are still at the pilot stage and thus calls on the Commission to continue efforts to develop them further; calls on the Commission to design the mechanism as part of a comprehensive and long-term-oriented policy package that is consistent with achieving a highly energy- and resource-efficient, net-zero GHG economy by 2050 at the latest;</p>				
15)	<p>45. Calls on the Commission to provide technical advice and support to industries at home and abroad, especially for SMEs, in setting up reliable GHG emission accounting systems for imports in order to maintain a strong European industry without causing technical obstacles for trading partners;</p>				
16)	<p>48. Emphasises its importance in ensuring that European citizens and their interests are represented and in contributing to the achievement of EU priorities such as climate protection, sustainable growth and international competitiveness; calls on the Commission and the Council, therefore, to fully involve Parliament, as co-legislator, in the legislative process to establish the mechanism;</p>				

4.1.14.5. ENVI Resolution 5: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on the implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives: Directive 2004/107/EC and Directive 2008/50/EC

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives: Directive 2004/107/EC and Directive 2008/50/EC</b></p>	<p>25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0107/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2091(INI)</a> ENVI</p>	<p><a href="#">SP(2021)409</a></p>	<p>Final reply (SP) received 1 September 2021</p>	<p>Mixed reply</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>3. Recognises the fact that air pollution has no boundaries, and that there is a significant exchange of air pollutants between Member States, and also between EU and non-EU countries as noted in the Second Clean Air Outlook; points out that Member States are not able to take any action on emission sources outside their territory; encourages the Commission to take into account the complex nature of air pollution (e.g. secondary particulate matter formation, global and EU transfer of air pollution) when designing new air quality policy to ensure an integrated and holistic approach;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply for 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 66 <i>Under 'policy area 1' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> – as announced in the inception impact assessment of 17 December 2020, the Commission will assess policy options for closer alignment of the EU air quality standards with scientific knowledge including the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines, expected for the first half of 2021, will entail updated recommendations for a number of air pollutants, including the most harmful fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The impact assessment will consider and assess different policy options and scenarios, in line with the Green Deal ambition of more closely aligning the current EU air quality standards with the revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Subject to the findings of the revised Guidelines, the Commission will also consider introducing air quality standards for emerging pollutants, like black carbon or ultrafine particles, as well as a possible mechanism to adjust air quality standards to technical and scientific progress. In the impact assessment, the Commission will pay particular attention to lessons learnt for air pollution from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>				<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	
<p>2)</p>	<p>4. [...] calls on the Commission to align PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> values with WHO guidelines, and benzene</p>	<p>Consolidated reply for 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 66</p>					



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) and benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) values with WHO reference levels, by means of legislative changes to the AAQ Directives following the conclusion of a comprehensive impact assessment on health, environmental, societal and economic aspects; insists on the fact that the WHO guidelines are currently being revised and that their publication is now imminent; points out to the need to update EU air quality standards as soon as the new WHO guidelines become available, and to include an obligation for a periodic review of the standards on the basis of the latest scientific and technical evidence in order to align them with regularly updated WHO guidelines; calls on the Commission to also take into account the latest critical loads for protection of ecosystems set by the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution;</p>	<p><i>Under 'policy area 1' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives – as announced in the inception impact assessment of 17 December 2020, the Commission will assess policy options for closer alignment of the EU air quality standards with scientific knowledge including the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines, expected for the first half of 2021, will entail updated recommendations for a number of air pollutants, including the most harmful fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The impact assessment will consider and assess different policy options and scenarios, in line with the Green Deal ambition of more closely aligning the current EU air quality standards with the revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Subject to the findings of the revised Guidelines, the Commission will also consider introducing air quality standards for emerging pollutants, like black carbon or ultrafine particles, as well as a possible mechanism to adjust air quality standards to technical and scientific progress. In the impact assessment, the Commission will pay particular attention to lessons learnt for air pollution from the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>		<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	
3)	<p>5. [...] asks the Commission to propose legislation where legal gaps exist, while also looking into co-benefits for other pollution dimensions, for example noise; asks the Commission to look into the consequences of indoor air pollution and possible legislative remedies for all relevant sources of indoor air pollution;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply for 5 and 61 The Commission is committed to addressing indoor air quality as expressed in the 7<sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Plan. EU policies already address different emission sources such as construction materials or consumer products as well as environmental tobacco smoke. These actions will be reinforced in the implementation of the recently adopted Zero Pollution Action Plan, whereby the Commission will undertake an analysis of the knowledge and policy gaps as well as further assessing pathways and policy options to improve indoor air quality, focusing on key determinants and</p>		<p><a href="#">Zero Pollution Action Plan</a> However, the implementation of the plan is in progress.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		pollution sources and exploring ways to raise public awareness and reduce risks.			
4)	7. Notes that the great majority of infringement procedures launched by the Commission thus far pertain to exceedances of limit values, which shows that limit values have been the most enforceable elements of the AAQ Directives; calls on the Commission to propose the replacement of the current target values (O <sub>3</sub> , As, Cd, Ni and BaP) with limit values; points to the fact that yearly standards allow spikes in pollutant concentrations to go unnoticed, particularly in the case of PM <sub>2.5</sub> ;	Consolidated reply for 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 66 <i>Under 'policy area 1' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> – as announced in the inception impact assessment of 17 December 2020, the Commission will assess policy options for closer alignment of the EU air quality standards with scientific knowledge including the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines, expected for the first half of 2021, will entail updated recommendations for a number of air pollutants, including the most harmful fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ). The impact assessment will consider and assess different policy options and scenarios, in line with the Green Deal ambition of more closely aligning the current EU air quality standards with the revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Subject to the findings of the revised Guidelines, the Commission will also consider introducing air quality standards for emerging pollutants, like black carbon or ultrafine particles, as well as a possible mechanism to adjust air quality standards to technical and scientific progress. In the impact assessment, the Commission will pay particular attention to lessons learnt for air pollution from the COVID-19 pandemic.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	
5)	8. Calls on the Commission to establish a watch list of substances or compounds of concern to the public or the scientific community on health grounds ('the watch list'), such as microplastics, in order to enable follow-up on new knowledge about the relevance for human health of these emerging compounds and substances, and the most appropriate monitoring approaches and methodologies;	The Commission agrees on the importance of scientific understanding of the impact of chemicals as well as the monitoring of their presence in humans and ecosystems. In its Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (COM(2020) 667 final), published in October 2020, the Commission announced establishment of an EU Chemicals Early Warning and Action System, featuring also airborne pollutants, by 2023. Such system would rely in part on strategic funding of EU-wide human and		The Commission announced establishment of an EU Chemicals Early Warning and Action System, featuring also airborne pollutants, by 2023.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>environmental (bio)monitoring, feed an open platform on chemical safety data and support application of ‘one substance, one assessment’ process ensuring coherence and coordination of hazard/risk assessments across chemical legislation. Details of these ambitious plans are being currently developed.</p>			
	<p>9. Stresses the need to guarantee that air quality is being measured by the Member States in appropriate locations and at emissions sources in order to avoid underestimation or overestimation of air pollution and to obtain representative results; calls on the Member States to improve their monitoring networks, to reinforce the knowledge of the levels of pollutants existing in their territory, and to evaluate the level of their air quality monitoring network with a view to identifying chronic and episodic situations of atmospheric pollution, and to acting towards their resolution; calls on the Commission to enforce the obligations of the Directive in this regard, and to make sure that sampling points are comparable and representative for a specific area, including by providing immediate support to Member States in setting up a mix of fixed monitoring sites and modelling, optionally accompanied by passive sampling points, to guarantee representative results and to avoid systemic shortcomings, as well as by the training and hiring of experts, and by ensuring greater accuracy in inspection, control and monitoring, and the establishment of a platform for the exchange of good practices; [...]</p>	<p>Consolidated reply 9, 51, 53</p> <p>The Commission will continue to act determinedly to address non-compliance, and ensure appropriate follow-up of the 31 ongoing infringement cases against 18 Member States for bad application of the Ambient Air Quality Directives. When it comes to air quality monitoring in particular, the Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (SWD(2019) 427) concluded that based on the available evidence there are no systemic shortcomings in the EU-wide monitoring network. Where there are indeed specific shortcomings in the EU-wide air monitoring network, the Commission has, in several instances, initiated infringement procedures and is constantly encouraging further compliance efforts, which have led to the result that the total number of sampling points has in general increased. Furthermore, information about Commission decisions on infringements is available online. The Commission also publishes an annual report reviewing key aspects of the application of EU law and presenting infringement cases by policy area and country.</p> <p>Consolidated reply to 9, 12, 19, 67</p> <p>The Commission will continue to provide implementation as detailed in the Commission Communication ‘A Europe that protects: Clean air for all’ (COM(2018) 330), including by facilitating exchanges of good practices and supporting capacity building through Clean Air Dialogues with Member States, the bi-annual Clean Air Forum as well as exchanges under</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (31 ongoing infringement cases against 18 Member States for bad application of the Ambient Air Quality Directives).</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the TAIEX-EIR-Peer2peer tool, Urban Agenda for the EU and Urban Innovative Actions to further addressing air pollution in urban areas. In addition, under the zero-pollution ambition of the European Green Deal, the Commission is considering ways to bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities (e.g. those in charge of EU transport, energy, agriculture or consumer protection legislation) to exchange best practices and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions towards zero tolerance for pollution at national and cross-border level.</p>			
6	<p>10. [...] ; urges the Commission to provide immediate guidance to Member States through an implementing act in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 2008/50/EC on how to set up their monitoring networks; calls on the Commission, in the framework of the proposals for revised AAQ Directives, to review and establish new mandatory rules for locating monitoring stations and sampling points, such as the possibility for the Commission to require additional monitoring points to be located where necessary to ensure better measurement of air pollution or setting a minimum number of measurement stations per type of emissions source (transport, industry, agriculture or residential);</p>	<p>Consolidated reply for 6, 10, 13, 14, 48 <i>Under 'policy area 3' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i>, the Commission will explore solutions to improve, simplify and increase precision and coherence of requirements with regard to air quality monitoring, modelling and plans. The Parliament's detailed recommendations will be considered in that context. It should be noted, however, that Article 28 of Directive 2008/50 is not an appropriate legal basis for guidance on air quality monitoring, modelling and plans as it goes beyond the mandate conferred to the Commission based on that provision.</p>		<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	
7)	<p>12. Calls on the Commission to put forward measures to promote investment by the Member States to improve monitoring networks, involving the construction of monitoring stations and the training and recruitment of specialists and analysts, and to provide support for more stringent oversight, control and monitoring procedures;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to 9, 12, 19, 67 The Commission will continue to provide implementation as detailed in the Commission Communication 'A Europe that protects: Clean air for all' (COM(2018) 330), including by facilitating exchanges of good practices and supporting capacity building through Clean Air Dialogues with Member States, the bi-annual Clean Air Forum as well as exchanges under the TAIEX-EIR-Peer2peer tool, Urban Agenda for the EU and Urban Innovative Actions to further addressing air</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		pollution in urban areas. In addition, under the zero-pollution ambition of the European Green Deal, the Commission is considering ways to bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities (e.g. those in charge of EU transport, energy, agriculture or consumer protection legislation) to exchange best practices and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions towards zero tolerance for pollution at national and cross-border level.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
8)	13. [...] points out that the Commission should always consider the most recent technical measuring systems, norms and standards;	Consolidated reply for 6, 10, 13, 14, 48  <i>Under 'policy area 3' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will explore solutions to improve, simplify and increase precision and coherence of requirements with regard to air quality monitoring, modelling and plans. The Parliament's detailed recommendations will be considered in that context. It should be noted, however, that Article 28 of Directive 2008/50 is not an appropriate legal basis for guidance on air quality monitoring, modelling and plans as it goes beyond the mandate conferred to the Commission based on that provision.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	
9)	14. [...] urges the Commission to include new indicators in air quality indices, such as population density around monitoring stations and sampling points, in order to set up criteria for 'general population exposure' and provisions for the representativeness of monitoring sites, as well as to share existing best practices in this regard, such as the establishment of Priority Areas for Air Quality Improvement;	Consolidated reply for 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 66  <i>Under 'policy area 1' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> – as announced in the inception impact assessment of 17 December 2020, the Commission will assess policy options for closer alignment of the EU air quality standards with scientific knowledge including the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines, expected for the first half of 2021, will entail updated recommendations for a number of air pollutants, including the most harmful fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ). The impact assessment will consider and assess different policy options and		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	

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		<p>scenarios, in line with the Green Deal ambition of more closely aligning the current EU air quality standards with the revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Subject to the findings of the revised Guidelines, the Commission will also consider introducing air quality standards for emerging pollutants, like black carbon or ultrafine particles, as well as a possible mechanism to adjust air quality standards to technical and scientific progress. In the impact assessment, the Commission will pay particular attention to lessons learnt for air pollution from the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Consolidated reply for 6, 10, 13, 14, 48</p> <p><i>Under 'policy area 3' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, the Commission will explore solutions to improve, simplify and increase precision and coherence of requirements with regard to air quality monitoring, modelling and plans. The Parliament's detailed recommendations will be considered in that context. It should be noted, however, that Article 28 of Directive 2008/50 is not an appropriate legal basis for guidance on air quality monitoring, modelling and plans as it goes beyond the mandate conferred to the Commission based on that provision.</i></p>		<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	
	<p>18. Points to the fact that clear decreasing trends in air pollution can be observed mainly when policies are implemented in combination, and therefore a coherent approach across the EU in the design and implementation of local policies is fundamental to their success; underlines that achieving policy coherence also requires cooperation between different authorities, and calls on the Commission and Member States to collaborate closely with national, regional and local authorities in this regard; calls on Member States to develop coherent and long-term strategies for cleaner air; calls on the Commission to</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60</p> <p><i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable</i></p>		<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	

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	establish new legal provisions in the AAQ Directives to prevent local policies and measures that have proven to be effective in improving air quality from being reversed without in-depth analysis or assessment;	groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.			
10)	19. Welcomes the Commission's fitness check of the AAQ Directives published in 2019; calls on the Commission to explore means for swift and more efficient cooperation with national, regional and local authorities in order to promote compliance with air quality legislation, including through EU funding; calls on the Commission to provide technical assistance and expertise to national, regional and local authorities encountering difficulties in enforcing and implementing air quality legislation;	Consolidated reply to 9, 12, 19, 67  The Commission will continue to provide implementation as detailed in the Commission Communication 'A Europe that protects: Clean air for all' (COM(2018) 330), including by facilitating exchanges of good practices and supporting capacity building through Clean Air Dialogues with Member States, the bi-annual Clean Air Forum as well as exchanges under the TAIXE-EIR-Peer2peer tool, Urban Agenda for the EU and Urban Innovative Actions to further addressing air pollution in urban areas. In addition, under the zero-pollution ambition of the European Green Deal, the Commission is considering ways to bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities (e.g. those in charge of EU transport, energy, agriculture or consumer protection legislation) to exchange best practices and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions towards zero tolerance for pollution at national and cross-border level.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
11)	21 [...] urges the Commission to establish an annual award for the cities or regions that have taken the best measures with visible effects and concrete results in reducing air pollution to encourage local and national authorities to be more active and efficient and to promote these measures at European level;	In paragraph 21, the resolution calls for the establishment of an annual award recognizing cities and regions that have taken the best measures in reducing air pollution and encouraging local and national authorities to be more active and efficient in addressing air pollution.  The Commission is actively working to promote and encourage local action to reduce air pollution. The		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

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		<p>Commission currently leads initiatives aiming at this objective, through the European Green Capital and European Green Leaf Awards. Air quality is one of the awards' 12 environmental indicators on which both the Expert Panel and the Jury assess the environmental action of applicants. The Commission also recently introduced the Green City Accord, a voluntary initiative aiming at improving the quality of life of all Europeans, and accelerate the implementation of relevant EU environmental laws. By signing the Accord, cities commit to addressing five areas of environmental management, one of which is air quality. The implementation of the Zero-Pollution Action Plan will further incite and reward action by cities and regions towards zero-pollution including addressing air pollution. The Commission will by 2024 reward the cities reporting the most progress over 2021-2023, and present a Scoreboard of EU regions' green performance to achieve pollution-relevant targets, rewarding the best performances and granting an award for the Green Region of the Year.</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( European Green Capital and European Green Leaf Awards , Green City Accord.</p>	
12)	<p>25. Welcomes the announcement of the Commission's Zero Pollution Action Plan; [...]. calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate more closely in all areas and at all levels, and to consider all technical solutions to reduce emissions in a technologically neutral way in order to help local authorities embark on an ambitious, yet challenging path towards zero emissions and achieve cleaner air;</p>	<p>Paragraph 25 refers to the need for ensuring air quality is properly prioritised and mainstreamed in all EU policies, and calls on the Commission (and the Member States) to cooperate on technical solutions to reduce emissions in a technologically neutral way.</p> <p>The Commission welcomes efforts towards reinforcing policy coherence, to ensure reductions of air pollution as a policy priority. In addition, as part of the actions under the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop and share good practices on cross-cutting topics such as financing for zero pollution innovation and jobs, boosting sustainable production and consumption as well as create thematic hubs, such as the Clean Air Tech Hub.</p>		<p>The activity (Development and sharing of good practices) appears to be in progress.</p>	



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13)	<p>27. Urges the Commission and the Member States to assess the effectiveness of all emissions legislation, and to strengthen it, while ensuring its effective implementation;</p>	<p>In paragraph 27, the resolution urges the Commission (and the Member States) to assess the effectiveness of all emissions legislation, and to strengthen it and ensure effective implementation.</p> <p>In relation to transport emissions, the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy sets a clear pathway for the progressive increase in the share of zero-emission road transport vehicles in our fleet, leading to almost all vehicles on our road being zero-emission by 2050; this transition will progressively reduce the amount of air pollutant emissions from road transport. Additionally, the Commission announced in the European Green Deal that new, more stringent air pollutant emission rules for road transport vehicles will be adopted this year; the proposal is currently under preparation (see also response to paragraph 37). The FuelEU Maritime initiative, which the Commission will adopt this year, and the provision of on-shore power supply as required by the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive, will also help reduce air pollution from waterborne transport.</p> <p>Air quality will also benefit from the EU legislative framework on energy efficiency. The Energy Efficiency Directive aims at improving energy efficiency and moderating the energy demand throughout the full energy chain and in all sectors. Amongst others, energy efficiency improvement measures have a positive impact on indoor and outdoor air quality. The moderation of energy demand through energy efficiency measures should lead to a decrease of energy consumption and the use of fossil fuels. In addition, the Energy Efficiency Directive provides incentives for promoting vehicles that are more efficient, a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport. The Energy Efficiency Directive encourages Member</p>			

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		<p>States to uptake schemes, which accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to better performing fuels that reduce energy use per kilometre. Under the Energy Efficiency Directive, Member States should make use of all available means and technologies, including by promoting sustainable technologies in efficient district heating and cooling systems, efficient heating and cooling infrastructure and energy audits or equivalent management systems. Energy efficiency measures promoting more energy efficient buildings including through the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive contribute to reducing the demand for heating fuels, including solid heating fuels. Energy efficiency measures therefore contribute to improving indoor and outdoor air quality and help achieve, in a cost effective manner, the objectives of the Union's air quality policy. The European Commission is assisting Member States and closely monitoring the implementation of the EU legislative framework on energy efficiency. In addition, the Commission is reviewing the existing legislative framework and propose revisions, if needed, to ensure that the legislative energy efficiency framework contributes to the efforts needed to deliver on the decarbonisation target by 2030, which itself contributes to improving the air quality.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Paragraph 27 also underlines the need to incorporate the EU air quality and emission standards into its trade policy to prevent the transfer of emissions outside the EU.</p> <p>EU Trade policy promotes air quality and emissions standards based on international standards as much as these are covered by the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The EU trade agreements, under</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).</p>	

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		the trade and sustainable development chapters, include commitments to the effective implementation of the MEAs ratified by the parties.			

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14)	28. Calls on the Commission to rapidly start infringement proceedings to enforce the emission reduction commitments under the NEC Directive; [...]	<p>In paragraphs 28 and 29, the resolution calls on the Commission to rapidly start infringement proceedings regarding emission reduction commitments under the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive (2016/2284), as well as to limit the use of emission inventory adjustments.</p> <p>The Commission has taken early enforcement action, notably on Member States' failure to submit the National Air Pollution Control Programmes (NAPCPs) - which are key instruments in achieving the emission reduction commitments - initiating infringement procedures against several Member States in February and July 2020. In parallel, the Commission pursues infringement procedures due to non-conform transposition of the Directive into national law. Particular attention will be given to the submission of emission inventories in 2022 when Member States will report 2020 data against the new emission reduction commitments under the Directive for the first time. In the meantime, the Commission will follow up closely on the Member States' obligation to update their policies and measures if they are not sufficient to reach the emission reduction commitments. As regards emission inventory adjustments, the relevant rules are set out in the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive. As regards paragraph 29, the Commission as Guardian of the Treaties monitors the correct implementation of EU law, and in the case of emission inventory adjustment has an explicit obligation according to Article 5(6) of the Directive to review their application in line with the conditions established by law. The Commission is however not in a position to limit the use of these rules and the rights they grant to Member States under the Directive.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

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		<p>Paragraph 28 highlights that EU measures to reduce emissions across sectors must draw a clear pathway towards zero emissions and calls for a coherent policy approach to greenhouse gases and pollutant emission regulation.</p> <p>The European Green Deal requires synergies to be developed across all policy areas in order to deliver all possible benefits, not only in terms of greenhouse gases emission reduction but also in terms of health and quality of life, including for vulnerable population groups and those most exposed to environmental degradation and climate change risks and hazards. This is why the Commission is working at enhancing synergies and reducing trade-offs between its policies, so that both greenhouse gases and air pollutants emissions are reduced, for instance in the transport, industry and energy sectors. In the heating sector, air pollution from biomass burning remains a challenge in particular in devices without adequate emissions abatement technologies that are detrimental to clean air and need to be avoided. The Commission will promote the integration of the zero pollution ambition with clean energy and energy efficiency objectives, such as in the renovation wave and New European Bauhaus initiatives, recovery and reuse of construction waste and when reviewing eco-design and energy labelling requirements for heating appliances, as a priority in particular those for solid fuel heating by the beginning of 2024 at the latest.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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15)	<p>29. <i>Regrets the flexibility mechanism proposed for section 5 of the NEC Directive in the Commission report entitled 'The Second Clean Air Outlook'; highlights that in 2018, 11 Member States requested adjustments to their national emission ceilings; calls on the Commission to limit the use of emission inventory adjustment to the strict minimum, and to consider whether Member States have taken action to compensate for possible unforeseen emissions from certain sectors before applying for an adjustment of emission inventories;</i></p>	<p>The Commission has taken early enforcement action, notably on Member States' failure to submit the National Air Pollution Control Programmes (NAPCPs) - which are key instruments in achieving the emission reduction commitments - initiating infringement procedures against several Member States in February and July 2020. In parallel, the Commission pursues infringement procedures due to non-conform transposition of the Directive into national law. Particular attention will be given to the submission of emission inventories in 2022 when Member States will report 2020 data against the new emission reduction commitments under the Directive for the first time. In the meantime, the Commission will follow up closely on the Member States' obligation to update their policies and measures if they are not sufficient to reach the emission reduction commitments. As regards emission inventory adjustments, the relevant rules are set out in the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive. As regards paragraph 29, the Commission as Guardian of the Treaties monitors the correct implementation of EU law, and in the case of emission inventory adjustment has an explicit obligation according to Article 5(6) of the Directive to review their application in line with the conditions established by law. The Commission is however not in a position to limit the use of these rules and the rights they grant to Member States under the Directive.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( National Air Pollution Control Programmes (NAPCPs) ).</p>	

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16)	<p>30. Highlights that methane emissions are not regulated under EU air pollution legislation, and not specifically regulated under EU climate policy; welcomes the recently published 'EU strategy to reduce methane emissions', and encourages the Commission to effectively address the need to minimise methane emissions, especially from agriculture and waste;</p>	<p>In paragraph 30, the resolution encourages the Commission to effectively address the need to minimise methane emissions, especially from agriculture and waste.</p> <p>Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas. It also contributes to tropospheric ozone formation, a potent local air pollutant which itself causes serious health problems. Methane emissions are regulated along with other greenhouse gases under the Effort Sharing Regulation, which is now subject to review and will be strengthened under the "Fit for 55" package.</p> <p>Acknowledging the need of action, the Commission has established an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions with cross sectoral, sectoral and international actions, covering the main emitters sectors: energy, agriculture and waste. The Commission has announced in the Methane Strategy that, in the context of the review of the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive by 2025, it will explore the possible inclusion of methane among the regulated pollutants. This follows from the Commission Declaration attached to the Directive.</p> <p>In parallel, the Commission also closely follows discussions and developments on the air pollution aspects of methane in the framework of the UNECE Air Convention.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Effort Sharing Regulation</a> , <a href="#">National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive by 2025</a>).</p>	

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17)	<p>31. [...] asks the Commission and Member States to also look into options to mitigate these emissions within the Industrial Emissions Directive<sup>39</sup> (IED);</p>	<p>As part of the Zero Pollution Ambition, the European Green Deal foresees a revision of the IED, to ensure consistency with EU's climate, energy and circularity objectives. The Commission welcomes that the resolution underlines also the need for this consistency.</p> <p>This IED revision is ongoing and the Commission confirms that the resolution points at options which are currently being considered for this revision. Extension of the IED scope, including intensive rearing of cattle as well as biological treatment of waste, is being examined as well as improved access of public to information, through enhanced transparency of information, specifically on the permitting process, permit decisions and operation of the plant.</p> <p>The climate neutrality in 2050 is a central objective of the European Green Deal and in the framework of the IED revision, the Commission is looking at options to accompany the industry transformation towards decarbonisation. Decarbonisation technologies will often contribute to both carbon neutrality and pollutant emission reduction. Once viable, such technologies would qualify as Best Available Techniques, and the IED would foster their roll-out and promote a level playing field. In other cases, decarbonisation techniques may have negative impacts on pollutant emission.</p> <p>Promotion of innovation is a central pillar of the IED revision. The Commission is considering a number of amendments to the IED that would reward those operators investing in highly environmentally performing innovative techniques, thus allowing also a</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">IED revision</a> - Commission proposal expected in Q2/2022).</p>	

<sup>39</sup> Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).



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		<p>faster and increased uptake of innovative techniques by industry. This would be supported by the work of the Industrial Emissions Innovation Observatory that would ensure the identification and evaluation of innovative technologies.</p> <p>The IED revision supports also the transition towards a more circular economy by looking at options for industry to improve resource efficiency (water, materials and energy consumption and use) such as through the implementation of a Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy Plan.</p>			
18)	32. [...] calls on the Commission to introduce an obligation on Member States to make publicly available information on compliance and permits;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
19)	37. Recalls that road transport is the main source of NO <sub>x</sub> in Europe; calls on the Commission to develop stringent EU car emissions standards for air pollutants (future Euro 7 standards for light-duty vehicles and Euro VII standards for heavy-duty vehicles) in a technology-neutral manner which doesn't discriminate between fuels; <i>underlines that the new testing procedures for vehicles should be reviewed to broaden the scope of regulated pollutants measured, to increase their accuracy and effectiveness, and to eliminate loopholes, thereby ensuring emission standards are indeed met under real driving conditions;</i>	<p>Consolidated reply 37,42</p> <p>The Commission recognises the high contribution of transport to NO<sub>x</sub> and particle emissions in Europe. The Commission has already embarked in preparatory work for a future Euro 7 standard for light and heavy duty vehicles, with the help of an Advisory Group on Vehicle Emission Standards (AGVES). A proposal for the new Regulation is expected in the fourth quarter of 2021, according to the Commission Work Programme.</p> <p>With the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2018/858 in September 2020, Member States and the Commission have now more responsibilities to effectively enforce market surveillance for emission standards of motor vehicles. The Commission in particular has entrusted this role to the Joint Research Center and its state-of-the-art laboratories in Ispra, Italy.</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Proposal on post-Euro 6/VI emission standards expected in Q2/2022).	

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20)	<p>39. [...] calls on the Commission to assist Member States in carrying out regular quality checks of their transport infrastructure in order to identify the areas in need of decongestion and optimisation, and to take appropriate measures in these areas to make air quality a priority in its own right, including by making use of available EU funding, and by better targeting of the principal funding mechanisms, such as the European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund;</p>	<p>A more sustainable (and less polluting) transport system is at the core of the Commission smart and sustainable mobility strategy adopted in December 2020.</p> <p>In this framework, the Commission has launched relevant action with a 3-year project called NEMO launched last year following the Horizon 2020 call 'Mobility for Growth' Topic LC-MG-1.9-2019 "Upgrading Transport Infrastructure in order to monitor noise and emissions", with 4 pilots covering road or rail infrastructure.</p> <p>Moreover, under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme, the support of railway, inland waterway and maritime infrastructure (including the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructures and digital elements for all transport modes) significantly contribute to clean air objectives. In particular, these interventions aim at optimising all transport modes and enhance modal shift, with important impact on the level of air pollutants. Furthermore, it is considered that the CEF programme principally contributes to clean air objectives when co-funding the electrification of railway lines and supporting infrastructure projects in urban nodes (including alternative fuels infrastructures and digital elements), aiming at decongesting densely populated urban areas, promoting the interconnection of long distance sustainable transport modes with urban transport and supporting the use of alternative fuels. The CEF II regulation set itself in continuation with the above CEF priorities, placing particular emphasis on the modernisation of the transport networks through enhanced support to transport sustainability, digitalisation elements and climate resilience.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		<p>During the 2014-2020 period, it is estimated that the CEF Transport programme has contributed with more than EUR 7 billion co-funding to infrastructural investments addressing clean air objectives.</p> <p>At the same time, funding under the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund will be better targeted in the 2021-2027 programming period with support to a specific objective dedicated to “enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity, and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution”. Furthermore, funding under the European Regional Development Fund shall be concentrated on policy objective 2, which also covers the specific objective referred to above, with at least 30% of the funding allocated to clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility.</p>			

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21)	42. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that emission standards in current legislation are better enforced, and to raise awareness of the opportunities for the alignment of second-hand cars with environmental standards, such as through retrofitting;	<p>The Commission recognises the high contribution of transport to NOx and particle emissions in Europe. The Commission has already embarked in preparatory work for a future Euro 7 standard for light and heavy duty vehicles, with the help of an Advisory Group on Vehicle Emission Standards (AGVES). A proposal for the new Regulation is expected in the fourth quarter of 2021, according to the Commission Work Programme.</p> <p>With the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2018/858 in September 2020, Member States and the Commission have now more responsibilities to effectively enforce market surveillance for emission standards of motor vehicles. The Commission in particular has entrusted this role to the Joint Research Center and its state-of-the-art laboratories in Ispra, Italy.</p> <p>A study funded by the European Parliament as pilot project, is currently under way, in order to study possible retrofitting solutions for older vehicles. The results of the study are expected to be made available in early 2022.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Proposal on post-Euro 6/VI emission standards expected in Q2/2022).</p> <p>The results of the study are expected in 2022.</p>	
22)	44. Points to the need to take account of structural constraints that may affect the introduction of alternative transport modes in outermost regions and islands; calls for the Commission and the governments of the outermost regions to envisage an action plan aimed at providing incentives and specific funding for transport in these regions;	Promoting sustainable transport, including developing and improving environmentally-friendly (including low-noise) and low-carbon transport Systems, is one of the investment priorities of the European Regional Development Fund. The fund recognises the specific situation of the outermost regions: the regions benefit from the highest co-financing rate (85%) and from a specific allocation and can, by way of derogation, invest funds from the European Regional Development Fund in airports infrastructure. The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) can support transport works specifically in the outermost regions with a co-financing rate of 70% (default co-financing rate of 30%).		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Regional Development Fund</a> , <a href="#">Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)</a> ).	

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23)	45. [...] calls on the Commission to urgently fulfil its commitment to regulate access to ports for the most polluting ships, and to oblige docked ships to use the available recharging and refuelling infrastructure, such as shore-side electricity, to decrease polluting emissions, thereby protecting coastal areas and their populations; calls on the Commission and Member States to implement a 'zero emission at berth standard' in all European ports;	Sustained efforts to tackle air pollution from maritime transport remain a priority to improve the environment and the health of EU citizens. The Commission is in the final phase of preparing the FuelEU Maritime initiative, to be adopted in July 2021, which will deliver on the European Green Deal ambitions to curb emissions from shipping by stimulating demand for renewable low-carbon fuels from shipping. The initiative will include more stringent measures targeting ship emissions at berth, where the most polluting ship will be required to plug into on-shore power supply or use an equally performant zero-emissions technology. This will be complemented by the review of the Directive on Alternative Fuels Infrastructures which will mandate the use of shore side electricity to the most polluting ships. The creation of Emission Control Areas is a further effective measure to address air pollution in coastal areas. It can be decided by the littoral states in a regional context to protect a sea basin and established under global rules. Furthermore, ongoing climate policies developments may lead to positive co-benefits in the reduction of air pollution emission. In 2021, the designation of an Emission Control Areas in the Mediterranean Sea may be proposed by the riparian states and the EU, with the active support of the Italian government in the framework of the Barcelona Convention, to the International Maritime Organization for further approval by the end of 2022 and possible entering into force after 2025.		On 14 July 2021, the Commission submitted <a href="#">the FuelEU Maritime initiative</a> .  The Commission <a href="#">delivered</a> on the Emission Control Areas in the Mediterranean on 10 December 2021.	

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24)	48. [...] calls on the Commission to establish as soon as possible through an implementing act in accordance with Article 28 of Directive 2008/50/EC a set of minimum requirements and best practices for both the drafting and implementation of AQPs in order to make sure AQPs set time-bound action which is commensurate with the pollution problem they need to address; calls on the Commission to guarantee that there is enough funding to carry out the planned action, and that reliable reduction calculations to measure implementation are included;	Consolidated reply for 6, 10, 13, 14, 48 <i>Under 'policy area 3' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will explore solutions to improve, simplify and increase precision and coherence of requirements with regard to air quality monitoring, modelling and plans. The Parliament's detailed recommendations will be considered in that context. It should be noted, however, that Article 28 of Directive 2008/50 is not an appropriate legal basis for guidance on air quality monitoring, modelling and plans as it goes beyond the mandate conferred to the Commission based on that provision.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	
25)	49. [...] calls on the Commission to establish a more transparent and responsive system for exchanging information and the yearly reporting obligation on the implementation of AQPs, as well as an evaluation procedure for AQPs submitted to ensure that Member States' measures are quick and effective in improving air quality;	Although point 49 is not directly addressed by the Commission's reply, however, the consolidated answer on paragraphs to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60 is relevant. <i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
26)	51. [...] urges the Commission to review the current enforcement procedure for the AAQ Directives;	<p>Consolidated reply 9, 51, 53</p> <p>The Commission will continue to act determinedly to address non-compliance, and ensure appropriate follow-up of the 31 ongoing infringement cases against 18 Member States for bad application of the Ambient Air Quality Directives. When it comes to air quality monitoring in particular, the Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (SWD(2019) 427) concluded that based on the available evidence there are no <i>systemic</i> shortcomings in the EU-wide monitoring network. Where there are indeed <i>specific</i> shortcomings in the EU-wide air monitoring network, the Commission has, in several instances, initiated infringement procedures and is constantly encouraging further compliance efforts, which have led to the result that the total number of sampling points has in general increased. Furthermore, information about Commission decisions on infringements is available online. The Commission also publishes an annual report reviewing key aspects of the application of EU law and presenting infringement cases by policy area and country.</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
27)	53. Calls on the Commission to take legal action as soon as it becomes aware that EU air quality laws are not being implemented, and to swiftly follow up with court referrals and sanctions when violations are established; calls on the Commission to regularly produce clear and comprehensive overviews of open infringement procedures, and to publish without delay its exchanges of communication with the non-compliant Member States; calls on the Commission to make available the necessary resources to ensure swift follow-up in cases of non-compliance by Member States;	<p>Consolidated reply 9, 51, 53</p> <p>The Commission will continue to act determinedly to address non-compliance, and ensure appropriate follow-up of the 31 ongoing infringement cases against 18 Member States for bad application of the Ambient Air Quality Directives. When it comes to air quality monitoring in particular, the Fitness Check of the Ambient Air Quality Directives (SWD(2019) 427) concluded that based on the available evidence there are no <i>systemic</i> shortcomings in the EU-wide monitoring network. Where there are indeed <i>specific</i> shortcomings in the EU-wide air monitoring network, the Commission has, in several instances, initiated</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>infringement procedures and is constantly encouraging further compliance efforts, which have led to the result that the total number of sampling points has in general increased. Furthermore, information about Commission decisions on infringements is available online. The Commission also publishes an annual report reviewing key aspects of the application of EU law and presenting infringement cases by policy area and country.</p>			
28)	<p>56. Considers that public information and awareness have a critical role in addressing air pollution and enabling citizens to be directly involved in actions to improve air quality; draws attention to the fact that Member States, regions and cities define air quality indices differently, and that information and alert thresholds are currently missing for some pollutants; urges the Commission and Member States to establish a standardised air quality classification system applicable across the EU; calls on the Commission, Member States and relevant regional and local authorities to launch programmes to facilitate investments that improve air quality;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60 <i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i>, the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.</p>		<p><a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
29)	57. [...] calls on the Commission, Member States and relevant regional and local authorities to launch updated public information and awareness campaigns on topics such as different types of air pollutants and their impact on human health or existing levels of air pollution in the territory, including information targeted at vulnerable groups, and to publish rankings of the best and worst progress made by air quality zones; [...]	Consolidated reply to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60 <i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	
30)	58. Calls on the Commission and Member States to implement and promote tools to encourage public participation in the implementation of the AAQ Directives, such as development by Member States of an online tool or/and app that informs citizens about air quality and its impact on human health, gives them a possibility to call for air monitoring stations or sampling points, reports on air quality violations or provides feedback to the Commission on issues related to Member States actions on air quality;	Consolidated reply to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60 <i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.			
31)	60. Urges the Commission to update the AAQ Directives to include explicit provisions that guarantee the right of citizens to justice in line with the Aarhus Convention; [...]	Consolidated reply to 18, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60 <i>Under 'policy area 2' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives</i> , the Commission will consider options to improve the air quality legislative framework, including provisions on penalties, access to justice and public information, in order to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and coherence. This policy area will also look into ways of improving coherence in action between different levels of governance to ensure that air quality plans and measures are fully effective. The Commission will consider actions to raise awareness on the health effects of air pollution also targeted at vulnerable groups and to improve information tailored to health professionals. In addition, as announced in the Zero-Pollution Action Plan, the Commission will develop, together with the European Environment Agency, the Air Quality Index App that will make the available real-time, comparable EU-wide air quality data easier to access.		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	
32)	61. Calls for the Commission to consider regulating indoor air quality independently or as a part of sustainable buildings legislation, covering indoor air quality in confined spaces at least in public and commercial real estate;	The Commission is committed to addressing indoor air quality as expressed in the 7 <sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Plan. EU policies already address different emission sources such as construction materials or consumer products as well as environmental tobacco smoke. These actions will be reinforced in the implementation of the recently adopted Zero Pollution Action Plan, whereby the Commission will undertake an analysis of the knowledge and policy gaps as well as further assessing pathways and policy options to improve indoor air quality, focusing on key determinants and		<a href="#">Zero Pollution Action Plan</a> However, the implementation of the plan is in progress.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		pollution sources and exploring ways to raise public awareness and reduce risks.			
33)	65. Stresses that innovation and research in low-emission and emission-reducing technologies will help to reduce emissions in all sectors; urges the Commission to honour the principle of technology neutrality; stresses the need for innovative solutions such as filtration systems in vehicles and on streets, fleet renewal and similar initiatives;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament recognition of the importance of technology neutral R&I towards delivering the innovative solutions needed to tackle air pollution. Addressing this challenge will be an important task for Horizon Europe where activities will be aligned with an ambition of zero emissions and aim to prioritise those solutions where the largest beneficial impacts towards health and the environment can be achieved.		The activity appears to be in progress.	
34)	66. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to ensure that air quality policies guarantee innovation and competitiveness in the related sectors while striving towards achieving zero pollution ambitions;	Consolidated reply for 3, 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 66		<a href="#">Revision of the Air Quality Directives</a> is expected in quarter three of 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p><i>Under 'policy area 1' of the revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives – as announced in the inception impact assessment of 17 December 2020, the Commission will assess policy options for closer alignment of the EU air quality standards with scientific knowledge including the latest recommendations of the World Health Organisation (WHO). The revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines, expected for the first half of 2021, will entail updated recommendations for a number of air pollutants, including the most harmful fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The impact assessment will consider and assess different policy options and scenarios, in line with the Green Deal ambition of more closely aligning the current EU air quality standards with the revised WHO Air Quality Guidelines. Subject to the findings of the revised Guidelines, the Commission will also consider introducing air quality standards for emerging pollutants, like black carbon or ultrafine particles, as well as a possible mechanism to adjust air quality standards to technical and scientific progress. In the impact assessment, the Commission will pay particular attention to lessons learnt for air pollution from the COVID-19 pandemic.</i></p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
35)	67. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue to support forums and encourage consultations with other countries as part of an effort to identify effective solutions and facilitate the implementation of European, national and local policies seeking to achieve acceptable air quality standards;	<p>Consolidated reply for 9, 12, 19, 67</p> <p>The Commission will continue to provide implementation as detailed in the Commission Communication 'A Europe that protects: Clean air for all' (COM(2018) 330), including by facilitating exchanges of good practices and supporting capacity building through Clean Air Dialogues with Member States, the bi-annual Clean Air Forum as well as exchanges under the TAIEX-EIR-Peer2peer tool, Urban Agenda for the EU and Urban Innovative Actions to further addressing air pollution in urban areas. In addition, under the zero-pollution ambition of the European Green Deal, the Commission is considering ways to bring together environmental and other enforcement authorities (e.g. those in charge of EU transport, energy, agriculture or consumer protection legislation) to exchange best practices and devise cross-sectorial compliance actions towards zero tolerance for pollution at national and cross-border level.</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

4.1.14.6. ENVI Resolution 6: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030: Bringing nature back into our lives</b>		9/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0277/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2273(INI)</a> ENVI	<a href="#">SP(2021)625</a>	Final reply (SP) received 19 November 2021	General reply		
1)	5. Calls on the Commission to base each legislative proposal on a comprehensive impact assessment considering individual and cumulative effects, the impact on the social and economic sustainability of the relevant sectors, on food security and food prices, and on the potential risk of displacing biodiversity losses to non-EU countries by replacing local production with imports, and both the costs of action and inaction in terms of immediate and long-term impacts;		The Commission will continue to systematically present impact assessments with each legislative proposal, in line with Better Regulation and the Parliament’s call (paragraph 5). As announced in the recent Better Regulation Communication ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 219 final</a> ), the Commission will work to strengthen the impact assessment process and the Better Regulation toolkit, ensure that the “do no significant harm” principle is applied across all policies in line with the European Green Deal oath, and improve our understanding of the environmental, social and economic impacts of proposed EU legislation, within as well as outside of the EU.			No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( Better Regulation Communication ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 219 final</a> ) ).	
2)	6. Calls on the Commission, for the purposes of carrying out impact assessments, to complement the sole tool currently used to assess environmental aspects with tools examining impacts relating to biodiversity, resource use and pollution;		It also will revise the Better Regulation toolkit to enable better analysis and reporting of impacts relating to the green transition, including biodiversity, resource use and pollution. The Commission has called on the European Parliament and the Council to live up to the commitments in the Inter-institutional Agreement on Better Law-Making to document the effect of their amendments in terms of anticipated impacts (paragraph 6).			The revised Better Regulation toolkit is <a href="#">available</a> since November 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	10. Stresses that the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 needs to fully deliver on its targets; urges the Commission and the Member States to commit to substantial and additional measures on biodiversity conservation and restoration to fully meet the new objectives, which should be clearly defined and measurable;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on biodiversity conservation and restoration).		Not mentioned.	
4)	13. Urges the Member States and the Commission to fully take into account the scientific evidence, reports and recommendations on zoonosis and pandemics, including the IPBES workshop report on biodiversity loss and pandemics <sup>40</sup> , the United Nations Environment Programme report of 6 July 2020 entitled 'Preventing the next pandemic – Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission' <sup>41</sup> , and the tripartite concept note of the World Health Organization (WHO), the FAO and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) of April 2010 on sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces partnership, to combat human-animal-environment health risks <sup>42</sup> ;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
5)	18. Stresses that a clear definition of strict protection needs to be produced; notes the Council conclusions of 16 October 2020 on biodiversity, which state that a stricter level of protection may allow for certain human activities to be carried out in line with the conservation objectives of the protected area; considers that human activities that are compatible with protection goals, or even positively contribute to biodiversity, should be	The discussion with the Member States and stakeholders on the definition of strict protection (paragraph 18) is still ongoing. The definition should be consistent with the strategy, which states that natural processes should be left essentially undisturbed in strictly protected areas. Strictly protected areas should therefore include both areas in which non-intervention will be the general rule		It <a href="#">appears</a> that, following the discussions with Member States, a guidance document was <a href="#">published</a> in October 2021.	

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> United Nations Environment Programme report of 6 July 2020 entitled 'Preventing the next pandemic – Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission'.

<sup>42</sup> The FAO-OIE-WHO tripartite concept note of April 2010 on sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces.

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	admissible in areas under strict protection; calls on the Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to clarify what kind of human activities might potentially be considered as allowed under strict protection status when they leave natural processes essentially undisturbed and are compatible with the ecological requirements of the areas, on the basis of a case-by-case assessment based on the best available science;		(with possible exceptions for necessary activities such as pest or fire control) as well as areas in which human activities are necessary to reach the conservation objectives, such as mowing and grazing of grasslands, and should therefore be allowed under well-defined and controlled conditions. Furthermore, the target on strict protection applies to the EU as a whole and not to any individual Member State or ecosystem. Strict protection should be applied where such a level of protection is the most effective tool for ecosystem restoration and preservation.			
6)	26. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to conduct more targeted capacity building and provide better guidance on management effectiveness for the assessment and improvement of Natura 2000 management, including through the use of global standards for protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations, such as the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas; also calls on the Commission to update the adaptive management guidance on Natura 2000, which involves considering the potential impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems;		The Commission will continue to support the implementation efforts of the Member States to strengthen the network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, through the provision of capacity building and guidance. In this context, work is currently under way to update the existing <a href="#">Guidelines on climate change and Natura 2000</a> and is expected to be completed in early 2023 (paragraph 26).		The action is expected to be completed in 2023.	
7)	28. Regrets that the Member States have not met the 2020 objective of good environmental status for marine waters specified in the Marine Strategic Framework Directive; calls on the Commission to strengthen the network of MPAs through improved connectivity, enhanced management, stronger spatial planning, and systematic evaluations and enforcement;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	34. Underlines that forests, especially primary forests, are of particular relevance in protecting biodiversity and calls for their protection; calls, in this regard, on the Commission and Member States to bring in a definition		As concerns the definition and protection of primary and old-growth forests (paragraphs 34 and 35), the Commission is working with the Member States and stakeholders in the Forests and Nature Expert Group			



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	of old-growth forests to be prepared by the Standing Forestry Committee as a part of the future EU Forest Strategy;	to agree, by the end of 2021, on a common definition and a strict protection regime. The new EU Forest Strategy ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 572 final</a> ) calls on the Member States to engage in completing the mapping and monitoring of these forests, and to ensure no deterioration until they start to apply the protection regime.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( new EU Forest Strategy ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 572 final</a> ).	
9)	35. Calls on the Member States to improve national legislation strengthening protection against illegal logging; calls on the Commission and the Member States to harmonise existing data, to fill in the gaps regarding the location of primary and old-growth forests, to create a database of all potential sites fulfilling the criteria for old-growth and primary forests retroactively in the year 2020, and to introduce a temporary moratorium on logging of all the respective sites to prevent their purposeful destruction and to legally ensure the non-intervention status of confirmed sites without delay;	As concerns the definition and protection of primary and old-growth forests (paragraphs 34 and 35), the Commission is working with the Member States and stakeholders in the Forests and Nature Expert Group to agree, by the end of 2021, on a common definition and a strict protection regime. The new EU Forest Strategy ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 572 final</a> ) calls on the Member States to engage in completing the mapping and monitoring of these forests, and to ensure no deterioration until they start to apply the protection regime.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( new EU Forest Strategy ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 572 final</a> ).	
10)	41. Recalls its objection of 23 October 2019 as regards the assessment of the impact of plant protection products on honeybees <sup>43</sup> and regrets that the EFSA bee guidance document has not been formally adopted by the Member States; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the revision of the EFSA bee guidance document and the future implementing acts ensures as a minimum an equal level of protection as that laid down in 2013, addressing both acute and	As concerns EU action on pollinators (paragraphs 40 and 41), the Commission will revise the EU Pollinators Initiative ( <a href="#">COM(2018) 395 final</a> ) in 2022, drawing on the recently published progress report ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 261 final</a> ), and further stakeholder consultation planned for the second half of 2021. The revision will look into possible gaps and strengthening efforts to address key drivers behind the decline of insect pollinators.		Revisions scheduled for 2022.	

<sup>43</sup> European Parliament resolution of 23 October 2019 on the draft Commission regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 546/2011 as regards the assessment of the impact of plant protection products on honeybees (texts adopted, P9\_TA(2019)0041).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	chronic toxicity and larvae toxicity, and also covering wild pollinators;	Work on the review of the <a href="#">EFSA Guidance on the risk assessment of plant protection products on bees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>, <i>Bombus spp.</i> and solitary bees)</a> is ongoing with the aim to strengthen the risk assessment process for the authorisation of pesticides. The review undertaken by EFSA covers the aspects raised by the Parliament (paragraph 41). Following the broad support at the AGRIFISH Council on 28 June 2021 for the Specific Protection Goal (SPG) for honeybees proposed by the Commission, EFSA will start work on the SPG for wild bees. The revision of the Directive on the sustainable use of pesticides ( <a href="#">Directive/2009/128/EC</a> ) is currently assessing several options to reduce risks and use of pesticides.			
11)	44. Highlights that soil biodiversity provides vital ecosystem services and mitigates climate change, making it one of the most important elements of terrestrial carbon sinks; notes with concern the increase in soil degradation and the lack of specific EU legislation on this topic; acknowledges that there are some provisions in different laws that indirectly contribute to soil protection, but considers that this has resulted in partial protection and highly fragmented governance in the EU; calls, therefore, on the Commission to submit a legislative proposal for the establishment of a common framework, with full respect for the subsidiarity principle, for the protection and sustainable use of soil and for the effective integration of that protection in all relevant EU policies;	The Commission welcomes Parliament’s call to submit a proposal to establish a common EU framework, in full respect of the subsidiarity principle, for the protection and sustainable use of soil and for the effective integration of that protection in all relevant EU policies (paragraph 44 and 45) and to present an EU strategy on desertification and land degradation (paragraph 49). The Commission is committed to filling in policy gaps in soil protection. It is currently exploring the best ways to respond to the Parliament’s resolution. In the context of the Green Deal, the Commission announced a new Soil Strategy to be adopted in 2021. The strategy will aim to consolidate, complement and steer action in the different policy areas that have a bearing on soil. The Commission is considering possible legally binding provisions on soil. It will also respond to the recommendations of the European Court of Auditors to better understand land degradation and desertification in the EU, to assess the need to enhance the EU legal framework for soil, and to step up actions towards delivering EU and international		<a href="#">EU Soil Strategy for 2030</a> adopted. On 17 December 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		commitments on desertification and land degradation neutrality.			
12)	47. Invites the Commission to review Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions <sup>44</sup> and Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from extractive industries <sup>45</sup> in order to better address soil degradation caused by industrial and mining activities; recalls its call for a material recovery target for excavated soils <sup>46</sup> ;	As part of the “Fit for 55 package” ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 550 final</a> ) published on 14 July, the Commission presented a proposal ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 554 final</a> ) to review the Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation, the legislation that addresses the reporting and accounting of emissions and removals associated with lands and their carbon pools, including changes in soil organic carbon. This proposal will help to create stronger interlinkages with initiatives to protect and enhance nature-based carbon removals, improve the resilience of the EU’s forests and lands to climate change, restore degraded land and ecosystems and rewet wetlands and peatlands. Finally, the Zero Pollution Action Plan for air, water and soil has set actions to address soil pollution. Progress will be monitored through the EU Soil Observatory. As concerns industrial emissions and extractive waste (paragraph 47), the Commission is undertaking an impact assessment in order to table a proposal for the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive ( <a href="#">Directive 2010/75/EU</a> ) in early 2022. A revision of the Extractive Waste Directive ( <a href="#">Directive 2006/21/EC</a> ) is currently not planned. The Commission takes note of the Parliament’s call and		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 554 final</a> , <a href="#">COM(2021) 550 final</a> ).	

<sup>44</sup> Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

<sup>45</sup> Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC - Statement by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (OJ L 102, 11.4.2006, p. 15).

<sup>46</sup> European Parliament resolution of 10 February 2021 on the New Circular Economy Action Plan (texts adopted, P9\_TA(2021)0040).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		will consider if such a revision is necessary drawing on lessons from its <a href="#">implementation</a> .			
13)	49. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to be more ambitious and present without delay an EU-level strategy on desertification and land degradation;	The Commission welcomes Parliament’s call to [...] present an EU strategy on desertification and land degradation (paragraph 49). The Commission is committed to filling in policy gaps in soil protection. It is currently exploring the best ways to respond to the Parliament’s resolution. In the context of the Green Deal, the Commission announced a new Soil Strategy to be adopted in 2021. The strategy will aim to consolidate, complement and steer action in the different policy areas that have a bearing on soil. The Commission is considering possible legally binding provisions on soil. It will also respond to the recommendations of the European Court of Auditors to better understand land degradation and desertification in the EU, to assess the need to enhance the EU legal framework for soil, and to step up actions towards delivering EU and international commitments on desertification and land degradation neutrality.		<a href="#">EU Soil Strategy for 2030</a> adopted on 17 December 2021.	
14)	51. Supports the intention of the Commission to set up an EU platform for urban greening; calls on the Commission to set specific ambitious binding targets on urban biodiversity, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and green infrastructure, benefiting both humans and wildlife and contributing to the overall biodiversity targets; stresses the need to include measures such as a minimum share of green	The Commission further agrees on the importance of tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss also outside of protected areas (paragraph 19) and is therefore working to propose measures to this effect and support the Member States in their implementation. Such measures range from the designation of ecological corridors and the deployment of green infrastructure to re-connect natural areas (paragraph			

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	<p>roofs on new buildings, supporting urban farming, including the use of fruit trees, where appropriate, ensuring no chemical pesticides are used and reducing fertiliser use in EU urban green areas, and increasing the number of green spaces according to the number of inhabitants, while also addressing inequalities in access to green spaces; calls further on the Commission and the Member States to extend terrestrial and marine ecological corridors in urban areas, including by developing a Trans-European Network for Green Infrastructure (TEN-G) linked to a Trans-European Nature Network (TEN-N);</p>	<p>51), as part of the development of a truly coherent Trans-European Nature Network, through to the reduction of key pressures, such as pesticide or nutrient pollution, and the restoration and sustainable use of species and ecosystems, as set out in the Strategy's Nature Restoration Plan.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>An impact assessment of options for restoration targets is under preparation by the Commission, in order to underpin its upcoming proposal for an EU Nature Restoration Law. The Commission has taken note of the Parliament's calls for an overarching EU restoration target of at least 30% of the EU's land and seas, to be fully implemented by each Member State on the basis of its specific characteristics [...]</p> <p>In relation to urban ecosystems (paragraph 51), the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aims to ensure that cities with more than 20,000 inhabitants put in place an urban biodiversity plan, as well as to extend terrestrial and marine ecological corridors, including through the development of green infrastructure. The Commission is working to produce guidance for the Member States on these measures. In addition, the feasibility of setting binding targets on urban ecosystem restoration is being considered as part of the ongoing impact assessment that will underpin the upcoming nature restoration law. Further measures to mitigate the use of pesticides in sensitive areas are being considered in the context of the ongoing revision of the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (<a href="#">Directive/2009/128/EC</a>).</p>		<p>The activities appear to be ongoing.</p>	
15)	<p>53. [...] calls on the Commission to follow the recommendations of the ECA on biodiversity on</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 53, the Commission however states in reply to point 49 that the Commission is considering possible legally binding provisions on soil. It will also respond to the</p>		<p><a href="#">EU Soil Strategy for 2030</a> adopted</p>	

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	farmland and to build on the lessons learned in the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 <sup>47</sup> ;	recommendations of the European Court of Auditors to better understand land degradation and desertification in the EU, to assess the need to enhance the EU legal framework for soil, and to step up actions towards delivering EU and international commitments on desertification and land degradation neutrality.		on 17 December 2021.	
16)	57. Calls on the Commission to develop a strategy to support local value chains in reaching the proposed targets and stresses that small-scale agricultural businesses require specific support in contributing to the strategy;	The Commission is currently focusing on a voluntary approach combined with support and incentives for farmers and actions along the value chain in order to achieve these targets (point 57 and 61).		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
17)	60. Notes that Member States will contribute differently to these Union-wide targets depending on the level of development of their organic sector and therefore calls for the definition of national targets; highlights that these targets will not be met without strong financial support, solid training programmes and advisory services; calls on Member States to shape their CAP Strategic Plans accordingly and on the Commission to make sure that these Strategic Plans are up to the task;	Although the follow-up does not mention par. 60, the Commission however states in reply to par. 66: 'The Commission continues exchanges with the Member States to ensure that the CAP Strategic Plans integrate high-diversity landscape features.'		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (CAP Strategic Plans).	
18)	61. Recalls the importance of encouraging a collective approach and taking advantage of its multiplier effect in order to promote the actions of the Biodiversity Strategy, and calls on the Commission to promote and support associative enterprises, such as agri-food cooperatives, in the implementation of measures to protect biodiversity in a collective manner;	The Commission is currently focusing on a voluntary approach combined with support and incentives for farmers and actions along the value chain in order to achieve these targets (paragraphs 57 and 61). The new Organic Action Plan ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 141 final</a> ) will help to bring at least 25% of agricultural land under organic farm management by 2030, by means of a coherent set of measures that will stimulate		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (The new Organic Action Plan ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 141 final</a> )).	

<sup>47</sup> Idem.

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		conversion as well as demand, reinforcing the entire food supply chain.			
19)	63. Reiterates that the CAP should be fully consistent with the EU's increased climate and biodiversity goals; urges the Commission and the Member States to use the CAP strategic plans to implement the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Farm to Fork Strategy, including on further mainstreaming biodiversity-friendly and agro-ecological approaches, and urges the Member States to set ambitious baselines for sustainability and biodiversity when establishing conditionality standards and to ensure the ambitious and prompt development and uptake of measures, in particular eco-schemes and agri-environment-climate measures;	Although the follow-up does not mention par. 63, the Commission however states as reply for par. 65 that the Commission will continue to work with the Member States to ensure that their common agricultural policy (CAP) strategic plans sufficiently support the targets on organic agriculture as well as on high-diversity landscape feature (paragraph 65).		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
20)	65. Stresses the need to strengthen the monitoring framework within the CAP, including through the development of more reliable indicators to measure its impacts; calls on the Commission to carry out an independent assessment of their aggregated expected impact once national strategic plans are approved; calls on the Commission, where this analysis considers insufficient the efforts to achieve the goals of the European Green Deal, to take appropriate action such as asking the Member States to amend their strategic plans or reviewing the CAP Strategic Plan Regulation as part of the mid-term review;	The Commission will continue to work with the Member States to ensure that their common agricultural policy (CAP) strategic plans sufficiently support the targets on organic agriculture as well as on high-diversity landscape features (paragraph 65). The CAP is the main policy to ensure that 10% of agricultural land is devoted to high biodiversity landscape features through conditionality and incentives. Farmers will be supported in the transition, including through access to eco-schemes in the context of CAP direct payments that will reward sustainable farming practices, addressing specific environmental and climate needs in the Member State.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
21)	68. Calls on the Commission to assess whether the development of natural capital accounting can limit and rationalise the exploitation and impact on ecosystems and therefore contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss; [...]	In relation to Natural Capital Accounting and its key contribution to halting biodiversity loss (paragraph 68), the EU INCA project has shown that the production of a wide range of ecosystem accounts is feasible, following the guidance of the System of			

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		<p>Environmental Economic Accounting – Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA EEA), and that it is possible to produce consistent and comparable information on ecosystems and the services they provide to society at the scale of the EU. The latest INCA report on <a href="#">Accounting for ecosystems and their services in the European Union – INCA – 2021 edition</a> presents examples of the effective use of ecosystem services accounts and existing policy applications.</p> <p>The Commission fosters networks of financial institutions and business cooperating on natural capital in order to align internationally management accounting principles for natural capital and biodiversity. The cooperating projects <a href="#">Transparent</a> and <a href="#">Align - Aligning accounting approaches for nature</a> supports businesses, financial institutions and other stakeholders in developing standardised natural capital accounting practices, including a standardised approach to biodiversity measurement. In this context, the Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services project (2016-2021), funded by the EU’s Partnership Instrument, contributes to advancing the knowledge agenda on ecosystem accounting in several EU strategic partner countries where biodiversity is at stake.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	



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22)	71. Regrets that the EU's commitment to fully respect maximum sustainable yields (MSY) by 2020, a key objective of the common fisheries policy (CFP), has not been achieved; stresses that all fish populations should be restored to levels above those that are able to produce MSY while respecting the precautionary principle, ensuring they exhibit a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock; calls on the Commission and the Member States to commit to the full recovery of marine habitats and fish stocks with respect for MSY using an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management without delay, to improve selectivity and the survival of non-target species, and to reduce the impact of fisheries on marine ecosystems when implementing this approach, including by limiting practices or uses that have detrimental impacts;	The Commission is committed to the recovery of marine habitats and species, including fish stocks (paragraph 71), as well as to reducing the impact of fisheries on non-target species and on marine ecosystems. The Action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems will provide recommendations and actions that link the implementation of the common fisheries policy (CFP) with environmental legislation and policy to protect and restore marine ecosystems, notably the Birds, Habitats and the Marine Strategy Framework Directives.		The work on the Action plan <a href="#">appears</a> to be ongoing.	
23)	73. Calls on the Commission to address ocean degradation, eutrophication and acidification by presenting an ambitious action plan to protect marine ecosystems and conserve fisheries resources; [...]	The action plan will highlight areas where more needs to be done to protect sensitive species and habitats (paragraph 73), and will look into how to address the impact of certain fishing gear on the marine environment and seabed. The Commission is working with Member States' experts to address bycatch of sensitive species and seafloor damage, and to develop seabed integrity threshold values in the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (descriptor 6: seabed integrity).		The work on the Action plan <a href="#">appears</a> to be ongoing.	
24)	76. Calls on the Commission to establish an ecosystem approach to all drivers of marine biodiversity loss, which takes account of the pressure of fishing on	The Commission will also look into climate change mitigation and adaptation in the fisheries context,		The report on the implementation of the CFP is expected in 2022.	

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	<p>stocks, biodiversity and marine ecosystems, but also of other factors such as pollution, climate change, shipping and coastal and near-shore uses, including through ecosystem impact assessments of all fishing and other marine activities, taking into account the capacity of ecosystems to contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and prey-predator interactions;</p>	<p>and will report on it in next year's report on the functioning of the CFP.</p> <p>The Commission shares the view that fisheries-related measures should follow an ecosystem approach (paragraph 76). Member States having management interest may submit joint recommendations for fisheries conservation measures deemed necessary. The Commission can then adopt legislation on the basis of these recommendations, effectively turning them into binding EU law. The Member States' maritime spatial plans, that had to be delivered by March 2021, will need to be consistent with the marine strategies that the Member States have reported under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. The new European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund<sup>48</sup> (EMFAF) is also a key contributor to the European Green Deal objectives. It supports low-impact and sustainable blue economy sectors, including fisheries, as well as actions that contribute to the good environmental status of the marine environment. The Commission is determined to use all tools at its disposal, domestically and internationally, to build climate—resilient fisheries and aquaculture sectors. In negotiating their content with the Member States, the Commission will ensure that EMFAF programmes contribute to the achievement of the overall environment, climate and biodiversity targets established in the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027, through a series of actions such as the promotion of sustainable, low-impact and low-carbon fishing activities (e.g. collection of scientific data, elimination of discards,</p>			

<sup>48</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004.

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		<p>protection of sensitive species and habitats, improvement of energy efficiency of fishing vessels). For this purpose, each programme will be monitored through a system of pre-defined climate and environmental markers attached to types of interventions, measuring the overall contribution to climate and environmental objectives and targets. Data collection, management and use is also co-financed under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund/ the European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, as is control and enforcement. [...]</p>			
25)	<p>77. Invites the Commission and the Member States to take measures to promote the development and implementation of higher welfare methods of fish capture, landing and slaughter on the basis of the best available science;</p>	<p>As regards higher welfare methods (paragraph 77), in 2017 the Commission carried a <a href="#">study on “The welfare of farmed fish: common practices during transport and slaughter</a>. In 2018, the Commission addressed a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the possibility of introducing certain requirements regarding the protection of fish at the time of killing (<a href="#">COM/2018/087 final</a>). Under the EU Platform on Animal Welfare, a voluntary initiative on the welfare of fish, developed <a href="#">Guidelines on water quality and handling for the welfare of farmed vertebrate fish</a> which the Platform welcomed in 2020 and invited for dissemination. The Commission will continue to encourage further stakeholder's dialogue on fish welfare. The Commission considers that the Member States have sufficient technical (e.g. World Organisation for Animal Health standards) and scientific information (e.g. European Food Safety Authority opinions and other) to develop their own rules and instructions reflecting their national context if deemed necessary.</p> <p>As announced in the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Commission is currently carrying out an evaluation of the animal welfare legislation for farmed animals</p>		<p>The action is planned for 2023.</p>	

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		(including legislation applicable at the time of killing and during transport) and an impact assessment in view of its review by the end of 2023. In this context, the Commission will review EU animal welfare requirement applicable to farmed fish at the time of killing, during transport and at farm level.			
26)	78. [...] asks the Commission to update its guidance on aquaculture and Natura 2000 areas if necessary;	The criteria and guidance will not have a mandatory character but aim to facilitate the Member States in the designation and management of sites, in order to ensure a coherent protected areas network across the EU. At the same time, the legal requirements for the Natura 2000 network continue to apply, including the obligation for Member States to complete the network where gaps still remain, which is particularly the case in the marine environment. Member States will need to show, by 2023, significant progress in legal designations and effective management of protected areas. The Commission will assess in 2024 whether the EU is on track to meet the protection targets, or whether stronger actions, including EU legislation, are needed.		Actions planned for 2024.	
27)	79. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States, therefore, to ensure full and effective implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2336 <sup>49</sup> , including in relation to seamounts; calls further on the Commission, following limitations in the Mediterranean <sup>50</sup> , to limit, where	Where necessary, measures will be proposed to limit the use of fishing gear most harmful to biodiversity,			

<sup>49</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/2336 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 establishing specific conditions for fishing for deep-sea stocks in the north-east Atlantic and provisions for fishing in international waters of the north-east Atlantic (OJ L 354, 23.12.2016 p. 1).

<sup>50</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 of 21 December 2006 concerning management measures for the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources in the Mediterranean Sea (OJ L 409, 30.12.2006, p. 11).

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	necessary in order to protect coastal ecosystems, the use of bottom trawling in other coastal areas, including in its upcoming action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems, to ensure the most sustainable and least damaging practices;	including bottom-contacting fishing gear (paragraphs 79 and 82).		Because of the general character of the answer, it is unclear whether the Commission has proposed such measures.	
28)	81. Calls on the Commission to produce a definition of super trawlers and to consider measures restricting their activities in EU waters, in particular prohibiting their activities in protected areas;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
29)	86. Insists that the priority for protected areas must be environmental conservation and restoration and that no activity in these areas should undermine this goal; calls on the Commission and the Member States to prohibit harmful human activity within MPAs; urges the Commission to ensure that sensitivity of species and habitats to human pressures in all sea areas are addressed in national marine spatial plans;	The Commission is working with the Member States to provide guidance and criteria on the protection of 30% of EU land and sea areas, including 10% strict protection (paragraph 86), and is further assessing options for binding targets to restore marine ecosystems as part of its upcoming proposal for a Nature Restoration Law.		The action is ongoing.	
30)	87. Underlines the importance of strengthening and effectively implementing existing MPAs, especially in biodiversity hotspots; calls on the Commission and the Member States to draw up, as a matter of priority, specific management plans for these areas, establishing clear conservation objectives and effective monitoring, surveillance and control measures; urges, in particular, the Member States to expedite the development and submission of joint recommendations for the management of fisheries in their MPAs under Article 11 CFP; considers that the effects of climate change on marine species should be fully taken into account; calls further on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to put forward criteria and guidance for appropriate management planning of designated MPAs, including in ecological corridors, based on the	Although the follow-up does not mention par.87, the Commission however states that it will continue to support the implementation efforts of the Member States to strengthen the network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, through the provision of capacity building and guidance.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

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	best available science, and to facilitate cooperation between Member States;				
31)	88. Calls on the Commission to count MPAs in international targets only once they are appropriately managed;	Although the follow-up does not mentions par. 88, the Commission however states that the Commission will continue to support the implementation efforts of the Member States to strengthen the network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, through the provision of capacity building and guidance.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
32)	101. Welcomes the commitment to plant at least three billion additional trees in the EU; stresses that the EU's tree planting initiatives should be based on clear ecological principles, proforestation, sustainable reforestation, greening of urban and peri-urban areas, restoration, enhancement of connectivity and agroforestry, in line with the latest scientific knowledge; calls on the Commission to ensure that these initiatives are carried out only in a manner compatible with and conducive to the biodiversity objectives, making sure that this planting does not replace existing old-growth and biodiverse forests, and contributing to making sure forests are resilient, mixed and healthy;	The new EU Forest Strategy ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 572 final</a> ) announced that the Commission as part of its upcoming proposal for a legally binding instrument for ecosystem restoration will also propose to include targets for restoring forest ecosystems (paragraph 91), as well as develop guidelines on biodiversity-friendly afforestation and reforestation by early 2022 (paragraph 101). The Strategy includes an annex with a roadmap of the Commission's action to implement the pledge to plant 3 billion additional trees by 2030 in the EU.		The activity appear to be ongoing.	
33)	103. Asks the Commission to investigate the possibility of creating a legal framework, primarily within the World Trade Organization (WTO), allowing for the prohibition of trade in certain raw materials, products and services that endanger biodiversity;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
34)	104. Stresses that the environmental footprint of the EU's production and consumption should urgently be	As concerns the footprint of EU consumption and production (paragraph 104), drivers of biodiversity		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

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	<p>reduced in order to stay within planetary boundaries; calls on the Commission to propose binding EU targets for 2030 to significantly reduce the EU's material and consumption footprints and bring them within planetary boundaries by 2050<sup>51</sup>; supports the Commission in taking a life-cycle approach to measuring the environmental footprint of products and organisations; considers that plastic production and use should be reduced; considers that economic activities affecting and exploiting ecosystems and their biodiversity should incorporate all possible safeguards to mitigate their negative impact on these ecosystems;</p>	<p>loss are so far only indirectly covered by some of the 16 impact categories under the Environmental Footprint methods. In the preparatory phase of the <a href="#">Green Claims initiative</a>, Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules on feed for food producing animals were developed as part of the Environmental Footprint pilot phase. These are calculation rules for quantifying the life cycle environmental impacts (including on climate change) of various feeds.</p> <p>Building on existing business practice on natural capital accounting, the Commission is supporting business-driven development of generally accepted accounting principles and methodologies for natural capital and biodiversity for businesses. The CSRD proposal refers to related projects in recital 38, which puts emphasis on developing standardised natural accounting practices within the EU and internationally. The recital refers to the Transparent Project financed under the LIFE programme which develops the first natural capital accounting methodology that will make existing methods easier to compare and more transparent. It also refers to the Natural Capital Protocol as an important reference tool.</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

<sup>51</sup> Resolution on the New Circular Economy Action Plan.

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35)	106. Calls on the Commission to assess the impact of climate change on the abundance and geographical distribution of species, to take this assessment into account when implementing the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, and to help the Member States to incorporate the results into their national policies and in future reporting under the nature directives;		Understanding and tackling the inevitable impacts of climate change on ecosystems (paragraph 106), and the role of ecosystem conservation and restoration for climate change mitigation and adaptation (paragraph 107), are among the main priorities of this Commission. The upcoming proposal for a Nature Restoration Law will propose an enhanced legal framework to restore ecosystems, improve their resilience and boost climate-related services. The EU strategy on adaptation to climate change ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 82 final</a> ) adopted in February 2021 foresees measures to increase the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, species and fisheries. By the end of 2022, the Commission will report on the functioning of the Common Fisheries Policy, looking, among other elements, at how the current policy framework caters for the effects of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture and exploring possible adaptation solutions for increased ecosystems resilience. The ongoing review of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive will also look into climate aspects in relation to the protection of the marine environment.		The activities appear to be ongoing.	
36)	108. Calls on the Commission, following the adoption of the European Climate Law <sup>52</sup> and considering the important role of natural carbon sinks in achieving climate neutrality, to propose an ambitious science-based EU 2030 target for the removal of greenhouse gas emissions by natural carbon sinks, which should be consistent with the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and set in legislation; recalls, furthermore, that a swift reduction of emissions must remain the priority;		Regarding the Parliament’s call to set in legislation a science-based target for the removal of greenhouse gas emissions by carbon sinks (paragraph 108), the Commission takes note of the call to present a long-term EU action plan on climate and biodiversity (paragraph 109). The Commission confirms that a coherent effort and synergies between biodiversity and climate policies are already systematically being promoted under the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy,		The activity appears to be ongoing.	

<sup>52</sup> Provisional agreement on a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Law) (COM(2020)0080 – C9 0077/2020 – 2020/0036(COD)).



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		<p>the upcoming Nature Restoration Law and other actions under the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aimed at promoting nature-based solutions, the European Climate Pact and the “Fit for 55” package, including the proposal for a revision of the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation as well as the EU Forest Strategy. The Commission confirms that evidence on the contribution of natural carbon sinks in Europe is taken into account in preparation of legislative proposals such as the upcoming proposal on EU nature restoration targets. In addition, the Circular Economy Action Plan (COM(2020) 98 final) and the Farm to Fork Strategy (COM(2020) 381 final) have announced two initiatives on the certification of carbon removals and on carbon farming set in the context of the European Green Deal. They will aim at stepping up climate removals, including nature-based removals, at scale conducive to the EU objective of climate neutrality and in full respect of the biodiversity objective.</p>			
37)	<p>109. Calls on the Commission to present as soon as possible a long-term EU action plan on climate and biodiversity, including on the respective targets, that improves coordination and ensures coherence, sustainability and interconnections for future actions, and includes commitments under the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Paris Agreement, its nationally determined contributions and the SDGs;</p>	<p>[...] The Commission takes note of the call to present a long-term EU action plan on climate and biodiversity (paragraph 109). The Commission confirms that a coherent effort and synergies between biodiversity and climate policies are already systematically being promoted under the EU Climate Adaptation Strategy, the upcoming Nature Restoration Law and other actions under the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 aimed at promoting nature-based solutions, the European Climate Pact and the “Fit for 55” package, including the proposal for a revision of the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation as well as the EU Forest Strategy. The Commission confirms that evidence on the contribution of natural carbon sinks in Europe is taken into account in preparation of legislative proposals such as the</p>		<p>The activity appears to be ongoing.</p>	

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		<p>upcoming proposal on EU nature restoration targets. In addition, the Circular Economy Action Plan (COM(2020) 98 final) and the Farm to Fork Strategy (COM(2020) 381 final) have announced two initiatives on the certification of carbon removals and on carbon farming set in the context of the European Green Deal. They will aim at stepping up climate removals, including nature-based removals, at scale conducive to the EU objective of climate neutrality and in full respect of the biodiversity objective.</p>			
38)	<p>115. Calls on the Commission to set clear and ambitious baselines for these targets and, together with the Member States, determine for each Member State fair contributions to the EU-wide targets reflecting their different starting points and circumstances; insists that each Member State should implement robust measures to meet their targets;</p>	<p>Progress towards the first pesticides target in the Farm to Fork Strategy (paragraph 115) will be measured using a modified version of the methodology for Harmonised Risk Indicator 1, established under Directive 2009/128/EC. Progress towards the second pesticides target will be measured using sales data, which the Member States report to the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009. As announced by the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Commission has proposed a revision of the Pesticides Statistics Regulation (<a href="#">COM(2021) 37 final</a>) to overcome data gaps and promote evidence-based policy making. The improvement of the EU legal framework for collecting pesticide statistics is an important step in this process, as the resultant data is necessary to develop new harmonised risk indicators. The Commission will also revise the current harmonised risk indicator 2 (based on the numbers and properties of emergency authorisations) to better reflect the risks associated with these authorisations. This is now possible, as from 1 March 2021, Member States are required to report additional data on emergency authorisations to the Commission, in line with a revised Guidance Document on emergency authorisations.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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39)	117. Recalls its resolution of 16 January 2019 on the Union's authorisation procedure for pesticides <sup>53</sup> , and expects the Commission and the Member States to address all its calls without delay; calls on the Commission to include in its revision of the implementing measures of the Plant Protection Products framework provisions to support the EU-wide pesticide reduction objective, such as by strengthening and clarifying the environmental criteria for granting market access to pesticides; stresses that when EFSA concludes that there are unacceptable impacts on the environment, an approval decision should not be granted; calls on the Commission to make regulatory risk data more transparent and accessible;	As regards the Parliament's opposition to the renewal of approval of glyphosate beyond 2022 (paragraph 116), the Commission would like to point out that <a href="#">a new scientific assessment of whether glyphosate meets the approval criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 on plant protection products is currently ongoing.</a>		The activity appears to be ongoing.	
40)	119. Calls on the Commission to swiftly finalise the revision of Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides <sup>54</sup> , including therein the pesticide reduction targets, and to take all measures to ensure that Member States commit to its implementation, including in their national action plans;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>53</sup> OJ C 411, 27.11.2020, p. 48.

<sup>54</sup> Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

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41)	122. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure equal standards and effective checks on agricultural products imported from non-EU countries;	Regarding standards and checks on agricultural products imported from non-EU countries (paragraph 122), all imports of meat and meat products entering the single market have to comply with the conditions for entry into the EU (food safety and animal health). Border controls are a key factor to ensure that products entering the European Union are safe and meet the specific import conditions. Those products are subject to specific controls at their point of entry, in the so called Border Control Posts, and released on the EU market only if they have satisfactorily undergone the relevant checks. According to Article 134 of the Union Customs Code (UCC), goods brought into the EU customs territory shall be subject to customs supervision and may be subject to customs controls. Where applicable, they shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions as are justified on grounds of, inter alia, the protection of the health and life of humans, animals or plants and the protection of the environment. Furthermore, based on Articles 46 and 47 UCC, customs authorities may carry out any customs controls they deem necessary, in close cooperation with other competent authorities. The Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing the EU Single Window Environment for Customs ( <a href="#">COM(2020) 673 final</a> ) aims to facilitate and digitalise the exchange of documents between competent authorities and customs, thus strengthening the overall robustness of controls and the coordination between customs and competent authorities. Finally, the European Commission carries out audits in third countries aimed at monitoring the implementation and enforcement by these countries of EU legislation on food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health in relation to		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EU food safety and animal health , Border Control Posts, etc).</p> <p>Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan planned for 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>establishments which are authorised to export to the EU</p> <p>As concerns the target to reduce nutrient losses and pollution from fertilisers, the Commission is focusing as priority on the implementation and enforcement of current environmental legislation, on implementing the relevant actions in the Zero Pollution Action Plan and on preparing a robust Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan, to be presented in 2022. The Action Plan will address nutrient pollution at source, supporting the implementation and enforcement of environmental and climate legislation, identifying with Member States the nutrient load reductions needed to achieve the targets, applying balanced fertilisation and sustainable nutrient management and managing nitrogen and phosphorus better throughout their lifecycle.</p>			
42)	123. Calls on the Commission to review Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides <sup>55</sup> to incorporate animal health and environmental risks as criteria of the legislation;	The Commission is currently not planning a revision of <a href="#">Regulation (EC) No 396/2005</a> on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin (paragraph 123), and points out that this regulation already allows for a number of factors to be taken into account when setting Maximum Residue Levels of Pesticides. Furthermore, <a href="#">Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009</a> on the placing of plant protection products on the market aims to ensure that pesticides can only be authorised and used in the EU when it has been demonstrated that they have no harmful effects on human and animal health, and no unacceptable effects on the environment.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>55</sup> Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin (OJ L 70, 16.3.2005, p. 1).

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43)	127. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 are fully reflected in the implementation of the Farm to Fork Strategy, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability and in the upcoming zero pollution action plan, which should also address light and noise pollution, including underwater noise;	The Zero Pollution Action Plan aims to tackle, among other pressures, noise and light pollution (paragraphs 127 and 128). In line with the findings of the 2017 evaluation of the Environmental Noise Directive and the 2020 evaluation of the Outdoor Noise Directive, the Commission will focus on better tackling noise at source, review progress in 2022 and consider whether there is a need to set noise reduction targets at EU level in the Environmental Noise Directive. The Commission will also review the Marine Strategy Framework Directive by 2023, taking into account the need to reduce plastic and other sources of marine litter, underwater noise and contaminants. The Commission will work with Member States on EU threshold values for maximum levels of underwater noise stemming from maritime transport, construction, dredging and other offshore activities. Horizon Europe will continue to support research on pollution of emerging concern such as light pollution and its impacts on biodiversity. Achieving the target set in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, to improve the status of 30% of the species currently not in favourable conservation status, may require specific actions for reducing the negative impacts of light pollution on certain nocturnal species, where this is identified as a significant pressure.	C C	Commission' action planned for 2022.  Revision of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive planned by 2023.	C C
44)	128. Calls on the Commission to set an ambitious reduction target for 2030 on the use of outdoor artificial light and to propose guidelines on how artificial light at night can be reduced by the Member States;	[...] a review of the EU ecodesignact for light sources will be carried out as from 2024. It will consider relevant available evidence, including on potential adverse effects of lighting on biodiversity, and may result in additional actions.	C C	A review of the EU ecodesign act for light sources planned for 2024.	C C
45)	129. Stresses the need for the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 to include dedicated measures on reducing pollution with a direct impact on biodiversity and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C		C C

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	health, such as plastic, microplastic and chemical pollution; calls on the Commission to ensure the swift implementation of all actions of the new circular economy action plan and related legislation;			Not mentioned.	
46)	131. Regrets that the list of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern represents less than 6 % of the IAS present in the EU; calls on the Commission to step up action and ensure that IAS that affect threatened species are included in the list; calls further on the Commission to improve prevention by introducing mandatory risk assessments prior to the first import of non-native species and by proposing EU-wide white lists of species permitted for import, keeping, breeding and trade as pets on the basis of a scientific risk assessment and ecological characteristics in the EU as soon as possible;	The Commission is actively engaging with the Member States and experts in work to further complement the list of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of Union concern (paragraph 131), [...] As concerns the Parliament's call to introduce mandatory risk assessments prior to first import of non-native species and to propose EU-wide white lists of species permitted for import, keeping, breeding and trade, the Commission notes that EU legislation is oriented towards the use of negative lists because of the WTO obligations: one cannot ban trade unless a risk is demonstrated. The white list approach was considered but not taken up at the very early stages of preparation of the IAS Regulation. While current EU secondary law does not allow for this approach at Union level, a few Member States have adopted it, mainly for the pet trade. In order to apply a white list approach to the import of species into the EU, we would need to ban a very high number of species (in the range of thousands) and only allow import after an assessment of those considered not to pose a significant risk. The cost could be very high, and it does not help in the case of invasive alien species introduced by accident such as by ballast water.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
47)	133. Regrets that only one marine species has been included in the List of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern <sup>56</sup> ; calls on the Commission to address this	The Commission is actively engaging with the Member States and experts in work to further complement the list of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of			

<sup>56</sup> Tsiamis, K. et al., 'Prioritizing marine invasive alien species in the European Union through horizon scanning', *Aquatic Conservation – Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, Vol. 30, No 4, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Chichester, 2020.

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	disproportionately low number of marine IAS to ensure proper alignment with Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 <sup>57</sup> ;	Union concern (paragraph 131), including the addition of marine IAS (paragraph 133) based on comprehensive risk assessments. The Commission will publish in 2021 its first report on the review of the application of the IAS Regulation. The EU Biodiversity Strategy has committed the EU to tackling as priority IAS that affect threatened species (paragraph 132). As concerns the Parliament’s call to introduce mandatory risk assessments prior to first import of non-native species and to propose EU-wide white lists of species permitted for import, keeping, breeding and trade, the Commission notes that EU legislation is oriented towards the use of negative lists because of the WTO obligations: one cannot ban trade unless a risk is demonstrated. The white list approach was considered but not taken up at the very early stages of preparation of the IAS Regulation. While current EU secondary law does not allow for this approach at Union level, a few Member States have adopted it, mainly for the pet trade. In order to apply a white list approach to the import of species into the EU, we would need to ban a very high number of species (in the range of thousands) and only allow import after an assessment of those considered not to pose a significant risk. The cost could be very high, and it does not help in the case of invasive alien species introduced by accident such as by ballast water.		<a href="#">Report</a> on invasive alien species published on 13 October 2021.	

<sup>57</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (OJ L 317, 4.11.2014, p. 35).



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48)	<p>134. Highlights that the societal and environmental benefits of prevention and restoration exceed the investment costs; calls on the Commission to ensure effective biodiversity mainstreaming and proofing across EU spending and programmes on the basis of the EU taxonomy; calls for the effective application of the 'do no significant harm' principle across EU spending and programmes; calls on the Commission to provide a comprehensive assessment of how the EUR 20 billion per year as a minimum needed for nature could be mobilised, to make corresponding proposals for the EU's annual budget and to examine the need for a dedicated funding instrument for TEN-N; notes the agreement to mainstream spending for biodiversity of 7.5 % from 2024 and 10 % from 2026 onwards; considers that efforts should be made to reach at least 10 % annual spending on biodiversity under the multiannual financial framework as soon as possible from 2021 onwards; stresses the need to ensure consistency between climate and biodiversity funding; urges the Member States to include biodiversity actions in the recovery and resilience plans; insists that biodiversity-related EU spending should be tracked in accordance with an effective, transparent and comprehensive methodology to be set out by the Commission, in cooperation with the European Parliament and the Council;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes Parliament's emphasis on the need for effective biodiversity mainstreaming and proofing across the EU spending and programmes and for the implementation of the "do no significant harm" principle, as well as for assessing how the necessary funding of at least EUR 20 billion/ year for biodiversity could be mobilised in the framework of the commitments under the Interinstitutional Agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) planning 10% of the EU budget addressing biodiversity priority in 2026 and 2027 (paragraph 134).</p> <p>The Commission has provided guidance on biodiversity-proofing the EU budget and fund-specific methodologies in the past MFF. The Commission is currently updating the guidance on biodiversity tracking for the 2021-2027 MFF. Under the new MFF, the 'do no harm' principle is reflected across EU funds and programmes. The 'sustainability proofing guidance' recently adopted in the context of InvestEU contains meaningful biodiversity provisions, as well as the Recovery and Resilience Facility 'do no significant harm' checklist, and guidance on the application of the principle during the programming of cohesion policy funds. Amongst other objectives, each measure must demonstrate that no significant harm is done to the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. The agreement on the Multiannual Financial Framework for the next seven years, in combination with NextGenerationEU, provide substantial means for all the Member States to address the environmental challenges including an increased share of climate-related action and an increase of the EU's level of ambition by dedicating at least 7.5% in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027 of</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>The update of the guidance appears to be ongoing.</p>	

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		annual spending under the MFF to biodiversity for which the Commission is developing a new tracking methodology.			
49)	135. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to assess by 2022 which subsidies are harmful to the environment, with a view to phasing them out without further delay; calls for the reorientation of financial incentives towards biodiversity-positive investments and taxation systems towards an increased use of environmental taxation and environmental revenues;	It is also important to increase the efficiency of spending and to urgently address the drivers of biodiversity loss, including environmentally harmful subsidies (paragraph 135). The Commission also welcomes the Parliament's emphasis on the need for action in this regard. To support this important assessment work, the Commission is working with stakeholders on a toolbox to help Member States and stakeholders identify and phase out environmentally harmful subsidies (including for biodiversity). Phasing out and redirecting subsidies and incentives harmful to biodiversity is also a key issue and EU priority in the context of ongoing Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) negotiations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. [...]		The action is ongoing : the Commission is working with stakeholders on a toolbox to help Member States and stakeholders identify and phase out environmentally harmful subsidies (including for biodiversity).	
50)	136. Recalls the EU's commitment to fulfil the objectives of the Paris Agreement; calls on the Commission and the Member States to end all indirect and direct fossil fuel subsidies <i>as early as possible and by 2025 at the latest</i> ;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
51)	139. Calls on the Commission to provide clear guidelines and incentives to mobilise private finance for biodiversity and to align investments with the objectives of the European Green Deal and the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030; calls further on the Commission to provide an ambitious and forward-looking framework integrating	On 6 July, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Strategy for financing the transition to a sustainable economy</a> that proposes action in a number of areas, including extending the EU taxonomy framework and sustainable finance standards and labels to recognise transition efforts, and providing the right tools and incentives to access transition finance. It provides a framework for both the public and private sector to		Strategy for financing the transition to a sustainable economy <a href="#">published</a> in July 2021.	

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	legislative measures and financial incentives for both the public and private sector to support the achievement of the goals and targets under the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 as part of the upcoming renewed sustainable finance strategy	support the goals and targets under the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (paragraph 139), and also highlights the necessity for the financial system to become more resilient to the risks posed by climate change and environmental degradation – and the steps needed to achieve this. Finally, the strategy presents the Commission’s international approach, including work on global convergence on standard setting, such as on taxonomy and disclosures.			
52)	140. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure policy coherence and align EU and national policies with the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030; calls further for all treaty principles to be upheld throughout EU policies, in particular the precautionary principle and the polluter-pays principle;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 14, the Commission however states that in international negotiations, the EU should advocate that marine minerals in the international seabed area cannot be exploited before the effects of deep-sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and the technologies and operational practices are able to demonstrate no serious harm to the environment, in line with the precautionary principle and taking into account the call of the European Parliament (paragraphs 184 and 185).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
53)	141. Highlights the need for a legally binding biodiversity governance framework – a biodiversity law – following a comprehensive impact assessment which steers a path to 2050 through a set of objectives, including targets for 2030 and the COP15 commitments, and which establishes a monitoring mechanism with SMART indicators, within and beyond protected areas; calls on the Commission to submit a legal proposal to this end in 2022; stresses that ensuring sufficient human and financial resources will be critical for effective governance;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament’s call to submit a proposal for a legally binding biodiversity governance framework by 2021 (paragraph 141). The Commission is following the approach announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. As a first step, a renewed, cooperation-based biodiversity governance framework will be put in place in 2021. It will build on the lessons learnt from the governance framework that was set up to track progress in implementing the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. [...] [...] The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s emphasis on the importance of sufficient human and financial		Two new tools - an online <a href="#">actions tracker</a> and a <a href="#">targets dashboard</a> strengthening the biodiversity governance framework - are <a href="#">available</a> as of 15 December 2021.	

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		<p>resources for effective governance (paragraph 141). Human resources are a constraint for the full implementation and enforcement of biodiversity (and wider environmental) policy at the EU, national and sub-national levels. In 2022, the Commission will consider capacity building needs and may provide guidance to the national authorities on support that exists under EU instruments. For the Commission itself, the workload has been, and will remain very high over the next years. To reduce the important gap between the available resources and those needed for delivering on the biodiversity commitments and actions of the Biodiversity Strategy, the Commission is building synergies within and across the Commission services working on various Green Deal work-streams, which also helps to increase the mainstreaming of environmental and biodiversity objectives across policy areas.</p>			
54)	<p>142. Calls on the Commission to consider establishing an independent scientific European panel on biodiversity or similar body to assess the consistency of EU measures with the ambition of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and to make policy recommendations accordingly, avoiding any potential overlap with policies of the EEA or other EU and international bodies;</p>	<p>[...] The Commission has also suggested a standing discussion point with the Parliament and the Council in order to exchange on progress achieved in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. As part of its deliberations on the setup of the new biodiversity governance framework, the Commission will consider the need and feasibility of establishing an independent scientific European panel on biodiversity or similar body to assess the consistency of EU measures with the ambition of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (paragraph 142), as well as the possibility of strengthening existing relevant bodies to this effect.</p> <p>The Commission will review the effectiveness of the governance framework in 2023, and may propose</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p> <p>The revision planned for 2023.</p>	

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		additional measures, including a binding approach if considered necessary to ensure implementation.			
55)	144. Calls on the Commission to reinforce biodiversity within EU youth programmes such as the European Voluntary Service, and to launch a Green Erasmus programme as part of the overall Erasmus programme focused on the exchange of knowledge, students and professionals in the field of restoration and conservation;	<p>Education and the involvement of young people will be of the utmost importance for the green transition. The Commission takes note of the Parliament's proposal to create a Green Erasmus Programme (paragraph 144) and stresses that environment and the fight against climate change are already key priorities for the new Erasmus+ programme for the period 2021-2027. The Programme will therefore be a key instrument to increase learning and exchange and develop skills in green forward-looking fields, with special attention to subjects such as rural development, sustainable farming, the management of natural resources or soil protection. Priority will be given to projects that support the contribution of education, training and culture to the sustainable development goals, enable behavioural changes for individual preferences, cultural values and awareness for sustainable development, consumption habits, and lifestyles; and equip young people and adults with the skills and competences needed for the green transition. Erasmus+ is also a powerful instrument to reach out to and engage with a wide spectrum of players in our society (schools, universities, vocational education and training (VET) providers, youth and sport organisations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local and regional authorities, civil society organisations, etc.).</p> <p>To help integrate sustainability into schools, higher education and professional training, the Commission</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (new Erasmus+ programme for the period 2021-2027).</p> <p>The proposal for a Council recommendation was <a href="#">published</a> on 13 April 2021.</p>	

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		will also propose a Council Recommendation on education for environmental sustainability in 2021.			
56)	147. Strongly believes that further research should be conducted on oceans, given that they remain largely unexplored; calls the Commission in this regard to play a major role in the UN's Decade of Ocean Science and to follow the recommendations made by Mission Starfish 2030: Restore our Ocean and Waters; considers that funding should also be provided for deep-sea ecosystems and biodiversity;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
57)	152. Calls on the Commission to support the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in research and innovation efforts to contribute to the goals of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
58)	155. Calls on the Commission to push for ambitious and clear global long-term targets; reiterates its position that in the negotiations the EU should potentially call for protecting half of the planet by 2050 <sup>58</sup> ;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's call for an ambitious global biodiversity agenda with clear long-term targets, as reiterated in the resolution, and notes the Parliament's position that at the international negotiations, the EU should potentially call for protecting half the planet by 2050 (paragraph 155). The previously set objectives for 2010 and 2020 to halt biodiversity loss were not achieved. The Commission shares the view that the international community must put nature on a better path to recovery through enhanced commitments and stepped-up efforts in implementation. We need an ambitious framework that includes overarching global measurable 2050 goals and ambitious, specific, measurable, actionable, relevant and time-bound			

<sup>58</sup> Resolution on the COP15 to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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		<p>2030 targets in line with the EU commitments in the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, which tackle the direct drivers of biodiversity loss. Agreement on the ambition level, and stronger mechanisms for monitoring and review, will require addressing the demand from developing countries for solid solutions for resource mobilisation and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. The Commission is currently mobilising partner countries, at regional, national and local levels towards an ambitious global biodiversity framework. It is fostering a whole-of-society approach to enhance efforts to protect and restore ecosystems. The Commission will continue to work with the international community to recognise indigenous peoples' and local communities' contribution to the protection of biodiversity, to guarantee their rights, and to support their participation in decision-making processes while supporting a rights-based approach and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities throughout its development cooperation programs and partnerships (paragraph 165).</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	
59)	<p>157. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to request an IPCC special report on biodiversity and climate change;</p>	<p>The Commission further recognizes the high relevance of the Parliament's call to request an IPCC special report on biodiversity and climate (paragraph 157), and draws attention to the <a href="#">Report of the IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change</a> that was launched in June 2021. This report, delivered by a Scientific Steering Committee assembled by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and IPCC, examines the synergies and trade-offs between biodiversity protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and represents</p>		<p>Report of the IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate Change was <a href="#">published</a> in June 2021.</p>	

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		the first-ever collaboration between the two intergovernmental science-policy bodies.			
60)	159. Emphasises the potential of using green diplomacy, trade policy and multilateral action to promote the protection of biodiversity outside of Europe; expresses its support for the 'UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration' (2021-2031) and calls on the Commission and the Member States to effectively integrate the protection of the environment and biodiversity in all external action;	With the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission committed to integrate the protection of the environment and biodiversity in all external action (paragraph 159). This includes continued and stepped up efforts to facilitate cooperation on the management of biodiversity, including transboundary ecosystems and migratory routes, capacity-building, knowledge transfer, technology sharing and skills training for partner countries to implement international agreements essential to the protection of biodiversity (paragraph 163). [...]		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030).	
61)	160. Invites the Commission to lead the efforts on an international agreement on the management of natural resources to stay within 'planetary boundaries' for natural resource use;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
62)	163. Calls on the Commission to facilitate, in particular, capacity-building, including knowledge transfer, technology sharing and skills training for beneficiary countries to implement the CBD, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other conventions and agreements essential to the protection of biodiversity under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) and Aid for Trade; insists on the need to strengthen [...]	With the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission committed to integrate the protection of the environment and biodiversity in all external action (paragraph 159). This includes continued and stepped up efforts to facilitate cooperation on the management of biodiversity, including transboundary ecosystems and migratory routes, capacity-building, knowledge transfer, technology sharing and skills training for partner countries to implement international agreements essential to the protection of biodiversity (paragraph 163). This also contributes to enhance EU's global responsible leadership as a global actor that walks the talk on its climate and environmental commitments.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030).	
63)	164. Welcomes initiatives such as the African 'Great Green Wall' and calls on the Commission to develop similar initiatives for other regions and to support international initiatives to restore biodiversity around the world, while extending Key Biodiversity Areas aimed at fostering the resilience of developing countries to climate change; considers that the new NDICI could act as an important driver of change for biodiversity restoration and preservation worldwide; [...]	The EU will continue to support initiatives in partner countries and regions, such as NaturAfrica and the Great Green Wall, to tackle environmental degradation and restore biodiversity across landscapes and watersheds, while enabling sustainable green development, climate resilience and benefits to local communities. Similar approaches, based on territorial development supported by protected areas, are also proposed in the Team Europe Initiatives presented by EU delegations in Asia/Pacific and in Latin America/Caribbean (paragraph 164). The Commission will engage with partner countries' national and subnational governments, businesses and citizens on the European Green Deal, including the EU Biodiversity Strategy, such as through public diplomacy endeavours and exchanges of best practices.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
64)	<p>168. Welcomes the Commission's commitments to ensure the full implementation and enforcement of biodiversity provisions in all EU trade agreements and to better assess their impacts on biodiversity; welcomes further the fact that the new trade strategy 'calls for closer policy integration between trade policies and internal EU policies', and recognises that 'the preservation of biodiversity is a global challenge that requires global efforts'<sup>59</sup>; underlines that the contribution of trade to drastic biodiversity loss has been inadequately addressed both by the structure of existing free trade agreements (FTAs) and current WTO rules; calls on the Commission therefore to consider specific and concrete measures without delay to ensure that EU trade agreements do not cause or threaten to cause biodiversity loss, and for EU trade policy to be effectively aligned with its Biodiversity Strategy for 2030;</p>	<p>The Commission fully agrees that EU trade policy should contribute to enhanced cooperation and ambitious biodiversity commitments in third countries. In line with the calls made by the Parliament (paragraphs 168, 169, 170, 171 and 173), all recent free trade agreements concluded by the EU have a Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development with the aim to foster mutual supportiveness between economic growth, social development and environmental protection – including biodiversity provisions. Trade policy must actively support and be part of the ecological transition. In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Trade Policy Review<sup>60</sup>, the Commission will ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in all trade agreements. The upcoming review of the 15-point Action Plan on Trade and Sustainable Development will provide an opportunity to make further progress on that front. The Commission is also committed to better assess the impact of EU free trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. In May, the Commission published a new <a href="#">methodology for assessing the impacts of trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems</a>. It will contribute to further improve the sustainability impact assessments and ex-post evaluations of EU Free Trade Agreements. The methodology is already being tested in the context of the ex-post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru trade agreement.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development).</p>	

<sup>59</sup> Commission communication of 18 February 2021 entitled 'Trade Policy Review – An Open, Sustainable and Assertive Trade Policy' (COM(2021)0066).

<sup>60</sup> (COM(2021) 66 final).

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65)	169. Calls further on the Commission to ensure that all new and future trade and investment agreements are fully compatible with the European Green Deal, the Paris Agreement, the EU's biodiversity commitments and the SDGs, containing binding and enforceable chapters on trade and sustainable development, and including safeguards and effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance, including the possibility of reintroducing tariffs; calls on the Commission furthermore to promote similar measures in existing trade and investment agreements;	The Commission fully agrees that EU trade policy should contribute to enhanced cooperation and ambitious biodiversity commitments in third countries. In line with the calls made by the Parliament (paragraphs 168, 169, 170, 171 and 173), all recent free trade agreements concluded by the EU have a Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development with the aim to foster mutual supportiveness between economic growth, social development and environmental protection – including biodiversity provisions. Trade policy must actively support and be part of the ecological transition. In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Trade Policy Review <sup>61</sup> , the Commission will ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in all trade agreements. The upcoming review of the 15-point Action Plan on Trade and Sustainable Development will provide an opportunity to make further progress on that front. The Commission is also committed to better assess the impact of EU free trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. In May, the Commission published a new methodology for assessing the impacts of trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems. It will contribute to further improve the sustainability impact assessments and ex-post evaluations of EU Free Trade Agreements. The methodology is already being tested in the context of the ex-post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru trade agreement.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development).	

<sup>61</sup> (COM(2021) 66 final).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
66)	<p>171. Calls on the Commission to ensure that trade and sustainable development chapters include a roadmap with concrete and verifiable commitments upon which progress in other chapters will be made; stresses the importance of systematically conducting regular ex post sustainability evaluations and impact assessments of trade agreements to ensure consistency with the EU's international commitments on biodiversity; invites the Commission to update existing chapters of trade and investment agreements by making use of active and timely review clauses to ensure alignment of existing FTAs with the European Green Deal at the earliest opportunity, and to present its results and planned adjustments to Parliament;</p>	<p>The Commission fully agrees that EU trade policy should contribute to enhanced cooperation and ambitious biodiversity commitments in third countries. In line with the calls made by the Parliament (paragraphs 168, 169, 170, 171 and 173), all recent free trade agreements concluded by the EU have a Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development with the aim to foster mutual supportiveness between economic growth, social development and environmental protection – including biodiversity provisions. Trade policy must actively support and be part of the ecological transition. In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Trade Policy Review<sup>62</sup>, the Commission will ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in all trade agreements. The upcoming review of the 15-point Action Plan on Trade and Sustainable Development will provide an opportunity to make further progress on that front. The Commission is also committed to better assess the impact of EU free trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. In May, the Commission published a new methodology for assessing the impacts of trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems. It will contribute to further improve the sustainability impact assessments and ex-post evaluations of EU Free Trade Agreements. The methodology is already being tested in the context of the ex-post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru trade agreement.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development).</p>	

<sup>62</sup> COM(2021) 66 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
67)	173. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make sure that imported products meet the same standards required of European producers, in order to protect the environment and biodiversity, and to ensure respect for human and labour rights; stresses the need to promote a global level playing field and to take measures to prevent the potential displacement of biodiversity losses abroad; calls on the Commission to provide a study on the effects of EU exports and their production methods on biodiversity;	The Commission fully agrees that EU trade policy should contribute to enhanced cooperation and ambitious biodiversity commitments in third countries. In line with the calls made by the Parliament (paragraphs 168, 169, 170, 171 and 173), all recent free trade agreements concluded by the EU have a Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development with the aim to foster mutual supportiveness between economic growth, social development and environmental protection – including biodiversity provisions. Trade policy must actively support and be part of the ecological transition. In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the Trade Policy Review <sup>63</sup> , the Commission will ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in all trade agreements. The upcoming review of the 15-point Action Plan on Trade and Sustainable Development will provide an opportunity to make further progress on that front. The Commission is also committed to better assess the impact of EU free trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems, such as forests and wetlands. In May, the Commission published a new <a href="#">methodology for assessing the impacts of trade agreements on biodiversity and ecosystems</a> . It will contribute to further improve the sustainability impact assessments and ex-post evaluations of EU Free Trade Agreements. The methodology is already being tested in the context of the ex-post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru trade agreement.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development).	

<sup>63</sup> COM(2021) 66 final.

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
68)	174. Calls on the Commission to take action to prohibit the export from the EU of hazardous substances banned in the EU, in line with the 'do no harm principle', the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the European Green Deal;		As concerns exports from the EU of hazardous substances banned in the EU (paragraph 174), in line with the "do no significant harm" principle, the Chemicals strategy for sustainability adopted by the Commission on 14 October 2020 proposes the EU to lead by example and ensure that hazardous chemicals banned in the EU are not produced for export, including by amending relevant legislation if and as needed.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( Chemicals strategy for sustainability).	
69)	175. [...] encourages the Commission to consider the inclusion of expertise on trade and environment in disputes arising from conflicts between trade commitments and environmental protection exceptions; urges the Commission to promote this proposal in the context of its WTO climate and trade initiative; asks for an independent in-depth analysis of the effects of the remaining investor-state dispute settlement and investment court system provisions in trade agreements;		Regarding the call to the Commission to promote, in the context of the WTO climate and trade initiative, the inclusion of expertise on trade and environment in disputes arising from conflicts between trade commitments and environmental protection exceptions (paragraph 175), the Commission points out that WTO rules already allow WTO Members to adopt legislation in order to achieve their environmental objectives. The Commission is currently engaging with like-minded countries to pursue a strong climate and environmental agenda at the WTO. Through the dedicated forum created to this end, the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions, co-coordinators are currently working to prepare a statement for the 12 <sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference. Draft elements have been shared with all the membership and currently include: i) launching dedicated discussions on how WTO members could reach long-term climate targets (including net-zero emissions) and how to foster the transition to low-carbon economies; ii) Develop best practices and voluntary actions and partnerships that Members could take to promote the transition to a green economy as well as sustainable supply chains;		The activity appears to be ongoing	

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		iii) support developing countries', in particular LDCs, transition to green trade; and iv) explore modalities for possible future negotiations on environmental goods and services, including non-tariff measures.			
70)	176. Regrets the implementation gaps of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations as they do not cover all critical species and do not provide the same protection for captive-bred animals; calls on the Commission to jointly address legal commercial trade and illegal trade in the review of the EU Wildlife Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking, which should be fully in line with the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and receive adequate funding, including assistance to non-EU countries and to wildlife rescue centres and sanctuaries; calls further on the Commission to propose legislation to ensure that the import, transshipment, purchase and sale of	The Commission is currently evaluating the 2016 EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking ( <a href="#">COM(2016)87 final</a> ) and also remains fully engaged in its fight against forest crime and IUU fishing.		The evaluation of the 2016 EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking appears to be <a href="#">ongoing</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	wildlife taken, processed, transported or sold in violation of laws in the country of origin is prohibited;	Regarding the suggested prohibition of export of nationally protected endangered species (paragraph 176), and if this refers to exports from the EU it would be redundant as relevant species are already covered by the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, with commercial exports prohibited for the most endangered species. If the reference is to exports from other countries to the EU, such a prohibition would first and foremost have to be established by the source countries. Those countries can always propose the listing of relevant species under CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and the EU generally supports such efforts. The listing of species under CITES entails obligations on all Parties to the Convention (including the EU) to control the legality and sustainability of international trade.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
71)	177. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to lead efforts to end the commercial trade in endangered species and their parts; stresses the importance of developing SMART targets to this end;	The Commission has adopted a delegated act amending the EU rules on ivory trade to further reduce any risk of the EU market indirectly contributing to illegal ivory trading and elephant poaching, in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Parliament's call (paragraph 177). This act is currently under scrutiny by the European Parliament and the Council. Revised legal provisions will in particular remove exemptions for intra-EU ivory trade without certificates, thus facilitating the control of trade also in antique items and closing a potential loophole. The revised legal provisions will be supplemented by updated Commission guidance on ivory trade, recommending that Member States suspend the issuing of import and export permits for commercial ivory trade in the vast majority of hitherto tradeable items, while retaining exemptions for scientific and cultural exchanges and for trade in		Partial delivery on the EP call (Ivory only). No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		musical instruments, also in line with the Parliament's call.			
72)	178. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to assist the global community in addressing risks linked to commercial trade and sales of wild animals; calls on the Commission to use the regulatory dialogues provided for in FTAs to promote stringent EU sanitary and phytosanitary standards and animal welfare in order to minimise the risks of future epidemics and pandemics; calls further on the Commission to consider, if necessary, the adoption of a moratorium on imports of wild animals or other species from emerging infectious disease hotspots in order to address any safety concerns;	The EU is fully engaged in promoting a "One health" approach as part of the response to COVID 19, the Building Back Better agenda, and prevention of future similar pandemics. Regarding adopting a moratorium on imports of wild animals from reported emerging infectious disease hotspots (paragraph 178), the Commission is not aware of such places being reported somewhere in a systematic, internationally (or even nationally) agreed manner. Public and animal health rules are already in place in the EU to prevent the incursion and spread of animal diseases and zoonoses through the movements of kept live animals, including captive wild animals. In particular, the Animal Health Law provides for an appropriate EU legal framework, which allows a systematic "One Health" approach and rapid reaction to existing or emerging health problems in or arising from both kept and wild animals.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
73)	181. Takes note of the failure of the WTO members to conclude the negotiations on fisheries subsidies by the end of 2020; deeply regrets the failure to achieve the commitment under the SDGs (SDG 14.6) of phasing out harmful fisheries subsidies by 2020; supports the call for a global agreement to ban harmful fisheries subsidies; calls therefore for the EU to play a more prominent role in the negotiations and on the Commission to guarantee that fisheries provisions in trade agreements are consistent with protecting marine biodiversity;	As concerns the negotiations on a global agreement to ban harmful fisheries subsidies, (paragraph 181), the EU's objective is to effectively prohibit harmful subsidies while maintaining those that are not harmful to fish stocks or ecosystems. These negotiations are a direct implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and thus in line with the EU's objective that trade policy should support wider values such as the stewardship of the environment.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
74)	184. [...] and calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote a moratorium, including at the International Seabed Authority, on deep-seabed	In international negotiations, the EU should advocate that marine minerals in the international seabed area cannot be exploited before the effects of deep-sea			

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	mining until such time as the effects of deep-sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities at sea have been studied and researched sufficiently and deep seabed mining can be managed to ensure no marine biodiversity loss nor degradation of marine ecosystems; emphasises the need for the Commission to cease funding for the development of seabed mining technology in line with a circular economy based on minimising, reusing and recycling minerals and metals;		mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and the technologies and operational practices are able to demonstrate no serious harm to the environment, in line with the precautionary principle and taking into account the call of the European Parliament (paragraphs 184 and 185). The role of the European Commission so far at the Council meetings of the International Seabed Authority has been limited to its capacity of observer. Following a mapping of EU competences involved – in particular in relation to the protection of the marine environment, the Commission presented in January 2021 a proposal for a Council decision on the position to be taken on behalf of the EU at the meetings of the Council and the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 1 final</a> ), in view of achieving a coordinated position with the Member States at the next Council meeting of the International Seabed Authority in 2021, and ensuring a robust draft Exploitation Regulations (“Mining Code”) of the International Seabed Authority.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (COM(2021)1).	
75)	185. Reiterates its call <sup>64</sup> on the Member States and the Commission to work through the International Seabed Authority in order to ensure transparency in its working methods as well as the effective protection of the marine environment from harmful effects and the protection and preservation of the marine environment, as required under Parts XI and XII of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and calls on the Member States to assume a proactive and progressive role within international bodies in order to put forward		In international negotiations, the EU should advocate that marine minerals in the international seabed area cannot be exploited before the effects of deep-sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood and the technologies and operational practices are able to demonstrate no serious harm to the environment, in line with the precautionary principle and taking into account the call of the European Parliament (paragraphs 184 and		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (COM(2021)1).	

<sup>64</sup> Resolution on international ocean governance.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	transparency reforms and increase the overall environmental ambition of actions undertaken;	185). The role of the European Commission so far at the Council meetings of the International Seabed Authority has been limited to its capacity of observer. Following a mapping of EU competences involved – in particular in relation to the protection of the marine environment, the Commission presented in January 2021 a proposal for a Council decision on the position to be taken on behalf of the EU at the meetings of the Council and the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority ( <a href="#">COM(2021) 1 final</a> ), in view of achieving a coordinated position with the Member States at the next Council meeting of the International Seabed Authority in 2021, and ensuring a robust draft Exploitation Regulations (“Mining Code”) of the International Seabed Authority.			
76)	187. Calls on the Faroe Islands to stop its controversial annual hunt on pilot whales, also known as the Grindadráp; calls on the European Commission and Member States to continuously engage with the Faroe Islands on this issue with a view of abolishing the practice;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
77)	188. Urges the Member States to fully implement and comply with the obligations set out in existing EU environmental legislation; calls on the Commission to more swiftly, effectively, and transparently, including through the regular follow-up of cases, pursue infringement procedures to remedy all cases of non-compliance, and to improve by 2022 its public database in order for the steps taken by Member States and the Commission in response to environmental infringements to be tracked in a clearly understandable and accessible way; calls further on the Commission to allocate sufficient resources in order to overcome the current delays; believes that a sufficient level of	As stated in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission will step up measures to ensure the implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation with impacts on biodiversity, including effective and transparent follow-up of non-compliance cases (paragraphs 188 and 189). This includes ongoing work on the implementation and enforcement of the Nature Directives, the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.		The general nature of the commitment’s wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	qualified staff and resources is crucial for the successful implementation and enforcement of EU policies;				
78)	189. Calls on the Commission, more specifically, to swiftly pursue infringement procedures on illegal logging cases, collaborating with other European organisations such as the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), and on non-compliance with the Water Framework Directive <sup>65</sup> and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive <sup>66</sup> in order to meet the requirements to achieve Good Environmental Status for European seas and waters;	As stated in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission will step up measures to ensure the implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation with impacts on biodiversity, including effective and transparent follow-up of non-compliance cases (paragraphs 188 and 189). This includes ongoing work on the implementation and enforcement of the Nature Directives, the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
79)	190. Calls on the Member States, including regional and local authorities, to speed up implementation and enforcement, and on Member State governments to update their national biodiversity strategies and to submit biennial implementation reports to the Commission on the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 at national level; calls on the Commission to conduct a mid-term evaluation and to review the strategy if needed;	As stipulated in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission will review the strategy in 2024 and if needed step up efforts (paragraph 190). In addition, as part of the new biodiversity governance framework to be put in place by the end of 2021, the Commission will introduce new online tools to track the implementation of the biodiversity actions and progress towards the biodiversity objectives. It will draw on the reporting tools to present concise annual technical progress notes on the implementation of the Strategy. The Commission suggests a standing annual discussion point with the Parliament and the Council in order to exchange on progress achieved in		The review of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 is scheduled for 2024.	

<sup>65</sup> Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

<sup>66</sup> Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030.			
80)	<p>192. Believes that the fight against environmental crime needs to be strengthened in Member States and across their borders; considers that there are major disparities in EU Member States that prevent criminal environmental law from being effective; urges the Commission therefore to revise the Environmental Crime Directive<sup>67</sup> in order to address these disparities; calls for environmental crimes and offences, such as IUU fishing, and wildlife crime to be recognised as serious crimes that should be adequately penalised with strong deterrents, especially in the context of organised crime;</p> <p>calls on the Commission furthermore to explore the possibility of adding a protocol on wildlife crime to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p>	<p>The Commission considers the international dimension of wildlife trafficking crucial and will promote the adoption of an additional protocol under the <a href="#">UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</a> (paragraph 192), as outlined in the recent Strategy against Organised Crime (COM(2021) 170 final).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As concerns environmental crimes and offences (paragraph 192), the <a href="#">EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025</a> recognised environmental crime as one of the specific forms of crime requiring a dedicated response from a legislative and policy perspective. Additionally, the <a href="#">Commission Work Programme</a> plans for December 2021 a proposal for a revision of the Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law ((<a href="#">Directive 2008/99/EC</a>).</p>		<p>The activity appears to be ongoing.</p> <p>The proposal for a Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC was <a href="#">published</a> on 15 December 2021.</p>	
81)	<p>194. Expresses its deep concern at the situation of environmental defenders and activists, especially in developing countries and calls on the Commission and the Member States to support them across the world;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mentions point 194, the Commission however takes note of the call by the European Parliament to dedicate a specific strategy to the protection of local communities and defenders of environmental human rights and land rights (paragraph 195). The Commission shares the view that such support is of fundamental importance and that supporting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and environmental defenders and their involvement in programs benefiting biodiversity is crucial to rebalance our relationship with nature.</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>67</sup> Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (OJL 328, 6.12.2008, p. 28).

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
82)	195. Urges the Commission to define a specific protection and support strategy for local communities and defenders of environmental human rights and land rights, which should be coordinated across all external assistance programmes; also calls for enhanced support for civil society organisations working to protect the environment and biodiversity, in particular through the establishment of partnerships and the building up of capacity to defend the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities;		The Commission takes note of the call by the European Parliament to dedicate a specific strategy to the protection of local communities and defenders of environmental human rights and land rights (paragraph 195). The Commission shares the view that such support is of fundamental importance and that supporting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and environmental defenders and their involvement in programs benefiting biodiversity is crucial to rebalance our relationship with nature. EU development cooperation and partnerships systematically defend a rights-based approach and the Commission is fully supportive of associating Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to conception, steering and implementation of action to protect, conserve, sustainably use and restore ecosystems and biodiversity, as part of an integrated approach at global, regional, national and local levels.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
83)	196. Reiterates that Member States must ensure the conservation of Natura 2000 areas and the maintenance or restoration of the favourable conservation status of protected species and habitats; calls for the Habitats Directive to be fully implemented aligning conservation actions with the latest technical and scientific progress; is aware of the issues arising from the coexistence of livestock farming with large carnivores in some Member States; calls on the Commission and the Member States therefore to take adequate measures to address socio-economic conflicts linked to the coexistence with large predators, such as preventive and compensation measures, ensuring their protection;		Concerning conflicts and coexistence with large carnivores (paragraph 196), the Commission has initiated a range of measures to encourage cooperation between Member States, engage in dialogue with stakeholders at the EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores and the Regional Platforms on People and Large Carnivores, and to promote best practices in management methods. It is for the relevant authorities in the Member States to make the best use of the available EU and national technical tools and funding opportunities to design and implement the most suitable solutions to improve coexistence between humans and large carnivores, in accordance with the existing legislation and with our common goals as stated in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
84)	197. Underlines that the successful implementation of the strategy depends on the involvement of all relevant actors and sectors; underlines the need to involve and incentivise these actors and sectors to advance the goals of the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030; calls on the Commission to create a stakeholder platform for discussion with the various stakeholders and communities represented and to ensure an inclusive, equitable and just transition; believes that this platform should facilitate active and representative participation of communities and stakeholders in the decision-making process;	The Commission is following the approach announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030. As a first step, a renewed, cooperation-based biodiversity governance framework will be put in place in 2021. It will build on the lessons learnt from the governance framework that was set up to track progress in implementing the 2020 Biodiversity Strategy. The renewed governance framework will strengthen the coordination structure of Commission expert groups and other bodies in order to ensure a coherent and participatory implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, with the representation and engagement of stakeholders and communities (paragraph 197). It will also include a mechanism for monitoring and review of progress, as well as a strengthened science-policy interface. The Commission has also suggested a standing discussion point with the Parliament and the Council in order to exchange on progress achieved in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030.		Two new tools - an online <a href="#">actions tracker</a> and a <a href="#">targets dashboard</a> strengthening the biodiversity governance framework - are <a href="#">available</a> as of 15 December 2021.	

4.1.14.7. ENVI Resolution 7: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>An EU strategy to reduce methane emissions</b></p>	<p>20/10/2021  <a href="#">T9-0436/2021</a>  <a href="#">2021/2006(INI)</a>  <b>ENVI</b></p>	<p>On 23 November 2021, the Parliament received “<a href="#">Replies of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament –October II 2021 part-session</a> ” informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution. The concerns raised in the resolution are fully shared by the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution, as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Kadri Simson. Moreover, the European Commission is working on a proposal on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector which will be presented by the end of the year.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 18 October 2021.</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Welcomes the cross-sectoral approach outlined in the EU strategy to reduce and mitigate methane emissions; calls on the Commission to propose a fair, comprehensive and clear legislative framework, setting binding measures and methane reduction targets covering all sectors, leading to a significant reduction of methane emissions in the EU by 2030, in line with the Paris Agreement and with the modelled pathways that limit global warming to 1,5°C from the IPCC 1,5°C Special Report, the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and the UNEP Global Methane Assessment, in order to achieve the EU’s environmental and climate objectives in synergy with European and international business;</p>				
<p>2)</p>	<p>2. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to suggest and negotiate a binding global agreement on methane mitigation at the COP26 meeting in Glasgow in line with the modelled pathways that limit global warming to 1,5°C from the IPCC 1,5°C Special Report, the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and the</p>				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	UNEP Global Methane Assessment; notes that the UNEP Global Methane Assessment quantified the global benefits for all market and non-market impacts to be approximately USD 4 300 per tonne of methane reduced and that approximately 1 430 annual premature deaths could be prevented per million tonne reduced; [...]				
3)	4. [...] calls on the Commission to seek effective tools to improve the quality of measurement and reporting of these emissions in all sectors concerned; [...]				
4)	5. Underscores the need to revise EU climate and environmental legislation in a coherent manner to reflect enhanced ambition in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement; calls on the Commission to propose an overarching and binding legislative framework on methane emissions, to avoid unnecessary overlaps between the legislation, to ensure the consistency of the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive <sup>68</sup> with meeting the EU's objectives on air quality, its 2030 climate goals, and its objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, as enshrined in the European Climate Law and, accordingly, to revise the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive as soon as possible; [...]				
5)	6. [...] calls on the Commission, furthermore, to include methane in the list of polluting substances laid down in Annex II to the IED and to expand the scope of the IED to better cover the methane-emitting sectors; [...]				

<sup>68</sup> Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	11. Calls on the Commission to analyse the implications for policies and measures of using a 20-year time horizon for global warming potential, as a complement to the 100-year timeframe currently used in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines on greenhouse gas inventories; [...]				
7)	12. Calls on the Commission to include methane in the zero-pollution monitoring framework;				
8)	13. Points to the lack of global leadership on the mitigation of methane emissions, with very little action being taken on methane internationally; calls on the Commission to make methane emissions reduction a top priority in its climate diplomacy and to take action, notably through a UN-based pathway, within the framework of the EU's diplomatic and external relations in order to spearhead an international agreement on methane mitigation, promoting coordinated action to reduce methane emissions, as well as updating methane mitigation requirements;				
9)	14. Calls on the Commission to support the establishment of an independent international methane emissions observatory in partnership with the UNEP, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the International Energy Agency, which should be tasked with collecting, reconciling, verifying and publishing anthropogenic methane emissions data at a global level and developing a methane supply index; [...]				
10)	20. Notes that some non-EU countries have already introduced a ban on venting and flaring; calls on the Commission to propose legislation for the energy sector with binding rules on MRV, building on the methodology of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OSGMP) Framework 2.0 and mandatory LDAR,				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	including on imports, which should be built on best practices and applied right across the supply chain; [...]				
11)	21. Notes that fossil gas and oil are used in the energy and petrochemical sectors and that both sectors therefore contribute to the methane emitted at fossil gas and oil well pads and processing plants; notes that according to the International Energy Agency, petrochemicals account for 8 % and 14 % of total primary demand for fossil gas and oil and that these shares are bound to increase; calls on the Commission to ensure that MRV and LDAR obligations and routine venting and flaring rules apply equally to fossil gas and oil used in the petrochemical sector;				
12)	22. Invites the Commission, when preparing its future legislation on methane emissions, to properly take into account that the investments undertaken by infrastructure operators to tackle methane leaks should be recognised within the scope of regulated activities as a signal of the importance of both safety and of sustainable activities, which might be incentivised by regulatory authorities;				
13)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to make all fossil fuel imports into the Union conditional on their compliance with EU regulations on MRV and LDAR and the rules on venting and flaring, applicable to the entire fossil fuel supply chain, up to and including production; [...]; calls on the Commission, moreover, to support the establishment and use of a third-party verification system in conjunction with other monitoring methods as a possible solution to verifying emissions data across the supply chain, including in relation to imports; [...]				
14)	25. Calls on the Commission to adopt specific measures to identify and address methane leaks from super-emitters in all sectors, and not limited to the energy				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	sector, including through the use of the international methane emissions observatory;				
15)	28. [...] calls on the Commission to adopt measurement equipment standards and impose a measuring requirement for all mines; stresses that the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register should follow the new reporting to ensure policy coherence;				
16)	29. Stresses the importance of clean-up works aimed at preventing and eventually eliminating methane emissions from closed sites; calls on the Commission to develop a specific programme to address methane emissions from closed and abandoned coal mines by providing incentives to former coal mines to address their methane emissions, without this leading to the promotion of benefits or neglect of the responsibilities of the owners responsible for their sealing, in line with the polluter pays principle, as enshrined in Article 191(2) TFEU, and to support the just transition of coal regions in developing alternative activities which are in line with the objective of climate neutrality by 2050; calls on the Commission and the Member States, moreover, to consider a specific programme or other actions, including financial support on MRV and emissions mitigation in abandoned oil and gas sites without known ownership, while having full regard for the polluter pays principle; highlights the importance of adequate decommissioning of such infrastructure;				
17)	30. [...] calls on the Commission to analyse these thoroughly before approving the plans with the aim of ensuring policy coherence; stresses that tightening the framework conditions for methane emissions in the agricultural sector, in particular the livestock sector, should not entail production being shifted abroad;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
18)	31. Points out that in agriculture a significant share of global methane emissions originates from outside the EU and calls on the Commission to ensure that food continues to be produced in the most environmentally sustainable locations; [...]				
19)	33. Recalls that a significant amount of methane emission in the agri-food sector is due to imports; calls on the Commission to ensure a level playing field for EU producers by insisting that imports from third countries meet the same high standards as in the EU;				
20)	34. Calls on the Commission to estimate the contribution of imported agri-food products to EU anthropogenic methane emissions through the EDGAR-FOOD database;				
21)	37. Notes that while extensive livestock production may result in lower methane emissions from farms, it increases the emissions per unit of product produced; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the effects of mitigation strategies on global methane emissions;				
22)	41. Urges the Commission to support Member States in the collection of data regarding the carbon sequestration potential of grassland in order to allow for a more targeted approach to climate policy;				
23)	42. Acknowledges that animal production is the key activity on permanent grassland, allowing for the survival, economic stability and existence of rural farms in hill and mountain regions, thus preventing the overgrowth of such areas; calls on the Commission to focus investment efforts on funding innovation in methane inhibitors, including those for pasture-based systems, and to collaborate with third countries involved in similar research;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	44. [...] calls on the Commission to develop such recommendations and specific actions to effectively promote healthy, sustainable and more balanced diets;					
25)	45. Stresses that technologies and practices to limit methane emissions from agriculture, including sustainable livestock management practices, are developing at a fast pace and should be advanced and implemented as soon as possible; calls on the Commission to ensure that proven effective and cost-efficient innovations that mitigate methane measures in agricultural production are quickly implemented in the EU and that those already available are utilised by EU producers in order to continue to reduce methane emissions within the framework of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and the national strategic plans, including through specific, dedicated eco-schemes and carbon farming initiatives under the CAP and through other private or public funding streams; [...]					
26)	46. Highlights that there are already well demonstrated practices in place to help reduce emissions from manure management; notes that these practices also reduce the level of ammonia released by the agriculture sector; calls on the Commission to propose regulatory measures to ensure the uptake of these techniques, with realistic and ambitious targets and timelines; stresses, furthermore, that nitrogen-based fertilisers are responsible for a large amount of methane emissions; calls on the Commission to take appropriate action to reduce associated emissions as part of the Farm to Fork Strategy;					

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
27)	47 [...] calls on the Commission to ensure the timely revision of the Feed Additives Regulation <sup>69</sup> ;					
28)	48. [...] calls on the Commission, accordingly, to ensure full coherence between the European Climate Law, the CAP and the Methane Strategy;					
29)	49. Welcomes the Methane Strategy's acknowledgement that biogas derived from food or feed crops increases methane emissions and can therefore undermine any mitigation benefits, and that biogas developments should be based primarily on waste or residues; calls on the Commission to develop a robust, independent certification of origin scheme for biogas production methods and feedstock; [...]					
30)	51. Calls on the Commission to further analyse methane emissions from sludge and waste water and to revise the Sewage Sludge Directive <sup>70</sup> and Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive <sup>71</sup> in 2022, which should also address air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions, notably methane; calls on the Commission, furthermore, to be ambitious and to integrate a strong focus on methane emissions in the 2024 review of the Landfill Directive <sup>72</sup> and the upcoming revision of the IED; highlights the need for measures to require landfill sites to use the bio-methane they produce until its energy content drops below a useful value and, once it is no longer viable to use the bio-methane produced at a landfill site, for the use of bio-oxidation and other					

<sup>69</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition (OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29).

<sup>70</sup> Council Directive 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (OJ L 181, 4.7.1986, p. 6).

<sup>71</sup> Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

<sup>72</sup> Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	technologies in hot spots in order to reduce the remaining methane emissions; recalls, in this regard, that methane emissions from the waste sector partly originate from leaks from biogas plants; calls on the Commission to publish guidelines on the best methods to build and operate biogas plants to address leaks due to poor maintenance, operation and design; [...]				
31)	52 [...] calls on the Commission to develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that Member States that are not in compliance with that target take corrective measures and actions; calls on the Commission to support Member States in their efforts to move away from landfills; [...]				
32)	53. Calls on the Commission, in the light of the above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to set binding EU targets for commercial and industrial waste, as there are still no specific targets on this;</li> <li>– to propose targets to cap the generation of residual waste in the planned review of the Waste Framework Directive<sup>73</sup> and Landfill Directive in 2024;</li> <li>– to align the Landfill Directive with the EU’s overall climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction objectives, following an in-depth analysis to better address greenhouse gas-related issues;</li> <li>– to produce a BREF document for landfilling, including provisions on methane;</li> </ul>				
33)	54. Calls on the Commission to monitor the Member States’ progress regarding the separate collection of bio-waste, a rule due to be implemented by 2023; recalls that in accordance with the hierarchy of waste				

<sup>73</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJL 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3).



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	treatment, Member States are legally required to take measures to encourage the recycling of bio-waste, which include composting and digestion of bio-waste, bearing in mind that bio-waste is usually collected and treated at a local level; stresses, therefore, that the Commission should encourage further cooperation between the regions and the Member States and harmonisation through the exchange of best practices;				
34)	56. Emphasises that closure and after-care procedures for landfill cells are key to reducing leakages, taking into account the entire life cycle of landfill sites; calls on the Commission to provide support suited to the conditions of each Member State in order to ensure full application of the waste hierarchy, emphasising waste prevention, the achievement of the 31 December 2023 target for source separation and separate collection of bio-waste, including by encouraging cooperation between the public and private sectors to secure a high degree of separate collection, recycling and recovery of biodegradable waste, so as to ensure efficient diversion from landfill without providing EU funding for incineration; [...]				

#### 4.1.14.8. ENVI Resolution 8: EP resolution of 24 November 2021 on a Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			Action of the Commission
<b>A Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe</b>	24/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0470/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2013(INI)</a> ENVI	N .A. <sup>74</sup>			
1)	4. Underlines that COVID-19 has brought about unprecedented challenges for health systems and their sustainability, but has also had a dramatic impact on patients, including those suffering from chronic conditions, and their ability to access treatments and care; calls on the Commission and Member States to assess and address the overall impact of the pandemic on patients and on the resilience of healthcare systems and to work collaboratively to ensure that no patient is left behind and that continuity of care is guaranteed even during emergency situations;				
2)	6. Calls on the Commission to start the process of defining unmet medical needs, under the coordination of the European Medicines Agency (EMA), in order to establish a commonly accepted definition that would help to better orientate research needs and prevent the use of various definitions for unmet medical needs which, at an early stage, lead to exorbitant pricing in the marketing of medicines;				
3)	7. Calls on the Commission to leverage and coordinate the pharmaceutical, industrial, digital strategies, the renewed EU trade policy and other relevant policies to promote European competitiveness and ensure that				

<sup>74</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the EU is capable of competing with challenger regions;				
4)	10. Welcomes the Commission's intention to assess and review the existing incentive framework; calls on the Commission to stimulate competition by adapting its regulatory framework and stimulating investments in off-patent orphan and paediatric medicines, including for oncology, paediatric cancers and neurological diseases;				
5)	12. Considers that AMR constitutes a serious threat to public health; calls on the Commission and Member States to fund projects aimed at improving diagnostics and developing new antibiotics, as well as developing a protocol for the prudent use of antibiotics and an awareness campaign for health professionals to encourage more targeted treatment based on patients' actual needs;				
6)	15. Underlines that the 'One Health' approach should guide the reduction and use optimisation of antimicrobials, as well as the development of new medicines, including antimicrobial agents; calls on the Commission and Member States to assess the existing legislative framework related to AMR and, where appropriate, come forward with a proposal to revise it;				
7)	16. Calls on the Commission to assess, and revise where appropriate, the system of incentives to promote research into and the development of new medicines for unmet diagnostic and therapeutic needs, prioritising public interests and patient safety when assessing projects promoted by the pharmaceutical industry to combat cancers, including paediatric cancers, in particular to incentivise first-in-child development of paediatric anticancer medicines, rare diseases, neurodegenerative and mental illnesses, and				

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	AMR, with the aim of finding more therapeutic options and meeting the needs of patients and health systems;				
8)	17. Calls on the Commission to promote the creation of an EU framework to guide and regularly evaluate the implementation of national plans to fight these diseases, and calls on the Member States to support R&D that focuses on unmet medical needs; stresses that a system based solely on research incentives will not achieve the necessary objectives in the fight against rare diseases;				
9)	18. Calls on the Commission to provide public research funding to investigate the use of repurposed, off-label and off-patent products that can be used safely and effectively in patients; stresses that medicines resulting from publicly funded research must be equally available across the Union for a fair and affordable price and that, where appropriate, the marketing authorisation holder (MAH) may consider voluntary non-exclusive licensing for these products; emphasises that EU funding should be steered towards projects where research is needed the most;				
10)	19. Stresses the importance of continuous innovation, including in the off-patent segment, to address patients' unmet needs; calls on the Commission to design a fit-for-purpose regulatory framework that will enable the development of value added medicines, as well as recognise this category of affordable innovation, through appropriate incentives, for its value for healthcare systems;				
11)	21. Calls on the Commission, in dialogue with the Member States, to work on a framework for pharmaceutical legislation and a reimbursement system that favours meaningful innovation for patients and incentivises fewer 'me-too' pharmaceuticals which				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	have no added value or highly expensive pharmaceuticals that offer only minor improvements for patients;				
12)	22. Calls on the Commission to revise Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 and Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 ; calls for an assessment of the effectiveness of funding and of public-private partnership projects, especially with a view to improving the relationship between local health authorities, universities and industry; recognises that further improvements are needed to address the needs of the patients that these regulations aim to cover and calls on the Commission to allow for measures targeting important underserved areas in order to streamline, simplify and adjust regulatory procedures;				
13)	24. Calls on the Commission to support additional research in underrepresented populations, such as the elderly, children, women and patients with comorbidities, including obesity as a primary morbidity, as well as where it exists as a gateway chronic disease to other non-communicable diseases; stresses the need to take gender into account in research, diagnosis and treatment and in the impact of medicines and therapeutics, as women across their lifespan remain underrepresented in biomedical and health research and data; underlines that consequently, the evidence base is weaker for women, as well as for older people, leading to many conditions being underdiagnosed in women, such as cardiovascular disease;				
14)	25. Calls on the Commission to build on the work of Europe's Beating Cancer Plan and ensure that Europe becomes the worldwide centre of excellence for R&D in emerging, innovative fields of medicine; underlines				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	that state-of-the art technologies, such as nanomedicines, stand to provide solutions to current treatment challenges in areas such as cancer and cardiovascular diseases; highlights that these innovative fields of medicine should be authorised by the centralised approval framework for nanomedicines;				
15)	26. Calls on the Commission to ensure that EU funding for biomedical research and development is made conditional on the full transparency and traceability of investments, on ensuring supply in all Member States, and on facilitating the best outcome for patients, including in terms of the accessibility and affordability of manufactured medicines;				
16)	28. Calls on the Commission to promote the development of research in the field of pain therapy drugs;				
17)	29. Welcomes the Commission's publication on 5 February 2021 of the SAMIRA Action Plan; calls on the Commission, when revising pharmaceutical legislation, to draw up a regulatory framework geared to the deployment of radiological and nuclear technologies for therapeutic, and not solely diagnostic, purposes;				
18)	33. Calls on the Commission to promote dialogue with the Member States and all relevant stakeholders to promote 'Made in Europe' pharmaceuticals by strengthening manufacturing and supply resilience, by assessing additional criteria for national pricing, at no additional cost to patients and without prejudice to the sustainability of the health system; stresses that these criteria should include high environmental manufacturing standards, robust supply chain management and investment in innovation and research;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	35. Underlines that such dialogue should further encourage cooperation in pricing negotiations and, where appropriate, joint procurement; recalls that national pricing should be based on the transparency of factors such as public and private research, development costs and added therapeutic value; calls on the Commission to promote information sharing among Member States on net medicine prices through the European Integrated Price Information Database (EURIPID) collaboration;				
20)	36. Calls on the Commission to explore the possibility of establishing, subject to conditionalities, an EU fund, co-financed by the Member States, for negotiating and purchasing orphan medicines and other new, personalised medicines, so as to guarantee equal access for patients from different Member States to effective therapeutics and treatments and prevent individual healthcare units from having to bear excessive costs when treating rare diseases;				
21)	37. Calls on the Commission to work with Member States to introduce measures to increase transparency in the area of research into and the development and production of medicinal products; calls for greater price transparency and invites Member States to continue to share their best pricing practices on a voluntary basis; stresses that pricing should remain a national competence, taking account of diversity across the EU;				
22)	38. Calls on the Commission to periodically evaluate and review the incentive system, increase price transparency, and highlight the factors limiting affordability and patient access to medicinal products; further calls on the Commission to address the root causes of shortages of pharmaceuticals and propose sustainable solutions that also promote on- and off-				

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	patent competition and the timely entry into the market of generic and biosimilar medicines;				
23)	40. Further calls on the Commission, especially its Directorate-General for Competition, and national competent authorities to be alert to anti-competitive conduct and investigate anti-competitive practices in the pharmaceutical industry;				
24)	44. Stresses the importance of generic, biosimilar and value added medicines for consistently increasing equitable access for patients and making healthcare systems sustainable in a European Union where access is still uneven; calls on the Commission to ensure healthy competition at the expiry of intellectual property (IP) exclusivities as a matter of urgency by ensuring accessibility to biosimilar medicines from day one and by removing all barriers to access to competition, for example through patent linkage, by banning IP evergreening practices that unduly delay access to medicines and by allowing single global development;				
25)	45. Calls on the Commission to take measures to support the greater market presence of these medicines, and to harmonise at EU level the interpretation of the Bolar provision concerning possible exemptions from the legal framework for the Unitary Patent system for generic drug manufacturers;				
26)	46. Calls on the Commission to take action that promotes research, development and the production of generic and biosimilar medicines in the EU and to propose EU protocols for the interchangeability of biosimilar medicines, as defined by the EMA, with respect for individual patient needs and clinicians'				



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	freedom to prescribe the best treatment for each patient, while always keeping the patient informed and at the centre of all decision making;				
27)	47. Encourages Member States to evaluate measures to promote the use of financial savings generated in the national health system from the use of biosimilar medicines and reinvest them in a transparent and tangible way to improve the quality of care services; calls on the Commission to encourage Member States to support transparent practices with regard to biosimilar-related cost savings; calls on the Commission to facilitate arrangements such as gainsharing programmes;				
28)	49. Stresses the importance of improving education on biosimilar medicines; calls on the Commission to promote relevant educational and communication activities among healthcare professionals by setting up a dedicated Europe-wide online resource centre;				
29)	50. Welcomes the fact that the Commission will launch a pilot project to better understand the root causes of the delayed arrival of medicines on the market; calls on the Commission to look at the huge differences across the EU of the average number of days between the approval of a medicine and the moment it become available to patients and to propose new ways to improve the regulatory process and its implementation and implement innovative solutions to reduce delays to the market entry of medicines;				
30)	55. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the European Partnership for Health Innovation is driven by public interest considerations; calls on the Commission to adopt and implement a general policy on such conditionalities under Horizon Europe;				

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31)	59. Calls on the Commission to ensure that HERA is public-interest driven and contributes effectively to the development, availability and affordability of safe and effective medical countermeasures;				
32)	60. Reiterates its position that the Commission should consider the creation of a European version of the US Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority; welcomes the fact that the Commission has made a proposal for a European HERA but expresses its disappointment that Parliament has not been involved in its proper role as co-legislator;				
33)	65. Welcomes the reference in the strategy to the fact that actions in the area of public procurement can foster competition and improve access to medicines; urges the Commission, in the context of Directive 2014/24/EU <sup>75</sup> , to swiftly propose guidelines for the Member States, notably on how to best implement the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT) criteria, looking beyond the lowest price criteria alone; [...]				
34)	67. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider introducing procurement procedures under which contracts may be awarded to a number of successful tenderers, including joint tenderers;				
35)	69. Calls on the Commission to look into policy options that help guarantee that centrally authorised medicines are marketed in all Member States and not just in those that are commercially interesting; stresses the need to ensure that any form of incentive at EU level leads to the fair and affordable pricing of				

<sup>75</sup> Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

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	pharmaceuticals, particularly innovative ones, across all Member States;				
36)	72. Calls on the Commission to consider new processes for promoting the repurposing of medicinal products; calls on the Commission to facilitate broader off-label use of medicines, including less expensive medicines and medicines used for rare cancers, among others, whenever there is strong scientific evidence of efficacy and safety for patients; highlights, in addition, the opportunity for a new framework to support the marketing and use of drugs with new approved indications in order to make drug repurposing more attractive in the EU;				
37)	73. Calls on the Commission to develop European health strategies on the basis of a common basket of medicines for the treatment of cancer, infections and rare diseases and in other areas particularly affected by shortages; calls on the Commission to consider the option of common pricing criteria to make such medicines affordable;				
38)	76. Welcomes the strong focus and several initiatives included in the pharmaceutical strategy on the need to optimise and modernise the existing regulatory framework, such as through revision of the variations legislation, more digitalised and efficient regulatory processes, implementation of electronic product information (ePI), streamlined active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) assessment, and better good manufacturing processes (GMPs)/manufacturing management and resources; urges the Commission to make swift progress on this agenda, making the best use of existing digital tools at EU level (telematics);				
39)	77. Urges the Commission and the Member States to introduce financial incentives, where appropriate, to				

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	<p>preserve and expand the EU's pharmaceutical industrial base, from the production of active pharmaceutical ingredients to medicine manufacturing, packaging and distribution; emphasises the strategic significance of this sector and the importance of investing in European companies in order to diversify resources and encourage the development of innovative production technologies capable of enhancing the responsiveness of entire production lines; recalls that all public funding should facilitate the best outcomes for patients, including in terms of the accessibility of manufactured medicines, by respecting transparency, traceability and supply obligation conditionalities;</p>				
40)	<p>78. Recalls the Commission communication of 5 May 2021 entitled 'Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery', which analyses the EU's strategic dependencies, including the production of active pharmaceutical ingredients and other health-related products, which could lead to vulnerabilities for the EU and affect its core interests, and which refers to the pharmaceutical strategy as a means to address these issues;</p>				
41)	<p>79. Recalls the critical need for global health and for global supply chains to develop local production and distribution capacities in the EU and in developing countries, notably in terms of pharmaceutical research, development and production and always in accordance with social standards and industry due diligence; calls on the Commission to use the industrial, intellectual property and pharmaceutical strategies to facilitate bridging the persisting gap in research and medicine production through product-development partnerships and the creation of open centres for research and production;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
42)	80. Considers that pharmaceutical manufacturing plants are part of Europe's critical health infrastructure; calls therefore on the Commission and the Member States to monitor foreign direct investment in the sector; suggests applying the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection to the health infrastructure sector;				
43)	82. Urges the Commission to propose the inclusion of environmental standards, especially on waste and wastewater management, in the Good Manufacturing Practice guidelines at international level;				
44)	84. Highlights the latest evolution of pharmaceutical products towards disease and patient-specific therapeutics, involving scrupulous manufacturing steps and the need to take into account the high sensitivity to environmental and transport conditions and complicating supply chain logistics; invites the Commission to maximise synergies between European funds and other EU instruments and policies in order to support the design and operation of robust manufacturing processes and distribution networks ensuring agile, responsive and reproducible manufacturing;				
45)	85. Calls on the Commission to expand the role of the EMA in the assessment of drug-device/diagnostic combination products to simplify the fragmented supervisory framework; believes that greater regulatory agility and efficiency can be achieved by adopting a more expertise-driven scientific assessment of marketing authorisations within the EMA;				
46)	87. Calls on the Commission to include in the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	data on self-reported lack of access to medicines, as so far access to medicines is not measured in the EU-SILC;				
47)	88. Supports the adaptation of existing frameworks for the acceptability in decision making and adoption of AI technologies so as to provide a pathway through which AI can be developed, adopted and implemented in healthcare systems through inclusivity, capacity-building and trust; reiterates that, as with all AI-based technologies, human oversight must be guaranteed at all times; believes that legislation should not lag behind innovation; calls on the Commission to introduce a degree of regulatory flexibility in order to be able to respond more rapidly and effectively to new requirements and products, while respecting safety and ethical criteria;				
49)	89. Calls on the Commission to facilitate assessment processes that allow for early and iterative dialogue on data and evidence as they are generated; calls on the EMA and national medicine agencies to prioritise the submission of data from randomised controlled clinical trials that compare investigational medicines according to the EMA definition against the standard treatment;				
50)	92. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the added value of the supplementary protection certificate (SPC) mechanism in order to prevent delays in access to generic medicines and improve the financial sustainability of healthcare systems;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
51)	93. Draws attention to differences in the validity of patents and SPCs in the various Member States; calls on the Commission to revise the use of SPCs on the basis of technological and scientific advances so as to enable generic and biosimilar medicines to become more competitive within and outside the EU;				
52)	94. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the impact that a proposal for a unitary SPC would have on the market entry of generic and biosimilar medicines and on equitable patient access to treatments, and on the basis of such an evaluation propose a unitary SPC where appropriate;				
53)	97. Highlights the fact that gene and cell therapies, personalised medicine, radionuclide therapy, nanotechnology, next-generation vaccines, including tmRNA derivatives, e-health and the '1+ Million Genomes' initiative can bring enormous benefits in relation to the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and post-treatment of all diseases if they prove their added value compared to existing health technologies; underlines the transformative potential of these novel therapies and technologies for patients as well as societies at large, for example by enabling a shift from chronic management and care to one-time treatment, thereby contributing to reducing costs for health systems, and strengthening their efficacy, sustainability and resilience; urges the Commission to promote sufficient expertise, develop appropriate regulatory frameworks, guide new business models, consistently ensure high standards for safe products, and run information campaigns to raise awareness and ensure the uptake of these innovations; urges the Commission				

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	to propose adequate resources for the EMA to meet these objectives effectively;				
54)	99. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the existing coordinating bodies will facilitate cross-border treatments based on ATMP and that patients across Europe enjoy equitable access to innovative therapies;				
55)	100. Urges the Commission to work with the EMA to create a one-stop shop for ATMP developers so as to provide them with guidance and a forum for communication on their applications;				
56)	101. Urges the Commission and the EMA to consider the full lifecycle of all innovative medicines and therapies, including gene and cell therapies, personalised medicine, nanotechnology and next-generation vaccines, and ensure a fit-for-purpose framework for off-patent competition at the time of loss of exclusivity; calls on the Commission to establish a regulatory framework for nanomedicines and nanosimilar medicines, and calls for these products to be approved through a compulsory centralised procedure;				
57)	102. Highlights that the take-up of new and innovative treatments, as well as their successful delivery to patients, depends on the knowledge, preparedness				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and technical base at the disposal of medical personnel; calls on the Commission and Member States to further cooperate with each other by sharing knowledge and best practices regarding emerging innovative medicines and treatments in order to better prepare their medical professionals;				
58)	103. Calls on the Commission to fully implement the Clinical Trials Regulation <sup>76</sup> to facilitate the launch of large clinical trials carried out in a harmonised and coordinated manner at EU level; stresses that patient associations should be more involved in defining research strategies for public and private clinical trials, in order to ensure that they meet the unmet needs of European patients; welcomes the revision of pharmaceutical legislation to reduce red tape and to adapt it to cutting-edge products, scientific advances and technological transformation; supports clinical trials that are more patient-centred, as well as a new framework for the design of innovative trials, and the pilot project to adopt a framework for the reuse of off-patent medicines; welcomes the launch of a vaccine platform to monitor vaccine efficacy and safety, supported by an EU-wide clinical trials network; urges the Commission to ensure more transparency in clinical trial results, with pharmaceutical companies sharing participant-level data, both positive and negative results, protocols and other trial documents in a timely manner;				

<sup>76</sup> Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on clinical trials on medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/20/EC (OJL 158, 27.5.2014, p. 1).

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59)	104. Calls on the Commission to ensure continuous dialogue between the European Centre for Disease Control, the EMA and vaccine developers on the establishment and functioning of the vaccine platform to monitor vaccine efficacy and safety;				
60)	105. Calls for full implementation of the rules governing clinical trials in order to consolidate a clear and proportionate set of rules to ensure legal certainty for operators; calls on the Commission to improve the participation of public researchers in clinical trials and to allow clinical trials to be carried out in several Member States simultaneously for long-term research;				
61)	109. Urges the Commission, based on the experience of the authorisation of COVID-19 vaccines, to work with the EMA to consider extending the application of rolling reviews to other emergency medicines and evaluate if further regulatory flexibilities could contribute to a more efficient authorisation system, while safeguarding a high level of safety, quality and effectiveness;				
62)	111. Calls on the Commission to work with the EMA and the EU regulatory network, including industry and all relevant stakeholders, to develop and implement the use of ePI for all medicines in the EU in all the languages of the Member States where the medicines are marketed;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
63)	112. Calls on the Commission to reassess the system which leads from conditional marketing authorisation to standard marketing authorisation or to the exceptional renewal of the authorisation, on the basis of robust clinical data; [...]				
64)	113. Encourages the Commission, in cooperation with the EMA, to consider how established tools such as accelerated authorisation, early dialogue, the PRIME scheme and expanded guidance can be used to make medicine available to patients at a faster pace, especially medicine that has the potential to address an urgent public health threat or an unmet medical need; calls on the Commission to further the application of the EMA's PRIME scheme for life-saving medicines and to include a PRIME designation in the legislative framework, without affecting the safety of patients; recalls that accelerated schemes should not be misused where sufficient evidence on regular marketing authorisation is lacking;				
65)	114. Calls on the Commission, the EMA and the competent authorities to capitalise on all the pragmatic efforts made during the COVID-19 crisis, in particular as regards regulatory flexibility, with a view to effectively tackling medicine shortages, including in emergency situations;				
66)	116. Calls on the Commission to create an innovation ecosystem that facilitates the exchange of experience and access for SMEs and contributes to the EU's becoming a hub for global medical innovation; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
67)	120. Recalls that the EU's open strategic autonomy is linked to the constant and sufficient availability of medicines in all Member States; reiterates, in this regard, the recommendations stated in its resolution of 17 September 2020 on the shortage of medicines; calls on the Commission, the Member States and the EMA to develop an early warning system for medicine shortages, based on a European innovative, user-friendly, transparent and centralised digital platform to exchange information and data on shortages and focusing on supply problems; considers that such a system should be capable of determining the volume of existing medicine stock and demand and provide data capable of detecting, predicting and preventing shortages of medicinal products; calls on the Commission, moreover, to increase public-private collaboration and to monitor the obligation on the part of all relevant supply stakeholders to provide early and transparent information on the availability of medicines, demand for medicines, parallel trade activities, export bans and market distortions, without undue regulatory and administrative burdens;				
68)	121. Calls on the Commission to develop a mechanism to safeguard transparency in production and supply chains in the event of emergencies and beyond; stresses, in this regard, the importance of monitoring and fighting counterfeit pharmaceuticals				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
69)	122. Underlines that the pharmaceutical sector remains an important industrial pillar, as well as a driving force in terms of job creation; stresses the importance of creating high-quality jobs in the EU along the entire pharmaceutical value chain and in the medical field, including the health workforce, with the support of the Next Generation EU instrument; calls on the Commission to propose measures to promote employment and skill-building in the pharmaceutical and medical sectors in all Member States, facilitating geographical balance, talent retention and employment opportunities across the EU as a whole;				
70)	123. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop innovative and coordinated strategies and to step up the exchange of good practice in the area of stock management; takes the view that the EMA is the body best suited to be designated as the regulatory authority tasked with preventing shortages of medicines at EU level during emergencies and beyond;				
71)	124. Calls on the Commission to extend the mandate of the EMA further so as to allow it to monitor medicine shortages even beyond health crises and to ensure that it has the necessary resources;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
72)	125. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that MAHs and wholesale distributors comply with the requirements of Directive 2001/83/EC in order to secure appropriate and continued supplies of medicines, as well as respecting notification obligations in the event of temporary or permanent supply interruption, and to further clarify these obligations to ensure that MAHs report medicine shortages within the established timeframes; stresses the need to apply dissuasive and proportionate sanctions in the event of non-compliance with these legal obligations, in line with the existing legislative framework;				
73)	126. Insists that the public service obligation established in Article 81 of Directive 2001/83/EC is not sufficient to ensure that the EU as a whole is adequately supplied; calls on the Commission to implement the recommendations of the EU Executive Steering Group on Shortages of Medicines Caused by Major Events in order to prevent and mitigate supply disruption during the pandemic and beyond;				
74)	128. Calls on the Commission to therefore ensure that the revision of the general pharmaceutical legislation builds on a good understanding of the root causes of medicine shortages; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
75)	129. Considers it important that the single market for medicines is safeguarded and that unjustified import and export restrictions, which can cause harm to the single market and decrease affordability, are avoided and addressed by the Commission if they occur; calls on the Commission to assess, and where necessary address, the impacts of parallel trade with regard to medicine shortages in the Member States and to tackle problems adequately by taking the necessary action to ensure that medicines reach all patients in the EU in a timely manner;				
76)	130. Calls on the Commission to use all the means at its disposal to prevent counterfeit medicinal products from entering the market, since such products are often of low quality and dangerous to health, and have a major economic impact;				
77)	133. Calls on the Commission to consider creating a European contingency reserve for critical medicinal products that are at a high risk of shortage, along the lines of the RescEU mechanism, in order to alleviate recurrent shortages;				
78)	135. Calls on the Commission to draft a harmonised definition of 'shortages' and to standardise reporting requirements across Member States in order to enable closer cooperation and enhanced data exchange across Europe;				
79)	137. Requests that the Commission work with Member States to ensure the full and harmonised application of the GDPR with regard to conducting clinical research across the EU;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
80)	141. Recalls the essential role that new technologies, digitalisation and AI can play in enabling researchers from European laboratories to work in a network and share their objectives and results, while fully respecting the European Data Protection Framework; calls on the Commission to support measures favouring open science in order to accelerate the sharing of data and research results within the scientific community in Europe and beyond;				
81)	146. Supports the Commission in its efforts to conduct a structured dialogue with relevant actors in the pharmaceutical value chain, public authorities, non-governmental patient and health organisations, healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, and the research community as one of the tools to address the root causes of medicine shortages and the weaknesses in the global manufacturing and supply chain for critical medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, intermediate products and active pharmaceutical ingredients, as well as identify opportunities for innovation; calls on the Commission to ensure the balanced representation of stakeholders;				
82)	147. Urges the Commission, the Member States and stakeholders to draw up, as soon as possible and on the basis of this structured dialogue, a clear and ambitious policy roadmap to secure and modernise Europe's existing manufacturing capacity for medicines, technology and active pharmaceutical ingredients;				
83)	150. Stresses the need for the pharmaceutical industry to be environmentally friendly and climate-neutral throughout the lifecycles of medicinal products, while ensuring access to safe and effective pharmaceutical treatments for patients; calls on the Commission to				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	strengthen inspection and auditing throughout the production chain, particularly outside the EU; urges the Commission to ensure quality environmental sustainability standards for active pharmaceutical ingredients imported from non-EU countries; calls on the Commission to address the problem of pharmaceutical household waste, through measures to reduce packaging and the size of containers to ensure that they are no larger than necessary, while ensuring convenient and safe handling for patients or consumers with limited mobility, and to bring medical prescriptions into line with real therapeutic needs; encourages the Commission to consider the potential of e-leaflets as a measure complementary to the current paper information tools, in order to reduce the use of paper in packaging, while also maintaining equal access to important information; acknowledges the steps already taken by the pharmaceutical industry such as, for example, the Eco-Pharmaco-Stewardship initiative;				
84)	152. Stresses that pharmaceutical waste should be handled in line with the objectives and targets of the circular economy; believes that the pharmaceutical industry should have the same requirements and standards for packaging and waste management as other sectors; calls on the Commission to create a uniform framework for packaging that takes into account user-friendliness and the characteristics of the industry;				
85)	153. Calls on the Commission to develop clear guidance on the role of procurement policy in promoting greener pharmaceuticals;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
86)	154. Calls on the Commission to respond to the demands made by Parliament in its resolution of 17 September 2020 on a strategic approach to pharmaceuticals in the environment <sup>77</sup> , in particular that it revise the pharmaceutical legislation to strengthen the environmental risk assessment requirements and conditions for the approval and use of medicines, provided that marketing authorisations are not delayed or refused solely on the grounds of adverse environmental impacts; further calls on the Commission to speed up the catch-up procedure for environmental risk assessments of human medicines authorised before 2006, where they are not available;				
87)	158. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to support research, development and innovation in the field of pharmaceuticals that are equally effective for patients and intrinsically less harmful for the environment;				
88)	160. Calls on the Commission to further facilitate access to global markets for the EU pharmaceutical industry, including SMEs, through a level playing field and a robust and clear regulatory framework promoting the highest standards of quality and safety at international level and facilitating trade agreements that prize innovation-based competitiveness, in order to make the pharmaceutical sector a strategic pillar of the EU; calls on the Commission to ensure that trade agreements contribute to improved access to safe, effective and affordable medicines in the EU and in third countries; highlights the importance of removing trade and non-tariff barriers in third countries, and				

<sup>77</sup> OJ C 385, 22.9.2021, p. 59.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	ensuring fair access to international markets for companies operating in the EU;				
89)	161. Calls on the Commission to facilitate agreements between the EMA and non-EU regulatory agencies on preventing emergencies and coordinating responses to them with full respect for the highest EU standards of personal data protection; encourages the Commission to work with World Trade Organization members to facilitate trade in health products, increase resilience in global supply chains through stable access to raw materials, and contribute to an effective response in the event of a health emergency;				
90)	163. Notes that patent protection is a key incentive for companies to invest in innovation and produce new medicines; notes, at the same time, that the exclusionary effect of patents may lead to limited market supply and reduced access to medicines and pharmaceutical products; stresses that a balance should be struck between encouraging innovation through the exclusionary effect of patents and ensuring access to medicines and protecting public health; recalls that a company that markets a medicine can enjoy data exclusivity for a period of eight years as of the first marketing authorisation pursuant to Article 14(11) of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004; calls on the Commission to propose a revision of that regulation to provide for the possibility of temporarily authorising the granting of compulsory licences in the event of a health crisis in order to allow for the production of generic versions of life-saving medicines; recalls that this is one of the public health flexibilities in the field of patent protection already included in the WTO's TRIPS				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Agreement, as further reaffirmed by the 2001 Doha Declaration; calls on the Commission to ensure that the implementation of EU free trade agreements (FTAs) does not interfere with the possibility of invoking flexibilities provided by the TRIPS Agreement and to encourage voluntary licensing over immediate compulsory licensing; stresses that FTAs should not focus exclusively on enforcing intellectual property standards in third countries, but should take into account the impact on generic and biosimilar medicines in the EU and in third countries, as well as ensure coordination of regulatory standards;</p>				

#### 4.1.15. FEMM

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)** was responsible for seven ‘ordinary’ own-initiative reports and no legislative own-initiative reports leading to the adoption of seven Parliament's resolutions ('FEMM resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents, as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 20: Overview on FEMM resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	7
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	4
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1

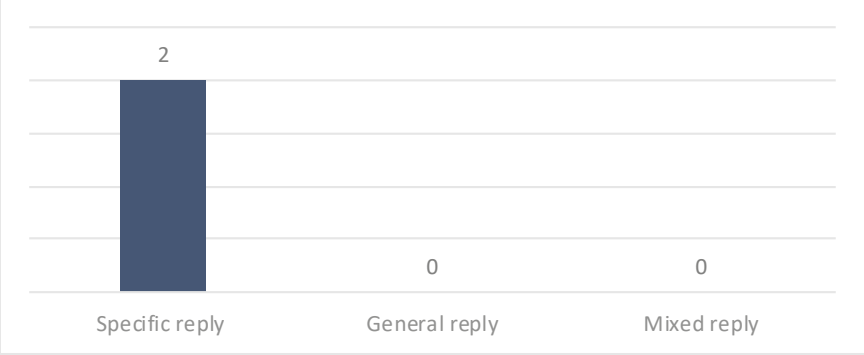
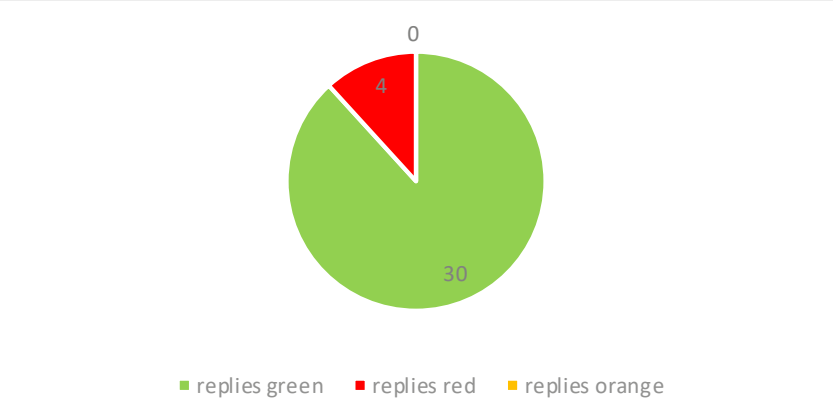
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/2 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	2	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (2)                      General reply (0)                      Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	2								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	174								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	30	replies red	4	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided                      - code green (30)                      No specific reply provided                      - code red (4)                      Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified                      - code orange (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	30								
replies red	4								
replies orange	0								

<sup>6</sup> Only 2 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="483 395 1299 842"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	4	action purple	6	action light blue	19	action dark blue	2	action yellow	8	action green	3	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">code black</span> (4)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <span style="background-color: purple; color: purple;">code purple</span> (6)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <span style="background-color: lightblue; color: lightblue;">code light blue</span> (19)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <span style="background-color: darkblue; color: darkblue;">code dark blue</span> (2)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <span style="background-color: yellow; color: yellow;">code yellow</span> (8)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <span style="background-color: green; color: green;">code green</span> (3)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	4														
action purple	6														
action light blue	19														
action dark blue	2														
action yellow	8														
action green	3														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>127</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>13</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender equality (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (7)</li> <li>- Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) (1)</li> <li>- Women condition and rights (2) (6)</li> <li>- Work, employment, wages and salaries: equal opportunities women and men, and for all (2)</li> <li>- Public health (2) (6)</li> <li>- Medicine, diseases (2)</li> <li>- Health services, medical institutions (2) (6)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (4)</li> <li>- Education, vocational training and youth (5)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent six written replies to the Parliament’s seven FEMM resolutions. In two cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other four replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one FEMM resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted two specific replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 127 of Parliament’s 174 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 13 of Parliament’s 174 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 11 genuine actions. In 21 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in six cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In four cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament’s request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 11 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in three cases. In the eight remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.



## 4.1.15.1. FEMM Resolution 1: EP resolution of 23 October 2020 on Gender Equality in EU's foreign and security policy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Gender Equality in EU's foreign and security policy</b>	23/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0287/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2167(INI)</a> FEMM	On 10 December 2020, the Parliament received "Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2020 part-session" informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 22 October 2020.			
1)	2. Urges the Commission, the VP/HR and the Member States to further strengthen their support for gender equality, the full enjoyment of human rights by all women and girls and their empowerment across the globe, and to play a key and increasing role in streamlining and leveraging resources to that end;				
2)	3. [...] calls therefore for greater efforts by the Commission, the VP/HR and all Member States to fully implement the GAP and attain the performance standards set out therein; [...]				
3)	8. Calls on the EEAS, the relevant Commission services, the European agencies working outside the European Union's borders and the Member States to systematically integrate gender mainstreaming and an intersectional perspective into the EU's foreign and security, enlargement, trade and development policy, including in multilateral forums and in all policy formulation, political and strategic dialogues, public statements, global human rights reporting and monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	insists that gender equality should be a core value in all EU external action;				
4)	12. [...] calls on the EEAS, the Commission and the EU Member States to recommit, through the new GAP, to gender mainstreaming in all sectors; calls on the EEAS, the relevant Commission services and the EU Member States to propose further gender-targeted actions;				
5)	16. Calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to implement a structured gender-budgeting approach to accurately track all related spending, including in the area of external action, and to organise ex-ante and ex-post gender impact assessments of the different programmes financed by the EU and to report back to the European Parliament; stresses that this evaluation should be based on gender- and age-disaggregated data and that its result should be integrated into the programming cycle;				
6)	18. Calls on the Commission, the EEAS and the EU delegations to recognise girls and young women as drivers of change and to support their safe, meaningful and inclusive participation in civic and public life, including by taking into consideration the feedback of youth-led organisations and supporting them through capacity building; [...]				
7)	19. [...]; calls on the Commission and Member States to give high priority to gender equality and SRHR in their humanitarian aid response, as well as accountability and access to justice and redress for sexual and reproductive rights violations and gender-based violence, including in terms of training for humanitarian actors and existing and future funding; [...]; calls on the Commission and				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Member States to advocate for the inclusion of women's rights organisations, as well as women-led organisations and defenders of women's human rights, in humanitarian coordination and decision-making structures;				
8)	21. Calls on the Commission to put in place a values-based EU trade policy that ensures a high level of protection for labour and environmental rights and respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights, including gender equality; [...]				
9)	25. [...] calls on the current VP/HR to take the necessary steps to remedy this situation; [...]				
10)	27. Calls on the VP/HR to ensure that Heads of EU Delegations abroad have formal responsibility for ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed throughout all aspects of the delegations' work and for ensuring that they report on it; calls on the VP/HR to ensure that there are specific, dedicated gender focal points in the EU delegations in order to ensure smooth workflows and keep bureaucracy to a minimum; [...]				
11)	35. [...] ; calls on the VP/HR, the EEAS and the Member States to safeguard the rights of girls and women and ensure their full and meaningful participation across the various stages of the conflict cycle, in the context of EU conflict prevention and mediation activities;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	38. Calls on the VP/HR, the EEAS and the Member States to ensure full implementation of the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders and to adopt an annex aiming to recognise and develop additional strategies and tools to better and more effectively respond to and prevent the specific situations, threats and risk factors faced by women human rights defenders, including girls and young women activists; [...]				
13)	39. [...] urges the Commission, the EEAS, Member States and Heads of EU Delegations to ensure support, by promoting a proper level of capacity building, for local civil society, including women's organisations and human rights defenders, and to make cooperation and consultation with them a standard element of their work;  urges the Commission and Member States to support initiatives that aim to challenge and transform negative gender norms and stereotypes in all contexts;				
14)	40. Calls on the Commission and the EEAS to systematically support SRHR, which will contribute to the achievement of all the health-related SDGs, such as prenatal care and measures to avoid high-risk births and reduce infant and child mortality; [...]  calls on the Commission to counter the impact of the 'global gag rule' by significantly supporting SRHR funding through the financing instruments available in the EU's external dimension;				
15)	44. Condemns all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking in human beings; calls on the Commission and Member States to enhance cooperation with third countries				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	in order to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings, paying particular attention to the gender dimension of trafficking so as to specifically combat child marriage, the sexual exploitation of women and girls and sex tourism; [...]				

4.1.15.2. FEMM Resolution 2: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on the gender perspective in the Covid-19 crisis and post-crisis period

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The gender perspective in the Covid-19 crisis and post-crisis period</b></p>	<p>21/01/2021  <a href="#">T9-0024/2021</a>  <a href="#">2020/2121(INI)</a>  <b>FEMM</b></p>	<p>On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Helena Dalli.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 21 January 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>2. Underlines the need to apply the lessons learned from past and current crises to future policy development and implementation so as not to repeat past mistakes, as well as the need to prepare gender-sensitive responses for all stages of future crises to prevent negative consequences for women's rights; calls on the Commission to facilitate the creation of a standing network for sharing best practices between Member States on how to tackle the gender-related aspects of COVID-19;</p>				
2)	<p>4. Urges the Commission to examine the prevalence of the virus among workers in essential sectors during the current crisis, particularly the female and minority ethnic populations in view of their disproportionately high representation in these sectors; urges the Commission and the Member States to respond with appropriate action to bolster their safety at work and calls on the Member States to improve their working conditions, including through the Framework</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Directive <sup>7</sup> , Directive 92/85/EEC and the post-2020 EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work;				
3)	5. Calls on the Member States, the Commission, Eurostat and EIGE to regularly gather data on COVID-19 disaggregated by sex, age and intersecting discrimination, amongst other factors, as well as data on the socio-economic impact of the virus;				
4)	7. Calls on the Commission and Member States to closely monitor and strongly respond to disinformation, negative public discourses, insufficient prioritisation, restricted or denied access to relevant services and regressive initiatives related to women’s rights, LGBTQI+ rights and gender equality; calls on the Commission to monitor the shrinking space for civil society organisations and demonstrations related to the aforementioned topics due to confinement measures as matters of democracy and fundamental rights during the COVID-19 crisis and post-crisis period; [...]				
5)	8. Expresses its concern at the high mortality rate from COVID-19; notes the initial higher mortality rate among men and urges the World Health Organization (WHO) and relevant EU agencies to examine the different health impacts on men and women; calls on the Commission to continue to monitor the situation with a view to understanding the long-term health impacts of the virus on women and men;				

<sup>7</sup> Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	10. [...] calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of best practices among Member States while also involving civil society organisations, who are often expert in these areas, as regards new methods in delivering SRHR-related care and ways of addressing gaps in the provision of services; [...]				
7)	12. Urges the Commission to factor in emergency circumstances such as COVID-19, including their impact on gender-specific healthcare considerations such as SRHR, in its health-related policy responses, for example the EU4Health Programme, the EU Beating Cancer Plan and the EU Health Strategy; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the health-related aspects of the 2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy when implementing the EU4Health Programme, such as SRHR being an integral part of health and an essential aspect of well-being and the advancement of gender equality; [...]				
8)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to organise an EU-wide mental health campaign;				
9)	15. [...] calls on the Member States to ensure that support services take a coordinated approach to identifying women at risk, to ensure that all these measures are available and accessible to all women and girls within their jurisdiction, including those with disabilities, regardless of their migration status, and to provide gender-sensitive training for healthcare workers as well as front line police officers and members of the judiciary; invites the Member States to share national innovations and best practices in addressing gender-based violence to better identify and				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	promote efficient practices, and calls on the Commission to promote those practices;				
10)	16. In the light of the pandemic, calls on the Member States to ensure a coordinated approach between governments and public services, support facilities and the private sector and to update protocols for victims of gender-based violence to help them to seek help, report crimes and access health services, as well as encouraging witnesses to report such crimes; calls on the Commission to develop a European Union protocol on violence against women in times of crisis and emergency to prevent violence against women and to support victims of gender-based violence during emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic; [...]				
11)	17. Calls on the Commission to promote awareness-raising, information and advocacy campaigns tackling domestic and gender-based violence in all its forms such as physical violence, sexual harassment, cyber-violence and sexual exploitation, particularly in relation to newly created prevention measures and flexible emergency warning systems, in order to encourage reporting in coordination and cooperation with recognised and specialised women's organisations; calls on the Commission to work with technology platforms in the scope of the Digital Services Act to address illegal online activities, including online violence against women and girls in all its forms, as the internet has been widely used since the beginning of the pandemic for work, education and entertainment, and will continue to be;				

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12)	19. Calls on the Council to add violence against women to the list of criminal offences in the EU, and calls on the Commission to propose a directive to tackle all forms of gender-based violence so as to put in place a strong legal framework, to coordinate the sharing of best practices between the Member States, to promote accurate and comparative data collection, to accurately measure the extent of such violence, to consider the possibility of producing forecasts, and to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the provision of key services to victims;					
13)	20. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to consider this when submitting national COVID-19 response plans, with due regard to existing measures and funding, and with gender equality at the heart of the economic recovery; calls on the Member States and the Commission to apply gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting in the recovery measures;					
14)	21. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that all COVID-19-specific initiatives regarding domestic, gender-based and sexual violence take the increased risk to and specific challenges of LGBTQI+ people into account, and that victim support services and special COVID-19 initiatives responding to domestic violence explicitly reach out to LGBTQI+ victims of domestic violence;					
15)	22. Calls on the Member States to ensure the provision of effective, accessible, affordable and quality medical and psychological support for victims of gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive health services, especially in					

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	times of crisis where such support must be deemed essential; asks the Commission to work closely with the Member States to ensure the full implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive <sup>8</sup> , with a focus on the gender perspective following its recent implementation report <sup>9</sup> , and with a view to strengthening the rights of victims of gender-based violence in the new Victims' Rights Strategy;				
16)	23. Calls for the Commission, Parliament and the Council to take into account the fact that the COVID-19 crisis disproportionately affects women in the socio-economic sphere, including their income and employment rate, and will result in even more profound inequalities between men and women and discrimination in the labour market, and calls on them to work with the Member States to closely examine and make specific provision for women's and men's socio-economic needs following the crisis, and to examine horizontal and vertical labour market segregation when implementing programmes within the 2021 EU budget, the next MFF and Next Generation EU, ensuring all programmes incorporate the gender perspective and gender budgeting as well as ex-post gender impact assessments as indicated in the Commission's 2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy; calls for the strategy's effective implementation and monitoring; [...]				

<sup>8</sup> Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 57).

<sup>9</sup> Commission report of 11 May 2020 on the implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime (COM(2020)0188).

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17)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to guarantee that the Barcelona targets are met; [...]					
18)	25. Calls on the Commission to collect disaggregated and comparable data on the provision of different types of care, including childcare, care for older persons and care for persons with disabilities, as well as the carer's gender, age and employment status, to feed into a study examining the care gap, with a view to devising an EU Care Strategy that would take a holistic and life-long approach to care, taking into account the needs of both carers and those who receive care; [...]					
19)	26. [...] calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of best practices on the quality, accessibility and affordability of care services, as well as the different models of care services; urges the Commission to examine the situation of informal carers and to share best practices on how Member States can regularise their work; [...]					
20)	27. [...] urges the Member States to fully transpose and implement without delay the Work-Life Balance Directive and calls on the Commission to closely and systematically monitor the implementation of the Directive by the Member States on an annual basis; [...]					
21)	29. Recognises the uniquely challenging circumstances that single parents, of whom a large majority (85 %) are women, have been faced with during the pandemic and post-crisis period as a result of multiple burdens, including the continuous provision of care, concerns as to custody arrangements, potential economic concerns and loneliness; calls on the Commission					

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	and the Member States to take into account and further examine their specific situation, including the additional burdens in terms of working, schooling and caring, access to lawyers and the implementation of custody agreements;				
22)	31. Stresses that equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between women and men must be a guiding principle for the Commission, Parliament and all Member States when designing response measures to the COVID-19 crisis; urges the Commission to meet its commitment to present binding measures on pay transparency promptly in order to effectively address gender pay and pension gaps, as economic indicators suggest that these gaps are further widening as a consequence of the pandemic; calls, in this regard, on the Commission to consider the Member States' best practices, while taking due account of the unique conditions of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the different labour market models in the EU; calls, furthermore, on the Commission to revise Directive 2006/54/EC;				
23)	34. Calls on the Commission to support entrepreneurs, in particular women entrepreneurs, as they seek to develop and build on skills or interests gained during the COVID-19 period, including through entrepreneurship opportunities for mothers, lone parents and others who less frequently engage in entrepreneurial activity, to advance their economic independence and to improve access to and awareness of loans, equity finance and microfinancing through EU programmes and funds so that the crisis becomes an opportunity to progress through adaptation and transformation as part of the green and digital				

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	<p>economies; calls on the EU institutions and the Member States to place special emphasis on supporting SMEs, particularly SMEs led by women that often face unique challenges when it comes to accessing requisite financing and will also require support during the recovery phase; calls on the Commission, EIGE and Eurostat to increase data collection on female-led SMEs, self-employed women and women-led start-ups, and on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;</p>				
24)	<p>35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase the presence in and contribution of women to the artificial intelligence the science, technology, engineering and mathematics and the digital sectors, as well as the green economy; calls for a multi-level approach to address the gender gap in all levels of digital education and employment in order to bridge the digital divide that has been revealed as work and schooling, as well as many services and facilities, have suddenly moved online; stresses that closing the digital gap will increase gender equality not only in terms of the labour market but also through access to technologies in the personal sphere; calls on the Commission to gender mainstream the Single Market Strategy and the Digital Agenda with a view to effectively addressing the under-representation of women in growing sectors for the future EU economy; welcomes the Commission's Women in Digital Scoreboard, which monitors women's participation in the digital economy, internet use, internet user skills, specialist skills and employment; stresses its importance in helping the Member States and the Commission to make</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	informed decisions and set relevant targets, particularly given the implications of COVID-19;				
25)	40. Underlines that due to a higher life expectancy and higher likelihood of experiencing health problems, older women often account for the majority of residents in long-term care facilities <sup>10</sup> , which have become virus hotspots in many countries due to, inter alia, a lack of sufficient resources and knowledge to guarantee the safety and protection of residents; calls on the Commission to analyse the different settings of formal, long-term care provision and their level of resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic;				
26)	46. Deplores instances of xenophobic and racial discrimination, which increased in the light of the crisis, and urges the Commission and the Member States to take a zero-tolerance approach to racist attacks and to adopt an intersectional approach in their responses that addresses the needs of marginalised population groups, including racial and ethnic minorities;				
27)	49. [...] ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that financial support given to partner countries to cope with the crisis is also allocated to support women and girls; [...]				
28)	51. Calls on the Commission to put in place a values-based EU trade policy that ensures a high level of protection for labour and environmental rights and respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights, including gender equality; [...]				

<sup>10</sup> <https://eige.europa.eu/covid-19-and-gender-equality/gender-impacts-health>.

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29)	52. Calls on the Commission to put women and girls at the heart of its global response and to fully involve them, listen to their voices and empower them to be an active part of the response to the pandemic;					
30)	53. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to fully assess the gender-specific impacts of and needs arising from the crisis and its socio-economic consequences; calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate extra and targeted budgetary resources to help women recover from the crisis, including in the implementation of the recovery package, particularly in the fields of employment, violence and SRHR, as well as to monitor this spending and gender mainstream all budgetary, policy and legislative proposals, in line with its commitments in the Gender Equality Strategy; calls on the Commission to strengthen the connection between climate change policies, digital policies and gender equality in its upcoming proposals; emphasises that preparatory action is the best way to build resilience in all areas for future crises;					



## 4.1.15.3. FEMM Resolution 3: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on the EU Strategy for Gender Equality

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The EU Strategy for Gender Equality</b>	21/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0025/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2169(INI)</a> FEMM	On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received " <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Helena Dalli.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 21 January 2021.			
1)	2. Stresses, however, the need for an opportunities-based approach within the gender equality strategy; asks the Commission to take 'equal opportunities for women' as the starting point to further roll out the strategy;				
2)	4. Welcomes the announcement of several complementary EU initiatives, such as a European disability strategy with binding measures post-2020, the LGBTI+ strategy and the Post-2020 EU Framework on Roma Equality and Inclusion Strategies, and calls for a strategic framework to connect them, and for an intersectional approach to be adopted in all of them; stresses the importance of monitoring the situations being addressed and of flexibly adapting the gender equality and other relevant strategies to results, as well as to the upcoming challenges, using current policies or suggesting new tools, as the recent COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated; reiterates the need to step up specific measures for non-discrimination, and the equality and protection of women subject to structural gender inequalities,				

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	and reminds the Commission that further efforts in this direction are needed;				
3)	5. Regrets the fact that the strategy remains vague on the issue of timelines for several, highly welcomed, measures and that it sets neither concrete gender equality targets to be achieved by 2025 nor clear monitoring tools; calls, therefore, on the Commission to establish a concrete roadmap with timeframes, objectives, a yearly review and monitoring mechanism, clear and measurable indicators of success and additional targeted actions; calls in addition for guidelines to be put forward, as well as a roadmap on how to implement the intersectional and gender mainstreaming approaches, including gender budgeting, effectively in EU policy making, and for specific tools (such as indicators, targets and monitoring tools) to be developed, as well as for adequate human and financial resources to be allocated, allowing their application in all EU policies; [...]				
4)	6. Calls on the Commission to respect the commitments of the 2020 Work Programme in any revision and to deliver a proposal for binding pay transparency measures, an EU strategy on victims' rights and a new EU strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings regrets that the proposal for binding pay transparency measures was not introduced in 2020 as planned;				
5)	8. Recalls the need to combat multi-layered discrimination, especially against vulnerable groups, including women with disabilities, black women, migrant, ethnic minority and Roma women, older women, single mothers, LGBTIQ+				

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	<p>people and homeless women, and stresses the importance of ensuring that they benefit from the objectives and actions of the EU strategy for gender equality 2020-2025; calls on the Commission to lay down explicit guidelines on the implementation of the intersectional framework, which should prioritise the participation of the groups affected by the intersecting forms of discrimination in order to assess the differential impact of policies and actions so as to tailor responses in each area that are grounded in the principle of non-discrimination;</p>				
6)	<p>9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in line with the aims of the strategy, to systematically incorporate a gender perspective at all stages of the response to the COVID-19 crisis and promote women's involvement at all levels of the decision-making process; underlines that it would be a wrong signal to postpone some elements of the new strategy and urges the Commission therefore to stay on track with the new strategy; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take due account of women's needs while designing and distributing funds agreed within the 'NextGenerationEU' recovery plan for Europe;</p>				
7)	<p>15. Regrets the lack of reference in the gender equality strategy 2020-2025 to the protection of women and girls at risk of social exclusion, poverty and homelessness; calls on the Commission to address these issues in the forthcoming action plan on integration and inclusion, in order to prevent these women from being excluded from social and economic policies, thus further deepening the poverty cycle;</p>				

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8)	21. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to safeguard inclusive equality for women and girls with disabilities in all areas of life, to ensure their sexual and reproductive rights, to provide them with protection from domestic violence and violence by care and support service providers, and to launch sensitisation and capacity-building programmes to this end for professionals in the fields of healthcare, social and care services, education, training and employment services, law enforcement and the judiciary;				
9)	23. Regrets the lack of reference to the gender dimension of trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation, especially in the case of domestic workers, due to the limitations inherent to the family home as a workplace with respect to the possibilities of carrying out inspections and monitoring work activity; recalls its resolution of 28 April 2016 on women domestic workers and carers in the EU, and asks the Commission and the Member States to promote investigations in this area, in order to improve the mechanisms for the identification and protection of the victims, and to involve NGOs, trade unions, public authorities and all citizens in the detection process;				
10)	24. Is deeply worried about the nature, extent and gravity of violence and harassment in the world of work, and the impact of all forms of violence against women and girls in work situations; welcomes in this regard the recently adopted ILO Convention 190 on violence and harassment at work and calls on the Member States to ratify and implement it without delay; calls also on the Commission and the Member States to introduce				

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	effective and binding measures to define and prohibit violence and harassment in the world of work, including effective access to gender-responsive, safe and effective complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms, training and awareness-raising campaigns, support services and remedies;				
11)	26. Condemns the campaign against the Istanbul Convention that targets violence against women and the deliberate campaign to discredit it; is worried about the rejection of the zero-tolerance norm for violence against women and gender-based violence, which is based on a strong international consensus; points out that this questions the essence of human rights, such as equality, autonomy and dignity; stresses the key role played by CSOs in combating gender-based violence and supporting victims, and urges the Commission, therefore, to provide adequate funding for associations pursuing these aims; welcomes the commitment within the new victims' rights strategy to address the specific needs of women and girls who are victims of violence, especially with a view to ensuring victims' rights, protection and compensation;				
12)	29. Is concerned about the lack of an explicit prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of a person's gender identity and gender expression in EU law; notes the persistence of discrimination, harassment and exclusion from the labour market of LGBTIQ+ people; recalls its resolutions of 14 February 2019 on the future of the LGBTI List of				

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	<p>Actions<sup>11</sup> and of 18 December 2019 on public discrimination and hate speech against LGBTI people<sup>12</sup>; welcomes the adoption of the first ever LGBTI+ strategy, and calls on the Commission to follow up on its LGBTI List of Actions 2016-2019 with specific measures to tackle discrimination at work on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics;</p>				
13)	<p>30. Welcomes the recently adopted, first ever EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025) which will address the specific needs of victims of gender-based violence, in particular a specific approach for psychological violence against women and the impact on their mental health on the long run; stresses the need to address the current gaps in the EU legislation and asks the Commission to put forward, without delay, a proposal for a review of the Victims' Rights Directive with regard to international standards on violence against women, such as the Istanbul Convention, with a view to enhancing the legislation on victims' rights and the protection and compensation of victims;</p>				
14)	<p>32. Urges the Commission to present the long-awaited EU strategy on the eradication of trafficking in human beings and underlines the need for a clear recognition of the gendered nature of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, where women and girls are the most</p>				

<sup>11</sup> Texts adopted, P8\_TA(2019)0129.

<sup>12</sup> Texts adopted, P8\_TA(2019)0101.

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	<p>affected; acknowledges that sexual exploitation for surrogacy and reproductive purposes or purposes such as forced marriages, prostitution and pornography is unacceptable and a violation of human dignity and human rights; requests, therefore, that the strategy look closely at the situation of women in prostitution, with a special focus on the link between prostitution and the trafficking of women and minors, in the EU and worldwide, and the emerging use of the internet for purposes of exploitation; highlights the important role and work of the EU-Anti-Trafficking Coordinator and urges the Commission to appoint the new Coordinator without further delay, to closely monitor the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive by the Member States; insists on the importance of including measures and strategies to reduce demand;</p>				
15)	<p>33. Calls for stronger measures concerning legislation on sexual offences and underlines that sex must always be voluntary; calls on the Commission to include recommendations to all Member States to amend the definition of rape in their national legislation so that it is based on the absence of consent;</p>				
16)	<p>36. Underlines the fact that violence against women is often the main reason why women experience homelessness; urges the Commission, therefore, to take the necessary measures to prevent violence against women leading to or prolonging homelessness;</p>				
17)	<p>38. Reiterates its calls on the Commission and the Member States to further develop and improve</p>				

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	<p>the collection of gender-disaggregated data<sup>13</sup>, statistics, research and analysis, as well as support for and measures to improve institutional and CSO capacity-building as regards data collection and analysis, in particular regarding the participation of women in the labour market and in areas such as informal employment, entrepreneurship, access to financing and to healthcare services, unpaid work, poverty and the impact of social protection systems; also urges the EIGE and all other relevant EU institutions and agencies to work on and incorporate new indicators, such as in-work poverty, time-poverty, gaps in time use, the value of care work (paid and/or unpaid), and the take-up rates of women and men, including in relation to the Work-Life Balance Directive; calls on the Commission to use these data to effectively implement gender impact assessments of its policies and programmes, and those of other EU agencies and institutions;</p>				
18)	<p>40. Calls on the Commission to put forward a Care Deal for Europe, taking a comprehensive approach towards all care needs and services, and setting minimum standards and quality guidelines for care throughout the life cycle, including for children, elderly persons and persons with long-term needs; invites the Commission and the Member States to collect disaggregated data on the provision of care services; urges the Member States to swiftly and fully transpose and implement the Work-Life Balance Directive so as</p>				

<sup>13</sup> See Parliament’s resolution of 30 January 2020 on the gender pay gap.



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	<p>to ensure a fair division of work and family life, and invites them to go beyond the Directive's minimum standards by introducing measures such as fully paid leave, the promotion of men's equal role as carers, thereby tackling gender stereotypes in take-up of paternity and/or maternity leave, the recognition of the role of informal carers by ensuring their access to social security and their right to pension entitlements, support for services adapted to the specific challenges and needs of parents and/or family members taking care of persons with disabilities or long-term illnesses or of the elderly, and flexible working arrangements that are not to the detriment or at the expense of the worker's wages, access to social and labour rights and allowances, and that respect workers' right to disconnect; urges the Commission to monitor annually, closely and systemically the implementation by the Member States of the Work-Life Balance Directive;</p>				
19)	<p>45. Calls for the Commission, the Parliament and the Council to closely examine women's needs and participation in the labour market, as well as horizontal and vertical labour market segregation, while designing programmes within the next multiannual financial framework (MFF), as well as the recovery plan NextGenerationEU;</p>				
20)	<p>48. Calls on the Commission to collect data on the provision of different types of care (childcare, care for older people and persons with disabilities or persons requiring long-term care), feeding into a study examining the care gap to act as the basis of an initiative for a European care strategy; [...]</p>				

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21)	50. Welcomes the instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE); calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that SURE addresses losses in income for women;				
22)	52. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to table binding measures on pay transparency which can be a useful tool to detect gaps and discrimination within the same sector and bridge the gender pay gap; regrets nonetheless the delay in publishing this proposal and asks the Commission to put forward the proposal as soon as possible;				
21)	54. Calls on the Commission to present, within the next year, a revision of Directive 2006/54/EC in line with the recent evaluation of the functioning and implementation of the EU's equal pay laws, and in accordance with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union; considers that such a revision should include a definition of 'work of equal value' across all occupational sectors, which incorporates the gender perspective, as well as a reference to multiple forms of discrimination and additional measures to ensure the enforceability of the Directive;				
22)	55. Recalls its resolution of 30 January 2020 on the gender pay gap; calls for an immediate revision of the action plan and for an ambitious new gender pay gap action plan by the end of 2020, which should set clear targets for the Member States to reduce the gender pay gap over the next five years and ensure that such targets are taken account of in the country-specific recommendations; highlights, in particular, the				

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	need to include an intersectional perspective in the new action plan; calls on the Commission and the Member States to involve the social partners and CSOs in developing the new policies to close the gender pay gap and to improve and further develop statistics, research and analysis in order to better measure and monitor progress in closing the gender pay gap, paying particular attention to groups experiencing multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination; calls on the Commission to pay attention to the factors leading to the pension gap and to support Member States in their measures to reduce it by establishing a gender pension gap indicator to assess the accumulated inequalities experienced by women throughout their lives;				
23)	57. Recalls that funding and taxation policies have a strong gender component; welcomes the Commission's commitment to gender mainstreaming throughout the MFF, in particular with regard to the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), in order to promote women's participation in the labour market, work-life balance and female entrepreneurship, but regrets the lack of gender budgeting in the new MFF and Structural Funds; calls on the Commission to further promote and improve the use of gender budgeting, and on the Member States to integrate the gender perspective in taxation policies, including gender audits of fiscal policies, in order to eliminate tax-related gender biases;				
24)	60. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in consultation with the social partners, to develop gender-sensitive workplace health and safety guidelines specifically targeted to frontline				

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	<p>professions, in order to protect workers in these professions in the event of future outbreaks; underlines that changes in labour conditions such as teleworking, while offering opportunities for improving flexible working arrangements and work-life balance, can also impact on the ability to disconnect and increase the workload, with women being affected far more than men owing to their predominant or traditional role as home and family caretakers; calls, therefore, on the Commission to come forward with a gender-sensitive legislative proposal on the right to disconnect, as well as a directive on mental well-being in the workplace aimed at recognising anxiety, depression and burnout as occupational diseases, and to establish mechanisms for prevention and for the reintegration of affected employees into the workforce;</p>				
25)	<p>61. Calls on the Commission to revise Directive 92/85/EEC, with a view to ensuring that women throughout Europe can benefit on an equal footing with men from the free movement of workers<sup>14</sup>;</p>				
26)	<p>63. Calls on the Commission to present a European strategy on social protection to address the free movement of workers and, in particular, the feminisation of poverty, with a special focus on lone-parent households headed by women;</p>				
27)	<p>65. Calls on the Commission to have a specific approach for single mothers, as single mothers are</p>				

<sup>14</sup> Directive 2014/54/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on measures facilitating the exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement for workers (OJ L 128, 30.4.2014, p. 8).

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	<p>particularly economically vulnerable since they often earn less than men and are more likely to leave the labour market when they become a parent; calls on the Commission to enhance, in this context, the enforcement of existing legal tools on the cross-border collection of alimony, with public awareness-raising about their availability; urges the Commission to work closely with the Member States to identify practical problems linked with alimony collection in cross-border situations and to develop tools to effectively enforce payment obligations;</p>				
28)	<p>69. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure equal participation and opportunities in the labour market for men and women, and to address the feminisation of poverty in all its forms, including poverty in old age, particularly by factoring gender into the availability of and access to adequate pension entitlements in order to eliminate the gender pension gap, and by improving working conditions in feminised sectors and professions such as hospitality, tourism, cleaning services and the care sector; points out the importance of addressing the cultural undervaluation of jobs dominated by women, the need to combat such stereotypes and the over-representation of women in atypical forms of work; calls on the Member States to ensure equal treatment for migrant women (also through a revision of the system of recognition of professional qualifications), as well as for other particularly vulnerable groups of women; calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen collective bargaining coverage at sectoral level and the involvement of the social partners in</p>				

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	policymaking, in order to foster stable and quality employment; stresses the need for strategies to encourage and support women’s entrepreneurial initiatives;				
29)	70. [...] calls on the Commission to closely monitor the implementation of Directive 2010/41/EU;				
30)	75. Urges the Commission to campaign for more women in economic decision-making positions by highlighting the economic and societal advantages thereof, and sharing best practices such as public indices on companies’ equality performance; urges the Commission to continue working with the Member States, as well as the current and incoming EU presidencies, to urgently break the deadlock in the Council and adopt the proposed Directive on ‘Women on Boards’ and to develop a strategy with Member States for meaningful representation of all women from diverse backgrounds in decision-making roles, including in all EU institutions;				
31)	77. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt measures to combat the phenomenon of the glass ceiling, such as extensive parental leave, access to high-quality, affordable childcare, and the elimination of all forms of direct and indirect discrimination linked to promotions in the labour market;				
32)	79. Welcomes the Commission’s commitment to promote the participation of women as voters and candidates in the 2024 European Parliament elections; in this regard, stresses the need for a revision of the Electoral Act in order to provide for the possibility of the temporary replacement of Members of the European Parliament who are				

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	availing themselves of their right to maternity, paternity or parental leave; calls on the Commission to revise the Electoral Act accordingly and on the Council to endorse this revision;				
33)	81. Emphasises the active and crucial role of women in the economy of rural areas, and regrets the fact that significant gender differences persist within agricultural employment and regarding access to social security, training, maternity leave and retirement pensions; calls on the Commission, the Member States and regional and local authorities to support projects addressed to women in particular, on creating innovative agricultural activities in rural and depopulated areas in order to strengthen their position in the agricultural market, which can be a source of new jobs; calls, furthermore, on the Commission to identify funding opportunities under the second pillar of the common agricultural policy (CAP) in order to increase women's access to land and to address their working conditions in rural areas, especially those of seasonal workers;				
34)	82. Calls on the Commission to step up its efforts in putting forward concrete measures and specific funds to combat the feminisation of poverty and of precarious work, with a particular focus on women facing multiple forms of discrimination;				
35)	83. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States regarding its resolution of 28 April 2016 on women domestic workers and carers in the EU; urges the Commission to introduce a framework for the professionalisation of domestic work and care, leading to the				

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	recognition and standardisation of the relevant professions and skills and to the possibility of career building, and to encourage the Member States to establish systems for professionalisation, training, continuous skills development and recognition of women domestic and care workers' qualifications, as well as to create public employment agencies to strengthen professionalisation;				
36)	86. Regrets the under-representation of women in the digital economy, AI, ICT and STEM sectors in terms of education, training and employment, and points out the risk of this reinforcing and reproducing stereotypes and gender bias through the programming of AI and other programs; highlights the possible benefits and opportunities, but also the potential challenges of digitalisation for women and girls, and urges the Commission to ensure the adoption of concrete gender mainstreaming measures in the implementation of the single market strategy and the digital agenda preventing, in good time and in advance, any negative impact of digitalisation on women and girls, and ensuring a clear link between commitments on ending stereotypes and comprehensive actions to ensure women's independence in the formation of the digital labour market; calls on the Commission to propose concrete measures for technologies and AI to be transformed into tools in the fight to eradicate gender stereotypes and to empower girls and women to enter STEM and ICT fields of study and to stay on these career paths;				
37)	87. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address horizontal and vertical				



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	segregation in employment and discriminatory practices in decisions concerning recruitment and promotion, including policies that promote the integration of women from marginalised groups into the labour market;				
38)	90. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to use Horizon Europe to provide insights and solutions on addressing potential gender biases in AI; asks, however, that all possible funding be used to support projects which encourage girls and women to improve their digital skills, and which make them familiar with STEM;				
39)	91. Notes that, in times of events such as the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, the role of and opportunities for teleworking and distance working increase; calls on the Commission to include the role of teleworking and distance working in the strategy as an important factor in achieving work-life balance;				
40)	93. Reiterates the importance of gender mainstreaming as a systematic approach to achieving gender equality; welcomes, therefore, the Commission's newly established task force on equality and calls for this task force to be adequately trained and resourced and to periodically report to the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality about its work; underlines the importance of transparency and the involvement of women's rights organisations and CSOs from diverse backgrounds; urges the Commission to incorporate provisions making the consideration of inputs from the task force compulsory for Directorates-General and develop training courses for all staff, as well as processes to				

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	monitor and assess mainstreaming in accordance with its mission;				
41)	94. Calls for the Commission, Parliament and the Council to create a thematic sub-programme for women in rural areas through the Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plans financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD); stresses that this sub-programme should seek to encourage women's employment and female entrepreneurship, using opportunities linked to agro-tourism and the development of digital villages, improving female farmers' access to land, credit and financial instruments, skills and performance through education, training and advisory services, increased participation in local action groups and the development of local partnerships under the Leader programme; calls in this regard for the earmarking of EU funds for better living and working conditions in rural areas, including better access to services and the development of infrastructure, with a particular focus on access to broadband internet, as well as supporting entrepreneurial initiatives and access to credit, thereby empowering women in rural areas; calls on the Member States to exchange best practices on professional status for assisting spouses in the agricultural sector, thereby addressing women's social security rights, including maternity leave or pension entitlements, and requests that the Commission prepare guidance in this regard;				
42)	95. Calls on the Commission to advance female entrepreneurship and access to loans and equity finance through EU programmes and funds, and				

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	welcomes its intention to introduce new measures to promote women-led start-ups and innovative small and medium-sized enterprises in 2020, and to strengthen gender equality under Horizon Europe; [...]				
43)	97. Is deeply concerned about the fact that the European Green Deal and related initiatives include neither a gender perspective nor any reference to gender equality; urges that gender mainstreaming be incorporated into EU environmental and climate policies, such as the Green Deal, and stresses that these policies must be informed by gender impact assessments to ensure that they address existing gender inequalities and other forms of social exclusion; calls on the Commission to step up financial and institutional support to promote gender-just climate action and establish strong policy measures to encourage the equal participation of women in decision-making bodies and national- and local-level climate policy, which is vital for achieving long-term climate justice, and that recognition and support be given to women and girls as agents for change;				
44)	98. Calls on the Commission to design a roadmap to deliver on the commitments of the renewed Gender Action Plan agreed at COP25 and to create a permanent EU gender and climate change focal point, with sufficient budget resources, to implement and monitor gender-responsible climate action in the EU and globally;				
45)	99. Stresses the need to increase the resources available to the EU programmes dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and women's rights;				

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	<p>calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to implement gender budgeting as an integral part of the budgetary procedure at all stages and in all its budget lines, and include independent budget lines for targeted actions; underlines that every new measure, mechanism or strategy should undergo a gender impact assessment; calls on the Commission and the Council, in this context, to invest in the care economy and to adopt a Care Deal for Europe, to complement the European Green Deal; welcomes the fact that, for the first time ever, gender mainstreaming will be a horizontal priority in the MFF and will be accompanied by a thorough gender impact assessment and monitoring of the programmes;</p>				
46)	<p>100. Calls on the Commission to take gender equality and a life cycle perspective into account in shaping the latest European policies and strategies, which will contribute to increasing women's economic independence and reducing inequalities in this area in the long term;</p>				
47)	<p>101. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take action in order to ensure that women can benefit from the opportunities created by the green transition; underlines that gender should be mainstreamed in the employment policies related to sustainability and just transition in order to deliver policies that allow for proper work-life balance and ensure equal pay, a decent income, personal development and adequate social protection; urges that projects financed under environmental programmes and access to investments for climate action should incorporate a gender perspective;</p>				

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48)	102. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to increase gender equality and women's empowerment in sport at large, given the powerful and undeniable role sport can play in helping women and girls break down gender stereotypes, in building confidence and in strengthening their leadership skills; calls on the Member States and the Commission to provide effective platforms to promote female role models and leaders with international, national and local reach; calls on the Member States to promote and develop policies to combat the gender-based remuneration gap and disparities in prize monies, any kind of violence against women and girls in sports and to ensure more coverage of women in the sports media and in decision-making positions; calls on the Commission to include sport in the planned campaign against stereotypes;				
49)	105. Recalls its resolution of 29 November 2018 on the situation of women with disabilities <sup>15</sup> ; urges the Commission to put forward a consolidated proposal in the framework of the post-2020 European disability strategy that includes the development of positive actions targeting women with disabilities to ensure their full and effective participation in the labour market and to eliminate the discrimination and prejudices they face, including measures to promote employment, training, job placements, equal career paths, equal pay, accessibility of and reasonable accommodation in the workplace and				

<sup>15</sup> OJC 363, 28.10.2020, p. 164.

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	<p>further learning, paying attention to their digital inclusion and the need to safeguard work-life balance; also requests that measures regarding the gender pay, pension and care gaps explicitly address the needs of parents and carers of children with disabilities, especially women and single-parent households; takes note of the need for a Disability Rights Guarantee with specific measures that address the needs of women with disabilities, as well as for a reinforcement of the Youth Guarantee;</p>				
50)	<p>106. Asks the Commission to reach the most vulnerable women in particular; calls, therefore, for the Commission to make sure that all relevant actions of the strategy leave no woman behind;</p>				
51)	<p>107. Draws attention to the lack of a gender perspective in the field of health and safety at work; stresses that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of the development of occupational safety and health (OSH) policies and prevention strategies across all sectors, including in the upcoming Commission review of the strategic framework for health and safety at work post-2020; urges the Commission, the Member States and the social partners to consider as occupational diseases and work-related illnesses those that have not yet been recognised as such, which are particularly prevalent in feminised jobs, as well as diseases affecting women specifically, to mainstream gender equality in health and safety in professions dominated by men, where there are still many gaps, including in relation to sanitary installations, work equipment or personal protective equipment, to ensure maternity protection and safety at the workplace and return-</p>				

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	to-work measures after maternity leave, and to evaluate labour risks in feminised sectors, including the home, when dealing with domestic work and care;				
52)	108. Asks the Commission, in the light of the proven benefits of human milk for newborns, to promote breastfeeding, especially for pre-term infants; calls on the Commission to support policies which enhance the uptake of human milk, including both breastfeeding and donated milk, for pre-term infants, and to promote the cross-border use of milk banks to ensure that women in border regions can avail themselves of this support when necessary;				
53)	110. Reiterates the need for a regular exchange of best practices between Member States, the Commission and key stakeholders (such as healthcare professionals, regulators and CSOs) on gender aspects in health, including guidelines for comprehensive sexuality and relationship education, SRHR and gender-sensitive responses to epidemics; calls on the Commission for further measures and support to guarantee SRHR during the implementation of the current gender equality strategy and to include SRHR in its next EU health strategy; calls on the Commission to support Member States in strengthening their health systems and providing high-quality and universal access to all healthcare services, and to reduce disparities in access to healthcare services, including SRHR services, between and within Member States;				
54)	111. Asks the Commission to address health inequalities within the forthcoming EU health				

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	<p>strategy which should focus on access to preventive healthcare at all stages of life, the health and safety of women in the workplace, and a specific gender focus in the Europe's beating cancer plan; underlines once more the importance of gender-specific medicine and research, and stresses, therefore, that investment in the differences between women and men in relation to their health should be supported through Horizon Europe in order to enable healthcare systems to be more responsive to the different needs of women and men;</p>				
55)	<p>112. Calls on the Commission to support research into non-hormonal contraception for women, providing them with more alternatives, as well as to support research on contraceptives for men, aiming to provide for equality in access to and the use of contraceptives, as well as shared responsibility;</p>				
56)	<p>113. Demands support for women's rights defenders and women's rights organisations in the EU and worldwide, including organisations working on SRHR and LGBTI+, through increased and earmarked financial support in the next MFF; underlines in addition their financial difficulties resulting from the current crisis and calls for increased funding in order to sufficiently fund their continued work; is deeply concerned about the backlash against established women's rights and gender equality in some Member States and, in particular, about the attempts to further criminalise abortion care and undermine young people's access to comprehensive sexual education in Poland, and about the adopted reform that attacks transgender and intersex</p>				



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	rights in Hungary; calls for continuous monitoring of the state of play in relation to women's rights and gender equality, including disinformation and regressive initiatives in all Member States, and for an alarm system to highlight regression; calls on the Commission to support studies analysing the link between anti-democratic movements and attacks and disinformation campaigns on women's rights and gender equality, as well as on democracy, and calls on the Commission to analyse their root causes and strengthen its efforts to counter them, developing fact checks, counter-narratives and awareness-raising campaigns;				
57)	114. Calls on the Commission to carry out a global campaign against the increasing attacks they are suffering and to secure the release of human rights defenders, focusing special attention on women's rights defenders; calls for the immediate introduction in the EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders of an annex aiming to recognise and develop additional strategies and tools to better and more effectively respond to and prevent the specific situation, threats and risk factors faced by women's human rights defenders;				
58)	115. Urges the Commission and Member States to protect women who are particularly vulnerable to multiple discrimination, recognising the intersectional forms of discrimination that women experience based on gender, ethnicity, nationality, age, disability, social status, sexual orientation and gender identity, and migration status, and to ensure that the actions implemented take account of and respond to the specific needs of these groups;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
59)	117. Urges the Commission to establish a concrete framework for the rights and protection of sex workers during and after a crisis; further insists on the importance of including measures and strategies that tackle the discrimination faced by sex workers in access to funding, housing, healthcare, education and other services;					
60)	118. Highlights that the audiovisual and print media is one of the sectors with considerable cultural, social and economic weight, both reflecting and shaping society and culture; regrets the fact that women are severely under-represented in key creative positions in this sector, including in the film industry across Europe and worldwide; calls on the Commission to address gender stereotypes in the media and promote gender-equal content; stresses the importance of fostering media literacy and providing all relevant stakeholders with gender-sensitive media education initiatives; calls on the Member States to adopt legislation prohibiting sexist advertising in the media and promoting training and practical courses on countering gender stereotypes in schools of journalism, communication, media and advertising; calls on the Commission to help with the sharing of best practices in the field of fighting sexist advertisements; calls on the Member States to develop and implement policies to eradicate persisting inequalities within the whole audiovisual sector in order to provide and improve opportunities for women and girls;					
61)	121. Calls on the Commission, in partnership with the Member States, to monitor and work towards the full implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the ICPD Programme for Action and the					

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	outcomes of their review conferences, and of all the SDG targets, including targets 3.7 and 5.6, both within and outside the EU, using indicators in line with the UN global indicator framework for the SDGs;				
62)	122. Calls on the Commission to further strengthen the role of the EU as a catalyst for gender equality worldwide;				

4.1.15.4. FEMM Resolution 4: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on closing the digital gender gap: women’s participation in the digital economy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Closing the digital gender gap: women’s participation in the digital economy</b></p>	<p>21/01/2021  <a href="#">T9-0026/2021</a>  <a href="#">2019/2168(INI)</a>  <b>FEMM</b></p>	<p>On 2 March 2021, the Parliament received “<a href="#">Replies</a>” of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – January 2021 part-session” informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Helena Dalli.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 21 January 2021</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to align the measures fostering the digital transition with the Union’s goals on gender equality; stresses that the digital transition should not leave anyone behind; welcomes the Commission’s commitments to boosting the participation of women in the digital economy and information society included in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025; calls on the Commission to continue to address the serious gender gap within the ICT sector in the digital agenda, the European digital strategy and all other digitalisation skills and education policies and initiatives, with concrete measures aimed specifically at increasing the participation of women and girls in the sector; stresses that increasing women’s participation in the digital sector can have an important impact on combating gender inequalities, stereotypes and discrimination, improving access to the labour market for women and their working conditions, as well as addressing the gender pay gap; calls on the Commission and the Member States to</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	provide appropriate funding to programmes aimed at attracting more girls and women to study and work in STEM, to set up entrepreneurship programmes that finance women and girls who start tech projects or new companies, to develop strategies aimed at increasing girls' and women's digital inclusion, and digital financial inclusion, in fields relating to STEM, AI and the research and innovation sector, and to adopt a multi-level approach to address the gender gap at all levels of education and employment in the digital sector;				
2)	2. Calls on the Commission to take equal opportunities for women and men and the digital gender gap into due account while negotiating programmes within the next multiannual financial framework and funds and loans under the Recovery Plan, and to increase awareness of these mechanisms among women; stresses that gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting with measurable indicators should be part of the policies supporting ICT development; calls on the Commission to ensure the gender mainstreaming of the Digital Services Act and all upcoming proposals related to the digital realm;				
3)	3. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the full implementation of the Ministerial Declaration of Commitment on 'Women in Digital'; calls on the Commission to monitor the implementation of Member States' cross-sectoral national plans on women in digital;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	5. Encourages the Commission and the Member States, as well as developers, businesses and universities, to address the gender gap in the ICT sector and cooperate in finding solutions and sharing best practices on better inclusion of girls in subjects relevant for digital education from an early age onwards;				
5)	6. Calls on the Commission to thoroughly address the issue of the low numbers of women participating in ICT studies and careers, and ensure a strong gender perspective in the digital Europe programme and updated digital education action plan, including accessibility and affordability of digital equipment; calls on educational entities to include a gender component in all STEM and ICT-related curricula, educational materials and teaching practices from an early age to encourage girls to take up and continue studying mathematics, coding, ICT classes and science subjects in schools; encourages the Commission and the Member States to work with educational institutions and civil society organisations to assess and redesign ICT educational formats;				
6)	8. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the gender perspective in the development of digital education policies to enable both male and female students to face future challenges; calls on the Commission and the Member States to set up mentoring schemes with female role models in ICT within all levels of education; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote awareness-raising campaigns directed at both students and their parents to fight gender				

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	stereotypes in school projects and jobs; stresses the importance of crediting women for their work so that girls do not see only male names in science books, but also have female role models;				
7)	9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support lifelong learning in order to facilitate women's professional transition to ICT-related positions, as well as training and schemes to boost the e-skills, upskilling and reskilling of girls and women;				
8)	10. Calls on the Commission and Member States to adopt policies and measures to address the leaky pipeline phenomenon;				
9)	12. Urges the Member States to fully transpose and implement the Work-Life Balance Directive and calls on the Commission to monitor it effectively to ensure that both parents can benefit from paternity, parental and carer's leave; encourages the Member States to consider ICT as a means to promote work-life balance and to observe trends in the digitalisation of the world of work, including the digital sector, in order to adapt their existing work-life balance measures, if necessary, and to promote and strengthen their systems aimed at an equal distribution of caregiving responsibilities; in this context, encourages the Commission and Member States to introduce policies to address the situation of the self-employed, particularly women entrepreneurs in the ICT and digital sectors, and their need for access to social protection systems, maternity leave and childcare; points out that teleworking allows women to work from home				

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	and has the potential to lead to a better work-life balance; notes, however, that it has to be monitored and properly regulated by the Member States;				
10)	14. Calls on the Commission and Member States to promote gender equality in companies in the ICT and related sectors and in the digital economy, and to adopt horizontal policies to reduce the gender gap in the digital economy through targeted measures, including European funds to finance female-led projects in the digital sector, the promotion of a minimum number of women researchers participating in ICT projects, training courses for HR departments on 'unconscious gender-discriminatory bias' to promote gender-balanced recruitment, the designing of prizes and incentive schemes for companies and organisations actively implementing gender-neutral policies linked to measurable targets, the promotion of gender mainstreaming in companies' strategies in the production, design and marketing of ICT products, annual reports on diversity and the gender pay gap by ICT companies, public procurement policies and/or guidelines on the purchase of ICT services from providers that apply a gender balance in the composition of their companies and boards, facilitating the distribution of European funds to companies that take into account gender balance criteria and encouraging the implementation of gender equality plans and protocols to improve and monitor companies' performance as regards women's participation, including at management				



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	and leadership levels, as well as mentorship programmes;				
11)	15. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to fully assess the causes and factors that lead to a high drop-out rate of women from digital careers; calls on the Commission and the Member States to analyse the effect that the lack of work-life balance has on women's ability to participate in the upskilling training needed to keep up the required skill level in the ICT sector; calls on the Commission and Member States to develop mechanisms and programmes to integrate women and girls into education, training and employment initiatives in the digital sector, irrespective of their legal migration status;				
12)	16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to foster women's entrepreneurship and engagement in innovation and to increase financing opportunities for female entrepreneurs and female-led digital start-ups, and to improve the accessibility of existing funds so that they have equal opportunities to compete in the digital single market and encourage a more gender-balanced composition of financing institutions;				
13)	17. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to reinforce the funding for research on gender-related issues in ICT;				
14)	22. Stresses that ICTs can greatly increase women's ability to take part in electoral processes, public consultations, surveys and debates, as well as to organise and advocate				

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	women's rights; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take the gender dimension into account when devising e-government initiatives; underlines the effectiveness of using the internet for campaigns, forums and boosting the visibility of female role models;				
15)	23. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to engage constructively with and support digital civil society organisations and to encourage such organisations to get involved in internet governance; calls on the Commission and the Member States also to work closely with and involve women and women's civil society organisations in order to better respond to and alleviate the concerns that exist in the everyday life of women and girls when designing and implementing public tech policies, and to promote women's economic and digital inclusion;				
16)	24. Encourages the Member States and the Commission to organise awareness-raising, training and gender mainstreaming campaigns to highlight the impact of ICT proficiency on the economic empowerment of women;				
17)	27. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, as well as platforms and businesses, to collect comparable gender- and age-disaggregated data on the use of ICT, as well as to propose initiatives, including research, to understand and address the root causes of the digital gender gap; urges the Commission and the Member States to collect and utilise existing sex-disaggregated data to promote more				

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	research into the interaction of the different factors which impede women's and girls' digital inclusion; stresses that harmonised data collection facilitates the comparison and sharing of data and examples of best practices by the Member States;				
18)	29. Calls for the EU institutions, agencies and bodies, as well as the Member States and their law enforcement agencies, to cooperate and take concrete steps to coordinate their actions to counter the use of ICT to commit crimes, including online sexual harassment and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and to collect sex-disaggregated data concerning online gender-based violence; welcomes the Commission's announcement of a survey on gender-based violence; urges the Commission and the Member States to provide appropriate funding for the development of AI solutions that prevent and combat cyber violence, online sexual harassment, the exploitation of women and girls, and harassment at the workplace; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	30. Considers it essential for the achievement of gender equality to create comprehensive, age-appropriate sexual and relationship education which includes combating cyber violence and online sexual harassment, as well as combating online objectification and the hyper-sexualisation and sexual exploitation of women; calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt policies and measures to address the occurrences of sexual harassment at STEM educational sites and schools, as well as within the ICT sector;				
20)	31. Calls for further legally binding measures and for a directive to prevent and combat gender-based violence, including cyber violence, which is often directed at women such as public figures, politicians and activists, as well as online hate speech against women; calls on the Commission to ensure that the forthcoming proposal for a Digital Services Act and the new framework for cooperation between internet platforms address online platforms' responsibilities regarding user-disseminated hate speech and other harmful, abusive and sexist content, to protect women's safety online; calls on the Commission to develop harmonised legal definitions of cyber violence and a new Code of Conduct for online platforms on combating online gender-based violence;				

## 4.1.15.5. FEMM Resolution 5: EP resolution of 10 June 2021 on promoting gender equality in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education and careers

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Promoting gender equality in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education and careers	10/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0296/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2164(INI)</a> FEMM	<a href="#">SP(2021)531</a>	Final reply (SP) received on 23 September 2021	Specific replies			
1)	4. Reaffirms the importance of integrating the awareness of gender bias across all relevant sectors, including in the initial and continuous training of teachers; highlights the need to address structural barriers, such as socio-economic disadvantage and hostile working environments and working conditions for women, which hinder girls and women from entering a predominantly male-dominated field, and the need to increase the visibility of hitherto undervalued role models in order to inspire women and girls; calls on the Commission to introduce and support awareness-raising campaigns and other programmes and initiatives to reduce these barriers in the academic world; [...]	<p>The Commission welcomes the references to the importance of combatting gender stereotypes (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4) as an important barrier to people's education and career choices throughout their educational and professional lives. Gender stereotypes are a root cause of gender inequality because they create expectations based on fixed norms for women and men, girls and boys, thereby limiting their aspirations, choices and freedoms. As announced in the Gender Equality Strategy, the Commission will conduct an EU-wide communication campaign to raise awareness about and challenge gender stereotypes in all areas of life, including education. The campaign will take an intersectional approach and be mindful that of the fact that gender stereotypes are frequently combined with stereotypes based on other factors as race, disability or sexual orientation.</p> <p>Several actions have been launched by the Commission to increase the visibility of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). These actions recognise their achievements, and propose inspirational models to the next generation. Examples are the one-year #EUwomen4future campaign launched in March 2020, which showcased remarkable European women in STEM fields, or the annual EU Prize for Women Innovators, which celebrates since 2011 women entrepreneurs, a majority of</p>				While the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (introduce and support awareness-raising campaigns and other programmes and initiatives to reduce structural barriers for women and girls), it announces an EU-wide communication campaign to raise awareness about and challenge gender stereotypes.	

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		<p>which in STEM, which lead the charge in bringing life-changing innovations to the market.</p> <p>A number of actions have been funded under the Horizon 2020 programme, to debunk gender stereotypes about women in STEM research and innovation. Examples include the project "HYPATIA", in which science centres and museums worked together with schools, industries and academics to promote gender-inclusive STEM education. They also produced a ready-to-use digital collection of activities for teachers, informal learning organisations, researchers and industry across Europe.</p>			
2)	<p>6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take specific account of the situation of women and girls from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds, such as those with disabilities or those living in outermost regions or rural areas, women in poverty, single mothers, students in precarious situations, migrant women and Roma women, and to ensure their full access to and inclusion in digital education and STEM careers in order to prevent the digital divide from widening;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to pay careful attention to intersectional discrimination and bias due to ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, age or disability when devising their action plans;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to collect comparable, harmonised data to track the progress of women from different socioeconomic backgrounds or racial and ethnic origins through all educational levels, including</p>	<p>Concerning the calls on the Commission to take specific account of the situation of women and girls from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds (paragraph 6), the Commission informs that the <a href="#">Pathways to School Success</a>, an initiative to help all pupils to reach a baseline level of proficiency in basic skills, announced in the Communication on '<a href="#">Achieving the European Education Area by 2025</a>'. The initiative will address the challenges of giving all young people the chance to reach a certain level of proficiency in basic skills; minimising the number of young people leaving education without at least an upper secondary degree and ensuring pupils' well-being at school. The Commission also informs about the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, which recognises the additional burden of intersectional discrimination and that women with disabilities need particular attention. The gender perspective will be taken into account during the implementation and is especially highlighted in employment, access to justice, protection from violence and healthcare. The Commission takes heed of the Parliament's request to extend the indicators used in the Women in Digital Scoreboard so that they include</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Pathways to School Success</a>, '<a href="#">Achieving the European Education Area by 2025</a>', Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030).</p>	

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	<p>with regard to their career choices and development, focusing on inequalities in the STEM and digital sectors, which will help to monitor the impact of policies and enable stakeholders to identify shortcomings and their root causes;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to cooperate with the Member States to broaden the indicators used for the Women in Digital Scoreboard so that they include information and data on women in STEM education and careers and to develop a toolkit that includes methodologies, indicators and frameworks to produce more precise data and improve the use of existing information;</p>	<p>information and data on women in Information Communication and Technology (ICT) education and careers and to develop a toolkit that includes methodologies, indicators for more detailed data to improve the use of existing information.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>8. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to create new channels to connect with girls and ensure that digital education reaches them all, and to recognise and invest in teachers as the drivers of cultural change given their potential to boost the continuing participation of girls in science at school; [...]</p>	<p>In relation to paragraph 8, the Commission welcomes the support of the European Parliament for the <a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027</a> and its action to encourage women in STEM (action 13). Action 13 is part of the second priority of the Action Plan - enhancing digital skills and competences for the digital transformation - and aims to increase participation and careers of women in digital and STEM fields, including entrepreneurship. The action is divided into two parts: the first one consists in a series of trainings activities on digital and entrepreneurial skills for sustainability for girls at primary, secondary and tertiary education. With this initiative, the Commission acknowledges that interventions are needed from an early age to sustain girls' interest in these fields and fight harmful stereotypes on gender roles for both girls and boys. The objective of this first strand is to engage 8,000 schools girls in 2021 and then further extend the activities in 2022-2025 to reach 40,000 girls and women along the entire education chain. The second strand of the action focuses on developing new higher education programmes for engineering and information and communications technology based on the STEAM approach. This will be done by setting STEM as a priority for cooperation projects in higher education in the <a href="#">Erasmus+ 2021 Work Programme</a>, by building on the EU STEM Coalition to support the establishment of national STEM platforms, and by disseminating the results from the Erasmus+ funded forward-looking cooperation projects launched in February 2020 and good practices available within the European Universities alliances. Regarding the call to mainstream gender equality in the future EU youth strategy and policies, the Commission recalls the dual approach of the Gender Equality Strategy, which systematically includes a gender perspective in all stages of policy design in all EU policy areas.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure that digital education reaches all girls and invest in teachers to boost participation of girls in science at school) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, Erasmus+ 2021 Work Programme</a>).</p>	



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4)	<p>11. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to find more attractive and creative ways to showcase female role models with successful careers in ICT and STEM in order to boost girls' self confidence in digital skills and encourage them to pursue ICT and STEM-related studies;</p>	<p>In relation to paragraphs 10 and 11, the Commission is stimulating the interest of children, youngsters and in particular, girls and women in research careers and STEM topics through outreach initiatives such as the <a href="#">European Researchers' Night</a>, the largest science outreach event in Europe funded by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions. Moreover, within this last initiative the European Commission is launching <i>Researchers at Schools</i> activities, which will bring EU-funded researchers to schools everywhere in Europe throughout the year. These activities will allow teachers and pupils to engage with researchers on important topics, provide strong role models for girls and young women and heighten young people's interest in science and research careers, including in ICT and STEM fields.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Regarding paragraphs 11 and 18 the Commission is encouraging a growing number of women into research and innovation through the Horizon Europe programme. Gender equality is a strengthened crosscutting priority in Horizon Europe, involving in particular a target of 50% women in all the Horizon Europe programme related boards and evaluation committees, and gender balance among research teams is a ranking criterion for ex aequo proposals. In particular, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) pays great importance to gender mainstreaming at all levels. [...]</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (find more attractive and creative ways to showcase female role models with successful careers in ICT and STEM) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">European Researchers' Night</a>, <a href="#">Researchers at Schools activities</a>, Horizon Europe).</p>	

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5)	14. [...] ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to set up mentoring schemes with female role models in STEM within all levels of education; calls on the Commission to adopt a targeted gender approach in the rollout of traineeships for digital opportunities to give young women from different backgrounds the chance to get hands-on digital, ICT and STEM experience in fields that are in demand on the labour market, and strongly encourages the promotion of internships in STEM businesses during education; [...]	[...] in relation to paragraph 14, the Commission is placing great importance in the promotion of strong models in STEM on social media and communication campaigns, as exemplified by the actions taken during the yearly International Day of Women and Girls in Science (11 February) or the promotion around targeted initiatives such as the EU Prize for Women Innovators.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (set up mentoring schemes with female role models in STEM within all levels of education, adopt a targeted gender approach in the rollout of traineeships for digital opportunities) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
6)	15. Notes that in its conclusions of May 2015 on the European Research Area Roadmap for 2015-2020, the Council – to no avail – called on the Commission and the Member States to start translating national equality legislation into effective action in order to combat gender imbalances in research institutions and decision-making bodies and integrate the gender dimension better into research and development policies, programmes and projects; [...]	In relation to paragraph 15, combating the underrepresentation of women in entrepreneurship, economic leadership, and the technology sector has been a strategic priority for the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT). The EIT has developed a number of dedicated Women Entrepreneurship and Leadership Activities. The EIT Woman Leadership and Entrepreneurship Awards are awarded each year to recognise the contribution of outstanding women to the innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems within the EIT Community. In addition, the Women@EIT initiative addresses the limited access for women entrepreneurs and innovators to business networks. It is a vibrant, unique network of more than 600 women from the EIT Community, connecting students, alumni and senior business community members, with the aim to encourage women to start their own businesses and promote inspiring women in entrepreneurship and technology.  Moreover, to address the underrepresentation of women entrepreneurs as company founders, in decision-making roles, and in the investment space the “Women TechEU” initiative was launched on 13 July under the European Innovation Council. The initiative provides support to		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (combat gender imbalances in research institutions and decision-making bodies and integrate gender dimension better into research and development policies) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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		<p>women leading deep tech start-ups by offering funding and first-class coaching and mentoring. As part of the EIC Business Acceleration Services, the Women Leadership Programme will also provide access to coaching, mentoring and business partners to all women in EIC funded projects and companies, and the EU Prize for Women will continue to celebrate women entrepreneurs, which have founded a successful company and brought their innovation to the market.</p> <p>The newly established European Women in Venture Capital Group presented a report on 15 July with concrete recommendations to the European Commission and the European Investment Bank on how to increase venture capital for women-led companies. The Commission will carefully analyse it as part of the ongoing reflection on an interconnected, cohesive and more inclusive European innovation policy.</p> <p>Concerning the call to combat gender imbalances in research institutions and decision-making bodies (paragraph 15), the Commission recalls the European Research Area (ERA) Progress Report 2018 and latest “She Figures” (2018 and forthcoming 2021). These show some progress, with ERA National Action Plans and actions funded under the Horizon 2020 programme, to support institutional change through the implementation of gender equality plans and a range of networking and community and capacity building actions, having acted as catalysers for gender equality action in several Member States.</p> <p>However, as progress remains limited, the Horizon Europe programme introduced strengthened requirements for gender equality, including a new eligibility criterion. As of 2022, all public bodies, research organisations and higher education establishments from Member States and Associated countries will need to have a gender equality plan in place in order to participate in the Programme and</p>			

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		<p>receive funding. Within the new ERA (Communication of 30 September on "A new ERA for Research and Innovation"), the under-representation of women in STEM is particularly highlighted, and funding will be provided by the Horizon Europe programme to implement inclusive gender equality plans. Opening gender equality policies to intersectionality and considering women from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, women with disabilities and LGBTI+ people. Funding will also be allocated to an ERA Talent Platform, which will have a specific focus on fostering gender equality in talent recognition, including through targeted support for women researchers, and also addressing mobility-related dual career and work-life balance issues.</p> <p>Additionally, through a specific action under the Horizon Europe programme, the Commission will specifically address in 2021 the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the work and productivity of women researches and innovators, and on gender equality in research and innovation in general.</p>			
7)	<p>16. Highlights the number of cases of sexual harassment suffered by female STEM students in tertiary education and calls on the Member States and educational institutions to enact zero tolerance policies for sexual harassment, to agree on strict codes of conduct and protocols, to create safe and private reporting channels for women and girls, and to report all cases of sexual harassment to the relevant authorities; calls on the Commission, the Member States and educational institutions to adopt preventive measures and adequate sanctions for the perpetrators of sexual harassment in order to tackle sexual harassment in schools and STEM educational facilities;</p>	<p>Concerning the call on the Commission to adopt preventive measures and adequate sanctions for the perpetrators of sexual harassment in order to tackle sexual harassment in schools and STEM educational facilities (paragraph 16), the Commission recalls that sexual and sex-based harassment is prohibited under EU laws on equality at work. Tackling sex-based harassment is part of the Commission's work on combating violence against women and a top priority under the EU Gender Equality Strategy. The Commission will present a new legislative initiative in late 2021 with the same objective as the Istanbul Convention: to ensure that EU Member States have effective measures in place (in areas of EU competence) to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence. To address harassment at work, the Commission has proposed the authorization of</p>		<p>With regard to the Commission's announcement to present a new legislative initiative to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, it should be noted that the Commission included a legislative proposal to prevent and combat specific forms of gender-based violence in its 2021 work programme. At Parliament's plenary session on 25 November 2021, Commissioner Helena Dalli reaffirmed the importance of an EU instrument, with binding obligations on the Member States, enforceable by the Commission. She informed Parliament that the Commission will table a directive on violence against women and domestic violence in early 2022.</p> <p>In the meantime, in December 2021, the Commission put forward a proposal to include hate speech and hate</p>	

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		<p>the Member States to ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention.</p> <p>The Commission also supports the project “<a href="#">UniSAFE</a>” specifically addressing gender based violence (GBV) in Academia, under the Horizon 2020 programme. GBV is one of the recommended areas to be addressed in the mandatory Gender Equality Plans for applying to the Horizon Europe programme, and funding will be dedicated to a transnational policy coordination network which among other tasks will establishing a zero-tolerance policy on gender-based violence including sexual harassment in research and innovation organisations.</p>		<p>crime, including hate speech and hate crime based on sex and sexual orientation, in Article 83(1) TFEU.</p>	
8)	<p>18. [...] urges the Member States to fully transpose and implement the Work-Life Balance Directive<sup>16</sup> and calls on the Commission to monitor it effectively;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to fully assess the causes and factors that lead to a high drop-out rate from STEM careers among women, to formulate recommendations for action to prevent this, if necessary, and to develop mechanisms and programmes to involve women and girls in education, training and employment initiatives and adopt adequate policies and measures to this end; emphasises that COVID-19 is opening a new chapter in the world of work, education, governance and everyday life and has highlighted the particular importance of digital literacy and skills and the</p>	<p>Regarding paragraphs 11 and 18 the Commission is encouraging a growing number of women into research and innovation through the Horizon Europe programme. Gender equality is a strengthened crosscutting priority in Horizon Europe, involving in particular a target of 50% women in all the Horizon Europe programme related boards and evaluation committees, and gender balance among research teams is a ranking criterion for ex aequo proposals. In particular, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) pays great importance to gender mainstreaming at all levels. From the onset, it ensures gender balance in its selection panels and provides training on implicit gender biases in the evaluation and selection process. In addition, the MSCA include the gender dimension as a key award criteria in its evaluation process. By doing so, they promote gender balance in research and research management teams and full consideration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, thus contributing to improving the quality and societal relevance of research</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (monitor implementation of Work-Life Balance Directive effectively, assess causes leading to high drop-out rate from STEM careers among women, formulate recommendations for action, if necessary, and develop mechanisms/programmes to involve women and girls in education, training and employment initiatives) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">MSCA Work Programme 2021-2022, EU Work-Life Balance Directive for Parents and Carers</a>).</p>	

<sup>16</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on work-life balance for parents and carers and repealing Council Directive 2010/18/EU (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 79).

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	<p>need for new conditions on teleworking, which have shown a significant gender divide during the pandemic and ensuing lockdowns; [...]</p>	<p>results. Moreover, gender balance is a key aspect when selecting the MSCA doctoral and postdoctoral programmes and research teams that will train the innovators and research leaders of tomorrow and provide them with new skills and career development opportunities. The MSCA also address the gender pay gap and support equal opportunities through the provision of an equal pay for all fellows. They already include work-life balance provisions that encourage in particular women to apply and thus contribute to the high participation rate of female researchers. These include family allowances, maternity and parental leave and part-time work for family and personal reasons. In addition, the European Commission has introduced new measures in the <a href="#">MSCA Work Programme 2021-2022</a> under Horizon Europe to make this support fairer, more gender-friendly and even more inclusive than it currently is. The new measures will make family allowances more accurate and inclusive and overcome obstacles to hire women researchers.</p> <p>The Commission fully recognises the importance of reconciliation measures between work and private life. A dedicated principle 9 of the European Pillar of Social Rights refers to the right of working parents and people with care responsibilities to suitable leave, flexible working arrangements and access to care services. The <a href="#">EU Work-Life Balance Directive for Parents and Carers</a> was adopted in August 2019 and is a key deliverable of the Pillar. The Directive introduces a set of minimum standards to help reconcile work and family responsibilities for parents and carers. The general objective of the Directive is to address women's under-representation in the labour market, and to promote equality between men and women with regard to labour market opportunities. The specific objective is to improve access to suitable leave and flexible working arrangements. This will allow parents with children or workers with dependent relatives, to better balance caring</p>			

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		<p>and professional responsibilities. The Commission is now working with the Member States to support them in the transposition by the deadline of August 2022.</p> <p>In the 2020 European Skills Agenda, the Commission announced a range of actions to attract girls and women in STEM careers and studies and to encourage them to develop entrepreneurial and digital skills.</p>			
9)	<p>22. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to further engage with all ICT, digital, telecoms, media, audiovisual and technological business partners to promote an inclusive and gender-balanced working culture and environment, including by introducing measures such as awareness campaigns to promote gender equality in the private STEM sectors and public-private partnerships to facilitate access to the STEM labour market for recently graduated students, with the promotion of apprenticeship schemes and internships for girls and young women to enhance their transition to the labour market, through such initiatives as mentorships and scholarships for disadvantaged girls, and with public-private partnerships between education systems, governments and companies that work in emerging technologies, such as 3D technologies, AI, nanotechnology, robotics and gene therapy, and to share information and good practices across the Member States to this end;</p>	<p>In relation to the calls on the Commission to engage further with all ICT, digital, telecoms, media, audio-visual and technological business partners to promote an inclusive and gender-balanced working culture and environment (paragraph 22), the Commission supports gender balance in vocational education and training. This is one of the elements in the Council Recommendation on vocational education and training adopted in November 2020. This also applies to apprenticeships. In the framework of the European Alliance for Apprenticeships (EAfA), an online "Live Discussion" was organised on 24 June 2021, focussing on gender balance in apprenticeships.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (further engage with all ICT, digital, telecoms, media, audiovisual and technological business partners to promote an inclusive and gender-balanced working culture and environment, including by introducing awareness campaigns) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Council Recommendation on vocational education and training, online "Live Discussion" on 24 June 2021 in the framework of the European Alliance for Apprenticeships (EAfA)).</p>	

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10)	<p>25. Stresses that the quality of the data sets used is paramount for the performance of AI technologies, that AI must not reinforce gender inequalities and stereotypes by transforming bias and prejudices from the analogue to the digital sphere on the basis of algorithms, and that AI can contribute significantly to promoting gender equality, provided that an appropriate legal framework is developed and conscious and unconscious biases are eliminated; highlights that one of AI's most critical weaknesses relates to certain types of bias such as gender, age, disability, religion, racial or ethnic origin, social background or sexual orientation as a result of a homogeneous workforce; notes that intersectional types of discrimination leave women marginalised from emerging technologies, such as women of colour owing to errors in facial recognition technology; emphasises the need for diverse teams of developers and engineers to work alongside key societal actors to prevent gender and cultural biases from being inadvertently included in AI algorithms, systems and applications; supports the creation of educational curricula and public-awareness activities concerning the societal, legal and ethical impact of AI; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take all possible measures to prevent such biases and to ensure the full protection of fundamental rights;</p>	<p>Action 13 of the <a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan</a> (2021-2027) sets out to increase participation and careers of women in digital and STEM fields, including entrepreneurship. The action will contribute to closing the gender gap in the STEM and Artificial Intelligence (AI) field in the future labour market (paragraph 25). The Commission agrees that a more diverse STEM workforce can contribute to eliminating gender biases and stereotypes in AI algorithms.</p> <p>Action 6 of the Digital Education Action Plan is dedicated to artificial intelligence and data. Its basic goals are to promote understanding of emerging technologies and their applications in education, develop ethical guidelines on AI and data usage in teaching and learning for educators, and support related research and innovation activities through the Horizon Europe programme. This Action follows the need for public-awareness activities concerning the societal, legal and ethical impact of AI to prevent gender biases and ensure the full protection of fundamental rights.</p> <p>The ethical guidelines will be developed by an informal Commission Expert Group, led by the Commission. Following an open call for experts, which closed on 25 May 2021, 25 members have been selected, representing academia, non-governmental organisations, think tanks, private sector and international organisations. The Expert Group was launched on 8 July 2021 and will continue its work for approximately a year. The guidelines, expected to be presented in September 2022 within the context of a "Back to School initiative", will be accompanied by a training programme for researchers and students on the</p>		<p>While the Commission seems to consider that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (prevent gender bias in artificial intelligence and ensure full protection of fundamental rights), it nevertheless announced the development of ethical guidelines by the informal Commission Expert Group in September 2022. According to the Commission, the guidelines will be accompanied by a training programme for researchers and students on the ethical aspects of AI and include a target of 45% of female participation in the training activities.</p>	



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		<p>ethical aspects of AI and include a target of 45% of female participation in the training activities.</p> <p>Regarding the need to ensure that AI does not reinforce gender inequalities and stereotypes (paragraphs 25 and 26), the Commission notes that it has recently adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation laying down harmonised rules for AI in the internal market</a> that specifically aim to address risks to safety and fundamental rights, including equality and social rights. The proposal envisages mandatory requirements for specific high-risk AI systems concerning the use of high quality data, data governance procedures, accuracy and robustness and testing to help ensure that uses of high risk AI systems are not affecting protected groups (e.g. based on racial or ethnic origin, gender, sex, age etc.) in a discriminatory way. Under the proposal, users would, moreover, be obliged to monitor and exercise human oversight over the high-risk AI system and use input data that is relevant in view of the intended purpose of the AI system.</p> <p>In addition, for non-high-risk AI systems the Commission will promote voluntary codes of conduct similar to the High-level Expert Group's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI that require diversity, non-discrimination and fairness, including the need to ensure diversity in developer teams.</p>		<p>Because of the general character of the promise, it is unclear if and to what extent the Commission will carry out this action.</p>	
11)	<p>27. [...] calls on the Commission to help Member States' competent authorities to devote particular attention to new forms of gender-based violence such as cyber harassment and cyberstalking<sup>17</sup> and to carry out ongoing</p>	<p>The Commission fully shares the Parliament's view that when properly designed and used, AI systems could actually positively contribute to reducing bias and existing structural gender discrimination and bring significant benefits to address the challenges faced by women and</p>		<p>See point 16 above.</p>	

<sup>17</sup> EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Violence against women: an EU-wide survey*, 2014, p. 87.

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	evaluations and address these issues more effectively;		<p>enhance women’s health, well-being and contribute to gender equality, digital literacy, innovation and creativity, including access to finance, higher education and flexible work opportunities (paragraph 27).</p> <p>Concerning the call to devote particular attention to new forms of gender-based violence (paragraph 27), the Commission recalls the new legislative initiative on gender-based violence against women and domestic violence, as announced in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 and Commission Work Programme 2021, to be adopted at the end of 2021, which will cover all forms of gender-based violence, including online violence. A fitness check evaluation of the existing legal framework to evaluate the impact of relevant legal provisions on gender-based violence and domestic violence is being carried out in preparation of this initiative.</p> <p>The gender gap in the AI sector is part of the larger picture of women’s underrepresentation in the digital economy. The Commission’s study “Women in the digital age” has mapped out the barriers: insufficient digital skills especially advanced ones; few women choose to study ICT and hence, enter the sector, and fewer remain in it; weak business networks in digital entrepreneurship and risk aversion. The Commission’s High-Level Expert Group on AI presented in June 2019 33 policy and investment recommendations supporting the development of trustworthy AI in the EU through a human-centric approach to AI, as one of the most transformative technologies to drive innovation and productivity. The recommendations follow the group’s Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, published in April 2019. They are part of a wider EU effort to boost the AI industry and researchers within an appropriate ethical and regulatory framework.</p>			
12)	28. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to enact policies to support and unleash		Concerning the call on the Commission to enact policies to support and unleash the entrepreneurial potential of			

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	the entrepreneurial potential of women, who remain an untapped source of economic growth, innovation and job creation, to provide more and better information about entrepreneurship as an attractive career option, especially for young women in school, and to implement public policies that promote female entrepreneurship; [...]	women (paragraph 28), the Commission recalls that under the InvestEU programme, the Commission will pursue improving access to finance for women-led companies and women's participation in the investment decision-making through an integrated approach to stimulate investment across the EU, with actions focusing on investment, capacity building and stimulating change ("gender-smart" financing).		Because of the general character of the promise, it is unclear if and to what extent the Commission will carry out this action.	
13)	30. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase financing opportunities to loans and equity finance for women start-up entrepreneurs and innovators through EU funds and programmes, to facilitate women's access to existing funds, to create dedicated funds, and to seek new and innovative ways to support women financially and help them to overcome the barriers they face; [...]	The Commission supports the building of evidence regarding women entrepreneurship (paragraph 30). For instance, in 2018, a joint "Policy Brief" with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on Women's Entrepreneurship was published. It entails extensive description on how policy can support women entrepreneurs. A specific chapter is also dedicated to women entrepreneurship in the last EU Commission-OECD "Missing Entrepreneurs Report" (2019). The Commission also supports women entrepreneurship with EU funding. For instance, under the Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) programme, it finances a project, which will make several business incubators more mindful to the situation of underrepresented groups in entrepreneurship such as women (see <a href="https://betterincubation.eu/">https://betterincubation.eu/</a> ). The social investment and skills window of InvestEU will provide micro finance to support job creation and income-generating activities, in particular, for persons of under-represented, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups e.g. women who wish to start up or develop a micro-enterprise, including on a self-employed basis.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (increase financing opportunities for women start-up entrepreneurs and innovators through EU funds and programmes) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (joint "Policy Brief" with OECD on Women's Entrepreneurship, Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) programme, InvestEU).	
14)	31. Welcomes the Commission's initiative establishing the EU Prize for Women Innovators, which is awarded every year to European women who have founded a successful company and brought an innovation to market; calls on the Commission and the Member States	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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	to find additional ways to encourage more women to start up their own companies and to celebrate inspiring female leaders in innovation;					
15)	32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement the Declaration of Commitment on Women in Digital adopted in April 2019 and to develop concrete actions to promote gender equality in the STEM sector, including the creation of the European Girls in ICT and STEM day; calls on the Commission to monitor and report on Member States' efforts and actions and to ensure the exchange of information and good practices;		<p>The <a href="#">Ministerial declaration of women in digital</a> Member States signed in April 2019 is now part of the Commission's Equality Strategy of March 2020 (paragraph 32). The Commission is working with national representatives to implement the declaration's actions, which are:</p> <p>Member States to develop national plans, focusing on education and qualification; non-discrimination in the labour market and sex-disaggregated data; motivating girls early on to explore tech studies; re-skilling/upskilling of women; digital skills for unemployed women and women from vulnerable groups; work-life balance.</p> <p>Broadcasters to combat stereotypes, promote gender equality in broadcasts dealing with tech and science.</p> <p>European Girls &amp; Women in ICT Day on the 4th Thursday of every April coinciding with the International Telecommunications Union's Girls in ICT Day.</p> <p>Promote non-discriminatory work conditions in companies through e.g. awards or other incentives; private sector sponsored partnerships with schools, universities, recruitment agencies, media and start-up incubators offering tech vocational guidance, mentoring, scholarships and venture capital for women entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Balanced composition of national and European bodies dealing with digital.</p> <p>Monitoring women's participation in the digital economy and society through the <a href="#">Women in digital scoreboard</a> as part of the Digital Economy and Society Index.</p>		According to the information provided in the Commission's reply, it can be concluded that the Commission is complying with the EP request (to implement the 2019 Declaration of Commitment on Women in Digital and to develop concrete actions to promote gender equality in the STEM sector, including the creation of the European Girls in ICT and STEM day).	

## 4.1.15.6.FEMM Resolution 6: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on sexual and reproductive health and rights in the EU, in the frame of women's health

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Sexual and reproductive health and rights in the EU, in the frame of women's health	24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0314/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2215(INI)</a> FEMM	<a href="#">SP(2021)557</a>	Final reply (SP) received 25 October 2021	Specific reply			
1)	11. Urges the Commission and the Member States to systematically collect robust equality data disaggregated by various grounds including gender, age, racial and ethnic origin and sexual orientation, cultural and socio-economic background, as well as statistics on all SRHR services, on an anonymous basis, so as to detect and address possible differences in outcomes in the provision of SRH care;	<p>The Commission systematically provides survey-based statistics disaggregated by sex and age on health status, health determinants, health care, and disabilities, causes of death, and health and safety at work.</p> <p>Socio-economic background data is collected based on a list of 38 common key social variables used in surveys conducted by Eurostat (EU-SILC, EU-LFS, HBS, AES, EHIS, HETUS and ICT HH). The implementing guidelines on the social variables reflect the various datasets under Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 establishing a common framework for European statistics related to persons and households<sup>18</sup>. In addition, Eurostat is coordinating the 'EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence' (EU-GBV survey), which is expected to produce new data on gender-based violence in 2023.</p> <p>No EU data collection considers ethnic or racial origin, or sexual orientation as variables. These topics are considered sensitive<sup>19</sup> and discussions on how this collection could be done are ongoing, particularly in the context of the</p>				<p>Ongoing</p> <p>(see '<a href="#">EU survey on gender-based violence against women and other forms of inter-personal violence' (EU-GBV survey)</a>, which is expected to produce new data on gender-based violence in 2023).</p> <p>It should be noted that in September 2021, the Commission organized a <a href="#">roundtable on equality data</a>. Following the roundtable, the <a href="#">guidance note on the</a></p>	

<sup>18</sup> [EUR-Lex - 32019R1700 - EN.](#)

<sup>19</sup> [Data Protection Directive \(EU\) 2016/680 of 27 April 2016](#): Processing of personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation shall be allowed only where strictly necessary.

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		implementation of the EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025 <sup>20</sup> .		<a href="#">collection and use of equality data based on racial or ethnic origin</a> has been produced by the subgroup on equality data.	
2)	12. Urges the Commission to make full use of its competence in health policy, and to provide support to Member States in guaranteeing universal access to SRHR in the framework of the EU4Health Programme for the period 2021-2027; [...]	<p>According to Article 168, paragraph 7 of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)<sup>21</sup>, the organisation and provision of health services and medical care is a national competence. Definition and provision of health services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights is therefore a competence of the Member States.</p> <p>As mentioned below, the Commission recognises that SRHR are at the core of gender equality. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan<sup>22</sup> adopted in March 2021 reaffirms the shared commitment to improve access to healthcare. The Commission calls on the Member States' efforts to close country-specific gaps in access to healthcare and improve their health systems through the European Semester. The Member States can use funds, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility and cohesion funds, to modernise their health systems and improve access to healthcare through addressing specific problems, which vary significantly across and within countries.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a> ).	

<sup>20</sup> [EU Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025](#).

<sup>21</sup> [EUR-Lex - 12012E/TXT - EN](#).

<sup>22</sup> [European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan](#).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>15. Emphasises the importance of illness prevention through education; further stresses the importance of vaccinations in illness prevention where vaccinations exist; calls, therefore, on the Member States and on the Commission to extend the EU's purchase of vaccines to combat COVID-19 to the purchase of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, ensuring that every person in Europe can have access to this vaccine;</p>	<p>The Commission supports the Member States in maintaining or achieving high vaccination coverage rates for public health reasons. Concerning vaccination against human papillomaviruses (HPV) specifically, the Commission recognises that many cancers can be prevented and lives saved. In its "Europe's Beating Cancer Plan"<sup>23</sup>, it has therefore set the target of vaccinating at least 90% of the EU target population of girls and significantly increasing the vaccination of boys by 2030. The Commission will support Member States in reaching this target with dedicated funds under the EU4Health programme and other funding instruments. Whereas the Commission plays a supportive role for Member States in the area of vaccination, vaccination remains a national competence and responsibility. Vaccination against HPV is included in European Union/European Economic Area countries' routine vaccination programmes, and vaccines for such programmes are usually procured at national level. Whereas the Commission is aware of the risk of global shortages of HPV vaccines as well as of the risk of disruptions of routine vaccination programmes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is currently not planning any joint purchase of vaccines against HPV, which would require a wide call from interested Member States.</p>		<p>No specific further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (extend EU's purchase of vaccines to combat COVID-19 to the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, as the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Europe's Beating Cancer Plan</a>, <a href="#">EU4Health programme</a>, <a href="#">HPV vaccination</a>, etc). Other than requested by the EP, the Commission is currently not planning any joint purchase of vaccines against HPV, which would require a wide call from interested Member States.</p> <p>As to the Commission's very general promise to support MS in reaching the vaccination targets for the human papillomavirus vaccine by 2030 (90% of EU target population of girls and significant increase in vaccination of boys) with dedicated funds under the EU4Health programme and other EU funds, it is unclear if and to what extent the Commission will live up to its promise.</p>	
	<p>16. Recalls that all medical interventions related to SRHR must be undertaken with prior, personal and fully informed consent; calls on the Member States to combat gynaecological and obstetrical violence by reinforcing procedures that guarantee respect for free and prior informed consent and protection from inhuman</p>	<p>The Commission acknowledges that SRHR are essential to advancing gender equality.</p> <p>However, legislative powers on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including abortion, lie with the Member States. The Union's competence is in general limited to</p>		<p>At Parliament's plenary session on 25 November 2021, Commissioner Helena Dalli reaffirmed the importance of an EU instrument, with binding obligations on the Member States, enforceable by the Commission. She informed Parliament that the Commission will table a directive on violence against women and domestic</p>	

<sup>23</sup> [EUR-Lex - 52021DC0044 - EN](#).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and degrading treatment in healthcare settings, including through the training of medical professionals; calls on the Commission to tackle this specific form of gender-based violence in its activities;	<p>encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, lending support to their action.</p> <p>Tackling all forms of gender-based violence is a key priority, thus the Commission will continue to raise awareness, increase knowledge and support interventions on specific forms of gender-based violence, such as gynaecological and obstetrical violence. Moreover, tackling violence against women and domestic violence is a key policy objective of the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. In line with the Strategy, the Commission is taking a comprehensive set of actions to combat this kind of violence. In line with the Commission Work Programme 2021, the Commission intend to publish a legislative proposal on preventing and combatting gender-based violence against women and domestic violence in late 2021.</p>		violence in early 2022 (see <a href="#">public consultation</a> from 8 February till 10 May 2021).	
	20. [...] calls on the Commission to provide information on the contribution of EU programmes to advancing and supporting reproductive health;	<p>The EU4Health programme is the main financial instrument to support health policies and the fight against health inequalities in general. The annual work programme 2021<sup>24</sup> addresses several of the European Parliament's requests. Others will follow in future annual work programmes, according to the agreements with Member States. The annual work programme for 2021, adopted 18 June 2021, has approved two actions in the framework of cancer prevention:</p> <p>Grants to improve access to human papillomavirus vaccination, addressed to civil society organisations to complement the Member States' actions according to national and regional needs related to HPV vaccination policies and programmes (EUR 1.2 million);</p> <p>Direct grants to Member States' authorities to assist roll out of large scale human papillomavirus vaccination campaigns (EUR 3,8 million). This supports directly the implementation of</p>		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (provide information on contribution of EU programmes to advancing and supporting reproductive health) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU4Health 2021 Work Programme</a> , etc).	

<sup>24</sup> [Annual work programme 2021.](#)



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			<p>one of the flagship initiatives of Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan, which is to vaccinate at least 90% of the Union target population of girls and to significantly increase the vaccination of boys by 2030 in order to eliminate cervical cancer and other cancers caused by HPV.</p> <p>It also plans other actions on improving early cancer detection, such as action grants to support accreditation and certification of quality assurance schemes for breast, colorectal and cervical cancer screening programmes (EUR 2 million); and action grants on collection tasks in relation to updating the European Cancer Information System to monitor and assess cancer screening programmes (EUR 2 million).</p>			
5)	34. [...] urges the Commission to promote the protection of SRHR through the next EU Health Strategy;		<p>Access to SRH services is a Member State responsibility. The Commission has no competence to request the Member States to improve their SRH services. However, Article 168 TFEU gives the Union complementary competence to support the activities of the Member States in the area of public health and promote cooperation among them.</p> <p>Since 2003, the EU health programmes have generated knowledge and evidence as a basis for informed policymaking and further research. This includes best practice, tools, and methodologies that benefitted both the public health community and citizens directly. It is the main instrument to support health policies.</p> <p>Members of the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases<sup>25</sup> could also discuss best practices on SRH, if the topic is chosen by the Member States.</p> <p>The Health Policy Platform is a forum for discussion among stakeholders on different topics. This year health inequalities</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (promote protection of SRHR through the next EU Health Strategy) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU4Health 2021-2027</a> and previous EU health programmes, <a href="#">Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases, EU Health policy platform</a> ).	

<sup>25</sup> [Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases.](#)

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			with regard to ethnic minorities and racism, climate change and health, improving public information on the health effects of air pollution, integrative oncology and pharmaceutical strategy were the topics chosen.			
6)	42. Calls on the Commission to develop common EU standards in maternity, pregnancy and birth-related care, and to facilitate the sharing of best practices among experts in the field; calls on the Member States to encourage and ensure that healthcare providers have training in women’s human rights and the principles of free and informed consent and informed choice in maternity, pregnancy and birth-related care;		<p>The Commission takes a holistic approach to address non-communicable diseases and to support the Member States in reaching the internationally agreed targets such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This comprehensive approach focuses on health promotion and disease prevention instead of having disease specific strategies. Through the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases, the Member States work closely with each other to exchange relevant policies and best practices between each other.</p> <p>Within this approach, the Member States authorities, experts and stakeholders are welcome to submit their good practices to the Best Practice Portal<sup>26</sup> both under regular open calls as well as anytime of the year. The proposals can also be related to SRH.</p> <p>Each year the Steering Group defines priority areas for best practice selection and implementation. In 2021, this was prevention of non-communicable diseases including risk factors for which an open call for best practices was carried out in view of national and EU level implementation.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (develop common EU standards in maternity, pregnancy and birth-related care and facilitate sharing of best practices in the field as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Best Practice Portal</a> ).	
7)	43. Recalls that the WHO European region has the lowest instance of breastfeeding in the world; highlights the need for greater awareness of and information on the benefits of breastfeeding; calls on the Member States and		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on high-profile campaigns to stress the benefits of breastfeeding).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>26</sup> [Best Practice Portal](#).

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	the Commission to launch high-profile campaigns to stress the benefits of breastfeeding;				
8)	50. Calls on the Commission to address the impact of emergency circumstances such as COVID-19 on gender-specific healthcare considerations, such as access to SRHR in the EU in its health-related policy response; further calls on the Commission to recognise that SRHR are grounded in fundamental human rights and, as such, are a priority during the current health crisis and beyond, and to take all necessary measures, including by supporting actions by Member States and SRHR civil society organisations, to guarantee full access to SRHR services, keeping in mind resources such as the ESF+ and the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme;	The COVID-19 pandemic caused delays in access to healthcare for broad groups of the population, having a disproportionate impact on more vulnerable groups. The 2020 Country Specific Recommendations <sup>27</sup> addressed to all the Member States within the European Semester call for addressing the immediate and more longer-term structural challenges health systems face. To build more resilient health systems, which provide care according to the needs of the population, the Member States were encouraged to use the Recovery and Resilience Facility and cohesion funds to address their country-specific challenges. According to the commitment expressed in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the Commission has also published a report <sup>28</sup> prepared with the Healthcare System Performance expert group, which encourages efforts to put in place better tools to measure gaps in access to healthcare, and ensure that they take into account the perspective of patients, especially vulnerable groups. The Commission will develop further measures to leverage policies addressing very specific accessibility challenges and to improve the resilience of health systems. The planned actions are outlined in the EU4Health 2021 work programme <sup>29</sup> .		While the Commission considers that it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request to guarantee full access to SRHR services despite the COVID-19 pandemic ( <a href="#">2020 Country Specific Recommendations</a> , <a href="#">European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan</a> , <a href="#">EU4Health 2021 work programme</a> , <a href="#">Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) programme</a> ), it announces its intention to develop further measures to leverage policies addressing very specific accessibility challenges and to improve the resilience of health systems, referring to the actions outlined in the EU4Health 2021 work programme.	

<sup>27</sup> [2020 Country Specific Recommendations](#).

<sup>28</sup> [Improving access to healthcare through more powerful measurement tools](#).

<sup>29</sup> [C\(2021\) 4793 final](#).

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		<p>Gender equality is a fundamental value of the EU, enshrined in the Treaty and sexual and reproductive health and rights are key in this respect. The Commission fully recognises every person’s fundamental right of access to healthcare as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, while acknowledging that healthcare, including sexual and reproductive healthcare, is a Member State responsibility. The Commission closely monitors and analyses the gendered impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and recognises the impact of the health crisis on SRH. The Commission will continue to support regular exchanges of good practices between the Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on SRHR. In line with this, the Commission will organise a Mutual Learning Seminar on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in health policies taking place in the fourth quarter of 2021 under the Mutual Learning Programme in Gender Equality. Funding to civil society organisations promoting gender equality, combating gender-</p>		<p>The announced <a href="#">Mutual Learning Seminar on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in health policies</a> took place in November 2021.</p>	

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			<p>based violence and promoting women’s rights, including SRHR in all the Member States, will be provided.</p> <p>In the past months, several beneficiaries of the Rights Equality and Citizenship programme<sup>30</sup> have contacted the Commission to seek solutions to their difficulties related to the COVID-19 crisis and solutions are found on a case-by-case basis. This case-by-case approach includes for instance, the replacement of initially planned activities that cannot take place due to the crisis by alternative solutions, the reallocation of funding in particular towards staff costs where needed and justified, the eligibility of costs that would normally not be considered eligible (cancellation costs of non-incurred events). A flexible approach has been put in place and will continue to be applied under the Citizen Equality Rights and Values (CERV) programme<sup>31</sup> as far as difficulties linked to the crisis remain.</p>		<p>As to the Commission’s very general promise to ‘continue to support regular exchanges of good practices between the Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on SRHR.’ and to ‘provide Funding to civil society organisations promoting gender equality, combating gender-based violence and promoting women’s rights, including SRHR in all the Member States’, it is difficult to assess if and whether the Commission will live up to this promise.</p>	
9)	<p>55. Calls on the Commissioner for Democracy and Demography to take an evidence- and human rights-based approach to tackling demographic challenges in the EU, ensuring that every EU resident, including those residing in more remote areas, such as the outermost regions, can fully realise their SRHR, and to take special note of and confront those who instrumentalise SRHR in order to undermine EU values and the principles of democracy;</p>		<p>The Commission is taking an evidence-based approach in tackling demographic challenges in the EU, in line with EU values including those of human rights and dignity (Article 2 TEU). In 2020, the Commission published a report on the impact of demographic change (<a href="#">COM(2020) 241 final</a>), which drew on hard evidence and comparable data provided by Eurostat in particular. The report kick-started this Commission's work in this area and helped to identify how the people, regions and communities most affected by demographic change can best be supported. Early in 2021, the Commission launched a wide public debate on the impacts of ageing of the EU population with the help of a green paper (<a href="#">COM(2021) 50 final</a>). The Commission is currently analysing the responses received to the public consultation. Ensuring a high level of human health</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (ensure that every EU resident, including those residing in more remote areas, such as the outermost regions, can fully realise their SRHR) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Commission <a href="#">report on the impact of demographic change of 2020</a>, 2021 <a href="#">EC Green Paper on Ageing</a>, regular exchanges of good practices between MS and stakeholder on gender equality on health, including on SRHR).</p>	

<sup>30</sup> [Rights Equality and Citizenship Programme.](#)

<sup>31</sup> [Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme \(CERV\).](#)

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			<p>protection is stipulated in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights<sup>32</sup> (Article 35). Both the report and the green paper address, among others, the challenge of meeting a growing demand for adequate and sustainable health and long-term care services, in view of the EU's ageing population. The Commission recognises that sexual and reproductive health and rights are at the core of achieving/ guaranteeing gender equality. All Member States must respect fundamental rights, which bind them by virtue of their national constitutions and commitments under international law. In line with Article 168 TFEU and the fundamental right to gender equality, the Commission supports regular exchanges of good practices between Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on SRHR. The Commission equally provides full support to Member States' efforts in implementing the United Nations SDGs relevant to women's health, such as on universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education. Furthermore, entities are eligible for funding under the CERV programme and in particular under its strands 2 and 4 to promote gender equality, advance gender mainstreaming and combat gender based violence against women (see also paragraph 57). Also, combating inequality in the area of health is one of the Commission's objectives under the LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025.</p>			
10)	56. Calls on the Commissioner for Health and Food Safety to facilitate and promote the protection of SRHR as a vital part of achieving the right to health, safety and gender equality; to monitor and promote the full implementation of SDG 3, including target 3.7,		<p>The Commission supported the G7 Health Ministers declaration adopted of 4 June 2021<sup>33</sup> where the text related to SRHR reads <i>"We affirm our commitment to sexual and reproductive health and rights of all persons and to promoting safe and respectful maternal health, new-born health and child</i></p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (support to par; 10 of <a href="#">G7 Health ministers declaration, support to HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually</a></p>	

<sup>32</sup> [EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.](#)

<sup>33</sup> [G7 Health ministers declaration, paragraph 10.](#)

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	<p>in the EU, using the UN global indicator framework; in partnership with the Member States, to collect systematic, comparable, disaggregated data and conduct studies to better measure gender inequalities in health and unmet needs in access to SRH services in the EU with an intersectional perspective; to promote health information and education, including on SRH; to support the upward convergence of healthcare standards and policies in order to reduce health inequalities within and between Member States and, in the light of the welcomed inclusion of SRH services in the EU4Health Programme, to support actions by the Member States and SRHR civil society organisations to achieve access to SRH services through the programme; stresses the need to boost investment in all services considerably, particularly in healthcare, in order to contribute towards the independence, equality and emancipation of women;</p>	<p><i>health – free from discrimination, coercion, exploitation and violence.”</i></p> <p>The Commission supports the World Health Organization (WHO) regional action plan for HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections and participated in the regional consultation for Developing Global Health Sector Strategies on HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2022–2030. The reinforcement of health competences for surveillance, preparedness and response to communicable diseases, included the ones mentioned above, is included in the European Health Union proposals. The EU financial instruments, especially the EU4Health Programme will support health systems reinforcement and prevention. The Commission follows and supports policies aiming to tackle discrimination, harmful stereotypes, and biases. The global effort to respond to COVID-19 has had an impact on the response to other diseases, as the scarce resources had to be used to treat COVID-19 patients and the implementation of other measures to fight the pandemic. The EU extraordinary funding intends to mitigate this situation, reinforcing health services, especially primary healthcare and prevention services.</p> <p>At global level, the Commission supports the work of the UN with a view to strengthening SRHR, for example through assisting in the coordination of Member States positions in the context of the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS and ending inequalities and getting on track to end AIDS by 2030.</p>		<p>(WTO) , <a href="#">EU4Health Programme</a> , healthcare under European Semester).</p>	

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		<p>According to Article 168, paragraph 7 TFEU, the organisation and provision of health services and medical care is a national competence. The Commission encourages improvements in access to healthcare according to country-specific challenges through the European Semester and use of European Funds. These improvements are expected to contribute to better availability, affordability and quality of healthcare. The Commission has also encouraged better methods to evidence problems in access to healthcare at national and subnational level, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups in the report prepared with the Healthcare System Performance expert group<sup>34</sup>. Further actions will be taken to leverage policies responding to needs of more vulnerable groups and to improve the resilience of health systems, as outlined in the EU4Health 2021 work programme.</p> <p>The Gender Equality Index that is being prepared by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an important policy-making tool to measure the progress of gender equality in the EU over time. This year the focus is to take a</p>		<p>The Commission also announced to take further actions to leverage policies responding to needs of more vulnerable groups and to improve the resilience of health systems, as outlined in the EU4Health 2021 work programme (ongoing).</p>	

<sup>34</sup> [Improving access to healthcare through more powerful measurement tools.](#)



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		<p>close look at how gender affects health and access to health services on mental health and SRHR. The index will provide recommendations on ways to prevent and overcome gender and health-related challenges during and after the pandemic. A new score for gender equality in the EU and all Member States will be provided. Each country can see if it has improved its ranking.</p>		<p>On 28 October 2021, <a href="#">the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)</a> published the <a href="#">Gender Equality Index 2021: health</a>.</p>	
11)	<p>57. Calls on the Commissioner for Equality to facilitate and promote the protection of SRHR and to include them in the implementation of the EU Gender Equality Strategy and the EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission provides full support to the Member States' efforts in implementing the United Nations SDGs relevant to women's health, such as on universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education. In the fight against gender-based violence, EU accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence remains a Commission priority. In addition, this year, the Commission will submit a legislative proposal to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women and domestic violence.</p>		<p>At Parliament's plenary session on 25 November 2021, Commissioner Helena Dalli reaffirmed the importance of an EU instrument, with binding obligations on the Member States, enforceable by the Commission. She informed Parliament that the Commission will table a directive on violence against women and domestic violence in early 2022 (see <a href="#">public consultation</a> from 8 February till 10 May 2021).</p>	

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			<p>Promoting gender equality, advancing gender mainstreaming and combating gender based violence against women are among the specific objectives of the CERV programme. The programme’s funding will cover activities to support the implementation and development of the EU legal framework and the policy developments in the Member States, to measure the situation of gender equality and evaluate its progress. The programme will also fund activities to promote the dialogue and the exchange of good practices between stakeholders, to raise awareness and to provide training. Regular exchanges of good practices between the Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on SRHR, will continue to be supported. In particular, victims of gender based violence, such as sexual violence, need access to adequate specialised support services, including sexual and reproductive health services.</p>		<p>As to the Commission’s very general promise to continue to support regular exchanges of good practices between the Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on SRHR, it is difficult to assess if and to what extent the Commission will live up to this promise.</p>	
12)	<p>58. Calls on the Commissioner for International Partnerships to uphold the European Consensus on Development and the SDGs, in particular targets 3.7, 5.6 and 16, in order to ensure that SRHR remain a development priority in all EU external activities and relations; welcomes the commitment to promoting SRHR in the new Gender Action Plan III and calls on the Commissioner for International Partnerships to propose concrete measures to fulfil this objective; emphasises the need to prioritise the removal of all barriers to accessing SRHR services in its development policy;</p>		<p>The multi-annual new financing instrument for international partnerships, the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI – Global Europe)<sup>35</sup> includes a defined spending target of a minimum of 20% for investments in human development including support to SRHR and fighting gender based violence. The NDICI – Global Europe, echoes the GAP III targets regarding gender mainstreaming in projects and programs, stating that at least 85 % of new actions implemented under this regulation, should have gender equality as a principal or a significant objective, as defined by the gender equality policy marker of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, and at least 5% of these actions should have gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights and empowerment as a principal objective.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument NDICI, GAP III</a>).</p>	

<sup>35</sup> [Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument.](#)

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13)	59. Calls on the Commissioner for Promoting our European Way of Life to ensure that the new Special Envoy for Freedom of Religion and Belief is dedicated to a human-rights based approach, thus respecting SRHR and dedicated to jointly working on guaranteeing the right to health for all, in the EU and globally, without any discrimination;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point. (on ensuring the new Special Envoy for Freedom of Religion and Belief is dedicated to a human-rights based approach).	Red	Not mentioned.	Grey
14)	60. Calls on the Commissioner for Crisis Management to include a gender equality perspective in the EU and Member States' humanitarian aid response, and a perspective on SRHR, as access to sexual and reproductive healthcare is a basic need for people in humanitarian settings;	The Commission recognises that natural hazards and human-made crises are not gender neutral: they have a different impact on women, girls, boys, and men of all ages. Aid that is not gender- and age-sensitive is less effective. Integrating gender and age enhances the quality of humanitarian programming, in line with the EU's humanitarian mandate and other international commitments. Therefore, to respond effectively to the different needs of various gender-related groups, EU humanitarian assistance must consider gender.	Green	No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	Blue
15)	62. Calls for full access to physical and psychological care by interculturally sensitive and trained personnel; urges all EU countries to ratify the Istanbul Convention; calls on the Commission to examine the synergies between internal and external EU programmes to ensure a coherent long-term approach to stopping FGM both within and outside the EU; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on examination of the synergies between internal and external EU programmes to ensure a coherent long-term approach to stopping FGM both within and outside the EU).	Red	Not mentioned.	Grey

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	69. Calls on the EU and the Member States to secure adequate and well-targeted funding for SRHR in their development cooperation policy and in their external action instruments, such as the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument; in this regard, asks the Commission, the European External Action Service and the Member States to consider SRHR as a priority in the EU programming process, including in joint programming;		In addition to direct country support through bilateral programmes on health and SRHR, gender equality and women's empowerment, the Commission contributions will include support to SRHR at global and regional level as well as in the Neighbourhood. Through a Call for Proposal directed to civil society organisations with an investment of EUR 30.5 million, the Commission is increasing the support to SRHR with focus on vulnerable adolescents in Africa.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was or will be carried out.	
17)	74. Calls on the Commission to strongly condemn the backsliding in women's rights and SRHR, and to use its full capability to strengthen its actions to counter it; calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their political support for human rights defenders, healthcare providers working to advance SRHR, women's rights and SRHR civil society organisations which are key actors for gender-equal societies and crucial providers of SRH services and information, particularly those working in challenging contexts in Europe, and to continuously monitor and allocate sufficient financial support accordingly, through the ongoing programmes such as the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme;		The Commission recognises that strong women's rights are an asset and an achievement of which the whole of Europe should be proud. The Commission strongly condemns any backsliding on women's rights. The Commission will continue to fund civil society organisations working on gender equality, combatting gender-based violence, and promoting women's rights under the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
18)	<p>75. Calls on the Commission to implement gender budgeting throughout all the instruments of the multiannual financial framework 2021-2027, including the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values, the ESF+ and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument;</p>	<p>The Commission will continue to track expenditure on gender equality of Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding as per the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gender marker guidelines. As pointed out in the Gender Action Plan III, the Commission aims to support for gender-responsive budgeting of partner countries via budget support operations or projects supporting public finance management (PFM) reforms that include a gender budgeting component.</p> <p>The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme will pursue the European Union's funding activities to promote gender equality and advance gender mainstreaming. This is clearly defined in two strands /specific objectives of the new programme:</p> <p>The Equality, Rights and gender equality strand,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Daphne strand which includes a specific indent on gender-based violence against women.</li> </ul> <p>The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme includes a commitment to have sex-disaggregated data and mid-term and final evaluations that will analyse the impact of the programme on gender equality. In the inter-institutional agreement (IIA) of 16 December 2020, accompanying the 2021-2027 Multiannual Finance Framework (MFF), it has been agreed that the Commission will examine how to develop a methodology to measure the expenditure linked to achieving equality between women and men in the 2021-2027 MFF. The Commission will use this methodology as soon as it is available and will implement it as a pilot project for selected programmes in 2022. According to the IIA, Commission agreed to deploy the methodology for the whole EU budget.</p>		<p>While the Commission considers that it has already been working on this particular point (implement gender budgeting throughout all the EU financial instruments), it announces the development of a tracking methodology for all programmes under the MFF 2021-2027, including ODA, CERF etc.), to be used as a pilot project for selected programmes in 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>The CERV programme will be part of this exercise as one of the pilots for developing the necessary methodology.</p> <p>Gender equality and non-discrimination, notably on the basis of sex, have been set as horizontal principles in the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) and should be taken into account at all stages of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. To this mainstreaming obligation, the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) introduces additional obligations notably to support specific targeted actions for equality between men and women and to break down all personal data by gender (men, women, 'non-binary' persons).</p> <p>Regarding EU external action, the first pillar of the Gender Action Plan III focus on making EU engagement on gender equality more effective as a cross-cutting priority in its policy and programming work. The Commission commits that at least 85% of all new external actions will have gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment as a significant or as a principal objective by 2025. A second target foresees that at least one action with gender equality as principal objective will be implemented over the period. Targets are aligned with the Regulation establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI).</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming remains the primary means to achieve gender equality. Its purpose is to ensure that all policies and programmes maximise their benefits for all and contribute to stop the perpetuation of inequality. The Commission is committed to gender mainstreaming in all policies and actions as a responsibility for all.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	76. Calls on the Commission to take concrete steps in protecting SRHR, starting with the establishment of an EU Special Envoy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and the addition of a designated chapter on the 'State of play of SRHR' in the EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy;	<p>The current EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy<sup>36</sup> follows the structure of the EU Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy. The 2020 Annual Report contains a chapter, which focuses on SRHR "Gender equality, sexual orientation and gender identity, eliminating sexual and gender-based violence and continued commitment to SRHR as per the new European Consensus on Development. This chapter contains all key actions and achievements relevant to SRHR. Given that the Annual Report covers all human rights and is very broad in scope, it would not be feasible to single out specific topics under gender equality into separate subchapters, but rather present them in groups according to the structure of the EU Action Plan.</p> <p>As to the proposal for establishment of an EU Special Envoy on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: SRHR continues on being addressed in EU's internal and external policies, including the EU's multilateral and bilateral engagement, and as part of the political and programming work of EU delegations globally. Promoting and protecting SRHR is an important priority theme for the EU, as outlined in the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024<sup>37</sup> and the Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025. This is part of the mandate of the EUSR for Human Rights and the Advisor on Gender and Diversity.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (establishment of EU Special Envoy on SRHR and addition of a designated chapter on the state of play of SRHR in the EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy) as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024</a> , <a href="#">EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024</a> ). As to a special Envoy on SRHR, the Commission does not seem to see the need arguing that this is part of the mandate of the <a href="#">EUSR for Human Rights</a> and the <a href="#">Advisor on Gender and Diversity</a> .	

<sup>36</sup> [EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy](#).

<sup>37</sup> [EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024](#).

4.1.15.7.FEMM Resolution 7: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on equality between women and men in the European Union in 2018-2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Equality between women and men in the European Union in 2018-2020	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0500/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2020(INI)</a> FEMM	N.A. <sup>38</sup>			
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote policies that aim to eliminate precarious work and involuntary part-time work in order to improve the situation for women in the labour market; [...]				
2)	5. [...] calls on the Commission and the Council to ensure that all budget appropriations under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework respect the principle of equality between men and women and promote gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting in all EU policies; [...]; calls on the Commission to propose proactive measures through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development to support women's employment in rural areas;				
3)	9. Urges the Commission and the Member States to better apply the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women across the different economic sectors; calls, to this end, for the creation of gender-neutral job evaluation tools and classification criteria, in close cooperation				

<sup>38</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	with social partners and with respect for their autonomy and for collective agreements and national labour market traditions and models, which can contribute to a better valuation and thus fairer remuneration of work in female-dominated sectors;				
4)	21. [...] calls on the Commission to prioritise the prevention of trafficking for sexual exploitation, including through information, awareness-raising and education campaigns, by adopting measures and programmes to discourage and reduce demand, and by adopting dedicated legislation in future;				
5)	24. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their political support for human rights defenders, healthcare providers working to advance SRHR and women's rights and SRHR civil society organisations, which are key actors for gender-equal societies and crucial providers of services and information regarding sexual health and the market of reproductive health;				
6)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to strongly condemn the backsliding over women's rights, SRHR and LGBTIQ+ people in some Member States and to use all the powers at its disposal to strengthen action to counter it, including strengthening support for women's rights defenders and women's rights organisations in the EU, as well as organisations working on SRHR and LGBTIQ+;				
7)	27. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to meet these objectives,				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>which are key to boosting gender equality and the equal earner-equal carer model;</p>				
8)	<p>30. Recalls the need to combat intersectional forms of discrimination, especially against marginalised groups, including women with disabilities, Black women, migrant, ethnic minority and Roma women, older women, single mothers, LGBTIQ+ people and homeless women; stresses the importance of addressing their needs and concerns in EU policies and initiatives; calls on the Commission to devise specific guidelines on the implementation of the intersectional framework and to present an EU action plan with specific measures to improve the socioeconomic situation of women who face intersectional forms of discrimination and combat the feminisation of poverty and precarious work;</p>				
9)	<p>32. Is deeply concerned that the European Green Deal and related environmental and climate initiatives do not include a gender perspective; urges the Commission to meet its obligation to incorporate gender mainstreaming into all EU policies, including EU environmental and climate policies; urges that these policies be informed by rigorous gender analyses to ensure that they address gender inequalities and other forms of social exclusion; calls on the Commission to design a roadmap to deliver on the commitments of the Gender Action Plan agreed at COP25 to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and to appoint a permanent EU gender and climate change focal point, with sufficient budgetary resources, to implement</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and monitor gender-responsible climate action in the EU and worldwide;				
10)	39. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to implement the Court of Auditors' recommendations to strengthen the institutional framework for supporting gender budgeting, to carry out gender analyses of the needs and impacts and update its better regulation guidelines, to systematically collect, analyse and report on existing sex-disaggregated data for EU funding programmes, to make use of gender-related objectives and indicators to monitor progress, to develop a system for tracking the funds allocated and used to support gender equality, and to report annually on the results achieved in terms of gender equality;				
11)	40. Welcomes the commitment to take gender equality into account under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the largest part of the NextGenerationEU instrument; deeply regrets the fact, however, that it will be difficult to monitor the gender impact of these funds and follow up on the results given the lack of gender-specific indicators and objectives; calls on the Commission, therefore, to use gender-disaggregated data and indicators, notably in the recovery and resilience scoreboard, to assess the gender impact of the implemented measures and results during the evaluation of the Member States' national plans setting out their reforms and investment agendas, and to impose gender-balanced governance of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and European Semester;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	41. Regrets the weak link between the new EU Strategy for Gender Equality and the European Green Deal; calls on the Commission to strengthen the connection between climate change policies and gender equality in its upcoming proposals;				
13)	42. Calls on the Commission to mainstream gender equality into all policymaking and to carry out gender impact assessments when setting up any new policy to help ensure a more coherent and evidence-based EU policy response to gender equality challenges; calls on the Member States to undertake corresponding measures at national level;				

#### 4.1.16. FEMM/JURI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Joint Committees - the Committee on Women’s right and Gender Equality (FEMM) and the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)** were responsible for one ‘ordinary’ own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of a one Parliament’s resolution (‘FEMM/JURI resolution’). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolution and the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 21: Overview on FEMM/JURI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	N/R
Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)	N/R
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	24
Replies from the Commission	N/R
Actions taken by the Commission	N/R
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	24
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Family policy, family law, parental leave (1)</li> <li>- Child protection, children's rights (1)</li> <li>- Women condition and rights (1)</li> <li>- Social problems: delinquency, violence, crime (1)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one reply, within the 3-month period, in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

No analysis possible, due to the lack of a written Commission reply.

## 4.1.16.1.FEMM/JURI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on the impact of intimate partner violence and custody rights on women and children

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The impact of intimate partner violence and custody rights on women and children</b></p>	<p>6/10/2021  <a href="#">T9-0406/2021</a>  <a href="#">2019/2166(INI)</a>  <b>FEMM JURI</b></p>	<p>On 23 November 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2021 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Helena Dalli.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 4 October 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>2. Recalls that the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women has noted that the COVID-19 crisis has illustrated the lack of proper implementation of international conventions to protect and prevent gender-based violence; [...]; calls on the Commission to promote those practices;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to develop a European Union protocol on violence against women in times of crisis and emergency to prevent violence against women and to support victims during emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, to establish a safe and flexible emergency warning system and to consider protection services for victims, such as helplines, safe accommodation and health services, to be 'essential services' in the Member States; [...]</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to continue developing a comprehensive framework of policies, programmes and other initiatives to tackle violence against women and domestic violence, and to allocate sufficient and appropriate resources to actions related to the implementation of the Istanbul Convention through its funding programmes safeguarded in the provisions of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework and through the Daphne strand; [...]				
3)	6. Calls on the Commission and on the Council to add gender-based violence to the list of areas of crime in Article 83(1) TFEU, taking into account the particular need to combat this crime on a common basis; calls on the Commission to use this as a legal basis to propose binding measures and a holistic EU framework directive to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, including the impact of intimate partner violence on women and children, that contains uniform standards and a due diligence obligation to collect data, to prevent and investigate violence, to protect victims and witnesses, and to prosecute and punish perpetrators; [...]				
4)	7. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to adopt specific measures to eradicate cyber violence, including online harassment, cyberbullying and misogynistic hate speech, which disproportionately affects children and especially girls, and to specifically address the increase in these forms of gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic; calls on the				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission to put forward relevant regulations and any other possible actions to eradicate hate speech and online harassment;				
5)	8. Deplores the underfunding by the Commission and the Member States of the fight against domestic violence given the scale of the phenomenon; [...]; calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase the funds dedicated to the fight against domestic violence; is concerned about the fragmentation of funding, short-term funding and administrative burden, which can reduce the access of associations to funding and therefore have an impact on the quality of support for victims of domestic violence and their children; calls on the Commission and the Member States to favour stable and long-term financing;				
6)	12. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to examine the possibility of dedicating EU funds to this issue, in particular funds dedicated to regional development;				
7)	13. Welcomes the EU Strategy on victims' rights (2020-2025), which addresses the specific needs of victims of gender-based violence, in particular the specific approach to psychological violence against women and the impact on their mental health on the long run; calls on the Commission, in its evaluation of the Victims' Rights Directive, to address the current gaps in the EU legislation, to examine whether the gender aspect of victimisation is properly and effectively taken into account, particularly with regard to international				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	standards on violence against women such as those set in the Istanbul Convention, and to adequately enhance the legislation on victims' rights and the protection and compensation of victims; calls for the continued promotion of victims' rights, including through existing instruments such as the European protection order; urges the Commission to ensure that all Member States translate the Victims' Rights Directive into national legislation and calls for its full and accurate implementation, so that victims of intimate partner violence get full access to a range of support services, including through specialist and generic services such as the 116 006 helpline for victims of crime;				
8)	15. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote and support such independence; [...]				
9)	16. [...] calls on the Commission to assess the establishment of minimum standards for protection orders across the EU; [...]				
10)	17. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate adequate funds to relevant authorities, including through projects, and calls for funding for the establishment and expansion of shelters, as well as other appropriate measures enabling women who are victims of violence to benefit, with confidentiality, from a safe and local environment;				
11)	26. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to take concrete measures to combat child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation by				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	investing in preventive measures and treatment programmes aimed at preventing perpetrators from reoffending, with more effective support for victims, and by enhancing cooperation between law enforcement authorities and civil society organisations; [...]				
12)	27. Urges the Commission and the Member States to take concrete measures to end child sexual abuse by investing in preventive measures and identifying specific programmes for potential offenders and more effective support for victims;				
13)	29. [...] calls on the Commission to facilitate and coordinate this type of training, focusing especially on cross-border cases;				
14)	30. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to enhance their cooperation in order to take measures to improve the identification of victims of domestic and intimate partner violence, as well as to empower the victims and the witnesses to come forward and report the crime, as in many cases the intimate partner violence remains unreported;				
15)	31. Calls on the Commission and the European Judicial Training Network to set up an EU platform for mutual learning and the sharing of best practices between legal practitioners and policymakers from different Member States working in all relevant fields;				
16)	35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to involve relevant civil society organisations, in particular those working with				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and for children as well as victims of domestic and gender-based violence, in the development, implementation and evaluation of policies and legislation; [...]				
17)	40. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle the issue of anonymous complaints and retracted complaints by guaranteeing effective and rapid procedures to protect victims as well as by ensuring the accountability of violent partners; encourages the creation of law enforcement databases that keep record of all details pertaining to intimate partner violence statements made by the victim or a third party in order to monitor and prevent further episodes of violence; calls for more community education and awareness raising as well as training and education on intimate partner violence for police and social services in rural and remote areas stressing the importance of education in informing and supporting children as well as programmes for conflict resolution, positive role models and cooperative play;				
18)	42. Highlights the importance of awareness-raising campaigns that enable witnesses (particularly neighbours and co-workers) in spotting the signs of intimate partner violence (in particular non-physical violence), and providing guidance on how to support and assist victims; calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote awareness raising, information and advocacy campaigns tackling gender bias and stereotypes as well as domestic and gender-based violence in all its forms, such as physical				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	violence, sexual harassment, cyber-violence, psychological violence and sexual exploitation, particularly in relation to newly created prevention measures and flexible emergency warning systems, and to encourage reporting on coordination and cooperation with recognised and specialised women's organisations;				
19)	43. [...] calls on the Commission to support programmes that aim to prevent gender-based violence, including through the Daphne strand of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme in order to ensure effective prevention measures;				
20)	46. Calls on the Commission to promote EU-wide public awareness and educational campaigns and the exchange of best practices as a necessary measure for the prevention of domestic violence and gender-based violence and for the creation of a climate of zero tolerance towards violence and a safer environment for victims; highlights the strategic role of the media in this regard; stresses, however, that in some Member States, femicide and cases of gender-based violence are still presented in terms which absolve the violent partner of their responsibility; highlights that the media and advertising must not spread misogynist and sexist messages, including by trying to excuse, legitimise or minimise violence and the responsibilities of violent partners; considers that domestic violence also originates from a gender-stereotyped approach to parenthood; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to fight gender				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>stereotypes and to promote gender equality in parental responsibilities, where parental burden is fairly distributed, ensuring women are not assigned a subordinate status; calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of best practices at EU level on prevention, protection and prosecution measures and measures to combat violence, as well as on their practical implementation; calls on the Member States to complement this EU campaign by disseminating information about where victims and witnesses can report this kind of violence, including after the end of the campaign, taking into account the specificity of the COVID-19 crisis to also focus on the impact on children; calls on the Commission to support activities in schools and other settings which raise the awareness of crime and trauma issues, where to find help, how to report issues, and how to build resilience among children and those working with children;</p>				
21)	<p>47. [...] ; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure enforcement and the effective implementation of the Brussels IIa Regulation; regrets in this regard that its latest revision failed to extend the scope to registered partnerships and unmarried couples; is of the opinion that this leads to discrimination and potentially dangerous situations for victims and children of registered partnerships and unmarried couples; recalls that the scope and objectives of the Brussels IIa Regulation are based on 'the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of nationality between citizens of the Union' and on the principle of mutual trust between the Member</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	States' legal systems; asks the Commission to report back to Parliament on the implementation and impact of these regulations, including in the context of intimate partner violence and custody rights, at the latest by August 2024;				
22)	48. [...] calls therefore on the Commission to work closely with the Member States to identify practical problems linked with the collection of maintenance allowance in cross-border situations and to assist them in developing effective tools to enforce payment obligations; stresses the importance of the issue and its consequences for single-parent families and the risk of poverty;				
23)	50. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to enhance their cooperation in order to take measures that empower victims of intimate partner violence to come forward and report the crime, as in many cases intimate partner violence remains unreported; notes the Commission's commitment to carry out a new EU survey on gender-based violence, with the results to be presented in 2023; calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate closely in order to establish a permanent mechanism to provide on a regular basis harmonised, accurate, reliable, comparable, high-quality and gender-segregated EU-wide data on the prevalence, causes and consequences for women and children and the management of intimate partner violence and custody rights, making full use of the capacity and expertise of EIGE and Eurostat; recalls that providing national statistics on gender-based violence is an action eligible for funding under				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the Single Market Programme for 2021-2027; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that data are disaggregated by age, sexual orientation, gender identity, sex characteristics, race and ethnicity and disability status, among others, to ensure that the experiences of women in all their diversity are captured;				
24)	51. Calls on the Commission to promote EU-wide public awareness campaigns as a necessary measure in the prevention of domestic violence and the creation of a climate of zero tolerance towards violence;				



#### 4.1.17. FEMM/LIBE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, **the Joint Committees - Committee on Women’s right and Gender Equality (FEMM) and Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)** were responsible for one ‘ordinary’ own-initiative report (INI) and two legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of three Parliament's resolutions ('FEMM/LIBE resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 22: Overview on FEMM/LIBE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	3
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	2
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/1 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

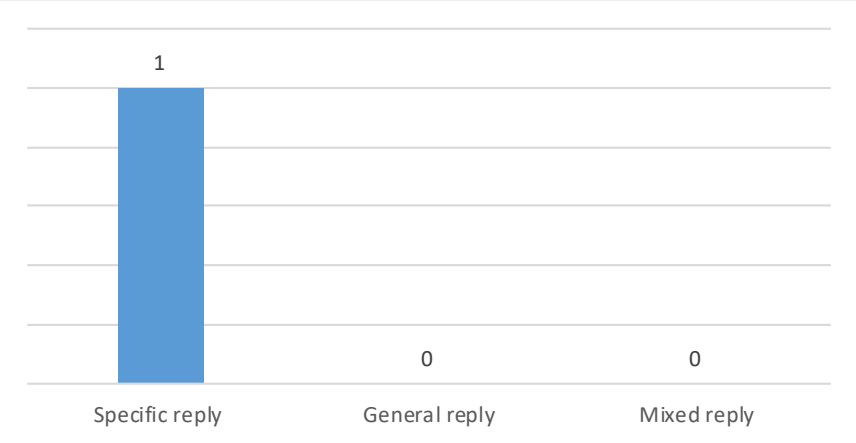
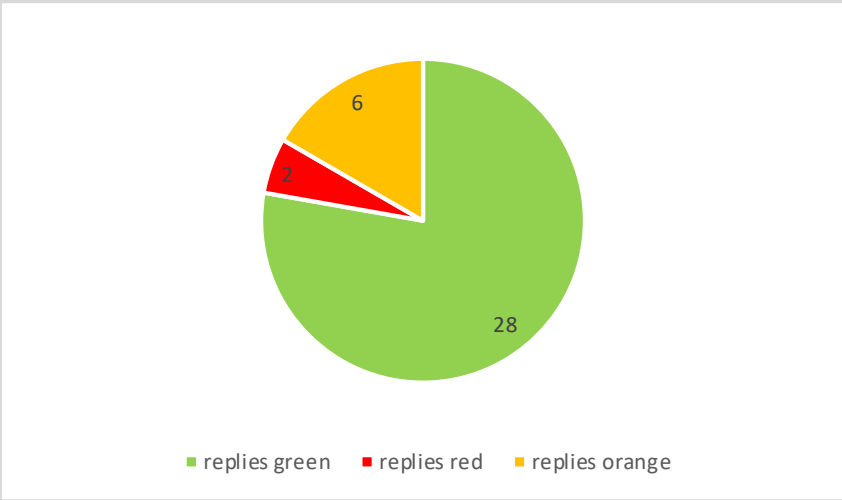
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

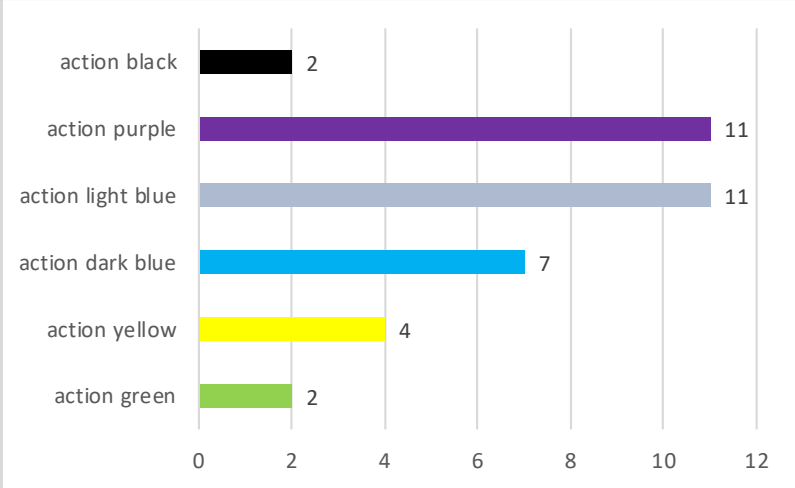
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter II 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 1 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (1) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>36</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	28	replies red	2	replies orange	6	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (28)</p> <p>No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (2)</p> <p>Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (6)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	28								
replies red	2								
replies orange	6								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="495 411 1288 901"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	2	action purple	11	action light blue	11	action dark blue	7	action yellow	4	action green	2	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (2)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (11)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (11)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (7)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (4)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (2)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	2														
action purple	11														
action light blue	11														
action dark blue	7														
action yellow	4														
action green	2														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	N/R														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- Action to combat violence, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (1)														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent one written replies to the Parliament's FEMM/LIBE resolution. In one cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). In total, the Commission submitted one specific reply.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised six genuine actions. In 18 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 11 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In two cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the six actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in two cases. In the four remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.17.1. FEMM/LIBE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C	
<b>Implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive</b>		<b>10/02/2021</b> <a href="#">T9-0041/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2029(INI)</a> <b>FEMM LIBE</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>	Final reply (SP) received 16 July 2021		Specific reply		
1)	2. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure the continuity of the work being done by appointing a full-time EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator with the relevant expertise and a clear mandate, working with a network of national representatives from the Member States and civil society to ensure consistent cooperation;		Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ylva Johansson, confirmed the appointment of a new EU Anti-trafficking Coordinator at the European Parliament plenary debate on the Implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive on 8 February 2021.			No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission. The new <a href="#">EU anti-trafficking coordinator</a> took up its position on 1 July 2021.		
2)	4. Highlights that the lack of consistent, comparable and detailed data continues to hamper the adequate and evidence-based assessment of the scale of and trends in THB; calls on the Member States to increase their efforts in and funding for research, analysis and collection of data on all forms of THB, and to improve coordination among data sources at national and EU level, as well as the collection of more up-to-date, centralised and comprehensive data disaggregated by type of trafficking, age and gender, racial and ethnic origin, and including internally trafficked people, by compiling statistical information with due respect for the rights to privacy and personal data protection, in cooperation with the institutional actors involved, civil society, the EIGE and all relevant international organisations; calls on the Commission to		Since 2010, the Commission carries out with the support of Eurostat regular and extensive EU-wide data collection on trafficking in human beings disaggregated by forms of trafficking, age, sex and citizenship, forms of exploitation and publishes regularly reports with analysis and findings on such data. As a result, EU level data is available for every year since 2008.  The most recent <a href="#">2020 Data collection report</a> shows that data availability has significantly improved over the years. The new EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025 provides for further improving data recording and data reporting across the EU Member States on trafficking in human beings, including through cooperation between national data institutes. It calls on the Member States to improve national data recording and data collection.			No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	regularly compile and publish such data for the EU;				
3)	5. Urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure differentiation between trafficking and smuggling, which require deeper analysis and different responses in law and policy; highlights that the confusion between them often leads to failings in correctly identifying victims and in ensuring that they can access protection measures and avoid secondary victimisation;	The Commission continuously stresses the difference between the two phenomena, including in publications and reports on progress made in the fights against trafficking in human beings ("Working together to address trafficking in human beings: Key concepts in a nutshell", European Commission 2018). Victims are also trafficked in mixed migration flows to the EU. The EU Security Union Strategy highlights that trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants are often intertwined and announces that the Commission will present a new EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling for the period 2021-2025.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.  On 29 September 2021 the Commission presented its <a href="#">renewed EU action plan against migrant smuggling 2021-2025</a> where both phenomena are mentioned correlatively.	
4)	6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to assess and evaluate the use of digital technologies, social media and internet services as the predominant tools used to recruit trafficking victims, and that they empower law enforcement authorities and civil society organisations in the fight against THB by providing them with the necessary technical knowledge and dedicated resources to respond to the challenges posed by the new technologies; further calls on them to adopt third-party liability rules for technology companies hosting exploitative material, to improve the legislative tools used in judicial proceedings and in the prosecution of traffickers, to promote the exchange of information and cooperation between the relevant authorities, internet service providers and social media companies, to promote public information campaigns across the EU on THB while respecting the victims' right to privacy and safety, as well as ensuring their	The new EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime and the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings address the challenges posed by the rapidly increasing use of internet and digital technologies by criminals and underline the need to tackle the digital business model of traffickers as well as for a modern law enforcement response to technological developments. They include actions that will improve the digital capabilities of law enforcement and increase relevant expertise to keep up with technological developments and that will foster national and EU-level multi-stakeholder dialogue with relevant internet companies, competent authorities and civil society.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	fundamental rights and data protection, and to increase support for building transnational expertise and technology-based solutions, for example to block the recruitment of victims;				
5)	7. Urges the Commission and the Member States to make cyber-awareness a priority in campaigns aimed at schools, universities, companies and research bodies, and to build on existing expertise such as the Better Internet for Kids portal; underlines that awareness-raising in relation to online human trafficking on social media is essential to prevent new victims from entering into the trafficking networks; calls on the Commission to actively engage with platforms in developing common guidelines and action plans that prevent and combat online trafficking;	The new EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime and the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings address the challenges posed by the rapidly increasing use of internet and digital technologies by criminals and underline the need to tackle the digital business model of traffickers as well as for a modern law enforcement response to technological developments. They include actions that will improve the digital capabilities of law enforcement and increase relevant expertise to keep up with technological developments and that will foster national and EU-level multi-stakeholder dialogue with relevant internet companies, competent authorities and civil society.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
6)	13. Points out the high vulnerability of Roma communities to all forms of trafficking and exploitation, especially of women and children, according to the Commission's three progress reports; calls on the Commission and the Member States to design specific measures to combat trafficking through the national Roma integration strategies for 2020-2030; calls on the Commission and the Member States to collect statistical data on the victims of trafficking based on their ethnic background;	The Commission adopted on 7 October 2020 the EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation to ensure effective equality, socioeconomic inclusion and promote participation of Europe's largest ethnic minority (COM(2020) 620 final). It aims to combat poverty, antigypsyism and discrimination. The new Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will address the situation of vulnerable groups, including from ethnic minority backgrounds, such as marginalised Roma.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation to ensure effective equality, socioeconomic inclusion and promote participation of Europe's largest ethnic minority</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	<p>15. Highlights that while the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet measurable, it is nevertheless clear that the crisis disproportionately affects the most vulnerable victims of THB, especially women, children and those in precarious situations, and that it has forced many shelters to close or suspend their services as a result of reported infections, leaving victims of trafficking without housing, healthcare, and legal assistance; in this context, stresses that access to care and social services should be guaranteed without discrimination; recalls that the root causes driving THB have been exacerbated by the pandemic, exposing vulnerable populations to higher risks of trafficking, increasing the number of online advertisements featuring victims of THB, of sexual predators targeting children, of cases of sexual exploitation online, and the demand for child pornography; calls on the Member States to take effective action with the support of civil society organisations and EU agencies such as Europol, which released a report entitled 'Pandemic profiteering: how criminals exploit the COVID-19 crisis' in March 2020; calls on the Commission to carry out a deeper analysis of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on potential victims of THB, and on the structure and functioning of THB in general, in order to create specific measures to eliminate THB;</p>	<p>The impact of the pandemic is not yet measurable. International organisations and civil society organisations have been monitoring and flagged outstanding concerns, which the Commission has and will continue to take into account.</p>		<p>Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear the Commission kept its promise to continue taking into account identified concerns.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	17. Calls on the Commission to monitor and assess the situation of compensation to victims in the Member States and across borders in terms of access, enforcement and actual payments, and to come forward with specific measures to ensure better, faster and free legal aid and access to compensation in all Member States without prejudice to other forms of reparation;	The European Commission have been monitoring this issue in its progress reports (COM(2018) 777 final, COM(2020) 661 final) and in a dedicated report "Strengthening victims' rights: from compensation to reparation" by Joëlle Milquet, Special Adviser to the President of the European Commission (2019). Moreover, the EU Victims' Rights Strategy 2020-2025 prioritise victims' access to compensation.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
9)	18. Welcomes the adoption of the establishment of the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in 2018 and the launch of its review process in 2020; calls on the Commission to position itself as a role model in this review process; underlines the importance of increasing the understanding of THB as a complex and evolving crime; calls on the Member States and the EU institutions to ensure that a human rights-based response remains at the core of the analysis of and the responses to THB, and recalls the need to engage with citizens and civil society organisations; stresses the important role played by the European Parliament and national parliaments; invites the Commission and the Member States to join the UN's international campaign against trafficking in persons;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	<p>20. Urges, therefore, the Member States to adopt specific measures to address gender-based violence, violence against women and minors, the social acceptance of violence and the culture of impunity, and structural gender inequalities and stereotypes as root causes of trafficking, especially through education, information and awareness-raising campaigns complemented with an exchange of best practices, including programmes and training courses to engage with men and boys; recommends that the Commission strengthen and develop the gender dimension in the monitoring of the implementation of EU anti-trafficking legislation and urges the Commission to continue to monitor this in its assessment of Member States' compliance with and implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive;</p>	<p>(consolidated reply para. 20-23, 58 and 62 )</p> <p>The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	
11)	<p>21. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to examine how the demand for sexual services drives trafficking, as Europol has reported that 'there are Member States where prostitution is legal, making it much easier for traffickers to use a legal environment in order to exploit their victims'<sup>7</sup>;</p>	<p>The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Europol, Situation Report 'Trafficking in Human Beings in the EU', 18 February 2016.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	22. Calls on the Commission to prioritise the prevention of the crime of trafficking for sexual exploitation, including through information, awareness-raising and education campaigns, adopting measures and programmes to discourage and reduce demand, and to possibly adopt future dedicated legislation, and calls on the Member States to include the knowing use of the services of victims of trafficking as a criminal offence in their national statutes, as recommended by Article 18 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive and reiterated by the Commission in 2018 <sup>8</sup> , and to provide for effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties; urges the Member States to work closely with civil society organisations working with trafficked persons;	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
13)	23. Urges the Member States and the Commission to focus on the recurring and emerging patterns of THB for sexual exploitation, such as the increasing exploitation of children and women, including through grooming and sextortion, and the use, among other things, of the 'lover boy' method as the most frequent means of recruiting victims and making them compliant by using online technologies, through developing digital skills, including online safety, in cooperation with all relevant actors; notes that the increased use of technology by criminal networks engaged in THB has significantly transformed their	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

<sup>8</sup> COM(2018)0777, p. 6.

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	traditional modus operandi, especially during some stages of the trafficking process;				
14)	26. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to examine how the demand for cheap labour services drives trafficking for labour exploitation; [...]	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings addresses trafficking for labour exploitation with targeted actions for the identification of victims of this form of trafficking, improving capacity of relevant actors and cooperation with a multi-stakeholder approach, including EU agencies such as Europol and the European Labour Authority.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a> ).	
15)	27. Urges the Member States and the Commission to focus on the recurring and emerging patterns of all forms of THB, including for labour exploitation, forced begging, forced and sham marriage, and forced criminality, among other purposes;	The Commission will take into account recurring and emerging patterns of the crime and encourages Member States to continue focusing on all forms of exploitation in their criminal justice responses and prevention initiatives. The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings addresses trafficking for labour exploitation with targeted actions for the identification of victims of this form of trafficking, improving capacity of relevant actors and cooperation with a multi-stakeholder approach, including EU agencies such as Europol and the European Labour Authority.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a> ).	
16)	29. [...]; calls on the Commission and the Member States to enhance cooperation with third countries in order to combat all forms of THB and to strengthen opportunities for joint investigations and specialised prosecutions;	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings addresses this crime as a global problem with an impact on the EU's internal security. It will provide for advancing international cooperation and partnerships by making best use of external policy instruments and cooperation tools and funding, including closer cooperation between EU Member States and countries of origin and transit of victims and with relevant international organisations.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	39. Is concerned that the recovery and reflection period is linked to cooperation by the victim during the investigation and is granted by law enforcement agencies; deplores the fact that in some Member States <sup>9</sup> the period is provided neither to victims of trafficking who are EU and/or EEA nationals nor to asylum seekers; calls on the Commission to monitor the implementation of available legal solutions at Member State level, in particular the granting of a recovery and reflection period;	The EU Anti-trafficking Directive sets minimum requirements, including on the support and protection of victims. The Commission will assess how identified concerns related to the Anti-trafficking Directive can be better addressed, including through a strong gender dimension in supporting and protecting victims, the non-punishment of victims for crimes they were compelled to commit, and in relation to the 2004 Council Directive on residence permit for victims of trafficking (2004/81/EC).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
18)	46. Calls on Member States to ensure that consular staff pay particular attention to the correct verification of the identity of minors and the link with the person or persons exercising parental authority or legal guardianship when taking the minor's biometric data in the visa application procedure; calls on the Commission, in close cooperation with Europol and civil society organisations, and on the Member States to provide targeted and effective education and training, as well as information on the methods used by the traffickers, to national, local and regional authorities in order to prevent child trafficking;	A wide range of training activities in relation to trafficking in human beings have taken place in the Member States, including on specific aspects of the crime and forms of trafficking and with a focus on child victims. Training activities have been organised across the EU for police officers, investigators, prosecutors and judges, but also labour inspectors, border guards, frontline practitioners dealing with asylum, refugees, youth welfare and child protection services, diplomatic and consular personnel, psychologist or medical personnel (For more details: COM(2020) 661 final and SWD(2020) 226 final). The Commission sets out specific actions in the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings to enhance capacity building and sharing of best practices for the identification of victims of trafficking, in particular among vulnerable groups, through training police, social workers, inspector services, and border guards.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a> ).	
19)	49. Notes the use of means such as the internet and social media to recruit and attract potential victims; calls for special attention by the internet platforms to develop adequate tools;			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

<sup>9</sup> 9th General Report on GRETA's activities, p. 57.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>calls for the new Digital Services Act to address this use of cyber-violence methods; calls on the Member States to develop a model of identification, early support and assistance for children who are victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as awareness-raising programmes and child-friendly reporting mechanisms; encourages the Commission and the Member States to take further action in fighting these online crimes and to reinforce preventive measures; therefore reiterates the need to improve cross-border collaboration and exchange among law enforcement and child protection authorities, as well as to develop rapid family tracing and alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied minors;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mentions paragraphs 49, the reply (under para. 6 and 7) states that the new EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime and the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings address the challenges posed by the rapidly increasing use of internet and digital technologies by criminals and underline the need to tackle the digital business model of traffickers as well as for a modern law enforcement response to technological developments. They include actions that will improve the digital capabilities of law enforcement and increase relevant expertise to keep up with technological developments and that will foster national and EU-level multi-stakeholder dialogue with relevant internet companies, competent authorities and civil society.</p>		<p>request (<a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a>).</p>	
20)	<p>57. Underlines the crucial importance for the EU law enforcement community of developing efficient and expanded analytical capabilities in response to the ever-increasing online-facilitated THB criminal patterns; calls on the Commission to provide financial support to EU agencies such as Europol and through dedicated EU sectoral funds such as the ISF to Member States to secure the highest analytical standards and adequate tools in order to process increasingly complex amounts of information;</p>	<p>The Commission continues to ensure funding to the EU agencies within their respective mandate. The Commission will fund and coordinate a set of actions to support Member States in implementing the EU Anti-trafficking Directive under the Internal Security Fund to further improve the policy and operational work to combat trafficking in human beings and enhance exchanges of best practices, including on cross-border cooperation between law enforcement and judicial bodies, as well as to facilitate and reinforce multi-agency cooperation and coordination at national and transnational level. This set of actions will de facto serve as a knowledge and expertise hub for Member States and other stakeholders. The European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EU EMPACT) has delivered significant results in EU crime priorities and is an important instrument for cooperation at EU level to fight organised crime. The Commission will propose to streamline EU EMPACT and reinforce its funding. All indicative actions mentioned above will be implemented taking into</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p><a href="#">EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		account the available resources under the current MFF (2021-2027).			
21)	58. Notes that women are disproportionately criminalised owing to their socio-economic situation or migration status and are prevented from enjoying equal access to justice as a result of gender stereotyping, discriminatory laws, intersecting or compounded discrimination, and procedural and evidentiary requirements and practices; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that access to justice is physically, economically, socially and culturally available to all women; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the obstacles to access to justice by women;	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) will be carried out especially in relation to access to justice.	
22)	61. Stresses the importance of financial investigation and 'following the money' as a key strategy for investigating and prosecuting the organised crime networks that profit from THB; calls on the Member States to launch financial investigations and work with money laundering specialists when starting a new trafficking investigation; calls on Member States to strengthen cooperation in freezing and confiscating the assets of individuals involved in trafficking and in providing compensation to victims, including by using confiscated proceeds to support victims' assistance and protection, as encouraged by Recital 13 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive; calls on the Commission to assess and promote the use of existing judicial and police cooperation, and the available tools, such as mutual recognition of court judgments, joint investigation teams and the European investigation order; in this regard,	The European Commission have been promoting such tools, for example in its 2020 Progress report (COM(2020) 661 final and SWD(2020) 226 final). The Commission addresses trafficking comprehensively as a security matter, with links to policies on migration, employment, justice, gender, health, etc. The EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime proposes actions to boost law enforcement and judicial cooperation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">2020 Progress report</a> , <a href="#">EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	calls for an enhanced holistic approach which seeks to increase joined-up thinking across all sectors, such as migration, employment, workplace health and safety, and many other sectors;				
23)	62. Recalls the role of EU agencies in the early identification of victims and the fight against THB; calls for more resources for the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Agencies to enable their staff to be trained and capacity-building instruments to be developed in the area of detecting victims, including the appointment of adequately trained staff in gender- and child-sensitive approaches, especially in Member States faced with increased mixed migration flows; calls on the Commission to develop guidelines to mainstream gender and human rights expertise in the activities of law enforcement authorities across the EU, including by developing sustained programmes of improving gender balance in decision-making processes and in the staffing of the JHA agencies, particularly those relevant to THB;	The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings will propose concrete actions in this regard, notably an assessment on the possibility of having minimum EU rules that criminalise the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking; an EU-wide awareness raising campaign in high-risk environments; taking into account gender in capacity building of professionals; reducing demand that fosters trafficking; and breaking the criminal model to traffic victims for exploitation purposes.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
24)	67. Calls on the Commission to revise the Anti-Trafficking Directive after a thorough impact assessment in order to improve the measures for the prevention, tackling and prosecution of all forms of trafficking, especially for sexual exploitation as the largest area of THB; to address the use of online technologies in both the proliferation and the prevention of THB; to improve measures for prevention and the early identification of victims and easy and unconditional access to assistance and	(consolidated reply para. 67 and 71)  The EU Anti-trafficking Directive is the backbone of the EU's efforts in combatting human trafficking. (.../...). The monitoring of the implementation of the Directive in the Member States, conducted by the Commission in inter alia biennial progress reports (COM(2016) 267 final, COM(2018) 777 final, COM(2020) 661 final) as well as various stakeholders' reports indicate that the decade old instrument may not be fit for purpose any longer. Despite prevention initiatives undertaken, the demand for using exploited victims' services has not been reduced.		There are <a href="#">ongoing consultations</a> in view of the revision of the Directive; this review of the Anti-Trafficking Directive – which will be based on the findings of an evaluation – will aim to modernise EU anti-trafficking rules.  It will specifically explore the possibility of making the use of the services of exploited victims of trafficking a mandatory criminal offence.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	protection, while strengthening a horizontal gender- and child-sensitive perspective across all forms of trafficking;	The Commission will continue to support the Member States in the implementation of the Directive and will use its powers conferred by the Treaties, including infringements, as appropriate. The Commission will evaluate the implementation of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive and, based on the outcome and if necessary, propose revising it to make it fit for purpose.			
25)	68. Calls on the Commission to amend the Anti-Trafficking Directive with a view to ensuring that Member States explicitly criminalise the knowing use of all services provided by victims of trafficking which involve exploitation, as suggested by Article 18 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive, given the serious and extensive nature of this crime across the EU and the low number of prosecutions; regrets the fact that proving knowledge in using the services of a victim of human trafficking is a difficult matter for the prosecution authorities;	Although there is no specific reply to para. 68, the Commission states in relation to para. 67 and 71 that it will evaluate the Directive and carry out an assessment on the possibility to establish minimum EU rules to criminalise the use of exploited services of trafficking victims.		There are <a href="#">ongoing consultations</a> in view of the revision of the Directive; this review of the Anti-Trafficking Directive – which will be based on the findings of an evaluation – will aim to modernise EU anti-trafficking rules.  It will specifically explore the possibility of making the use of the services of exploited victims of trafficking a mandatory criminal offence.	
26)	69. Calls on the Commission to publish a specific and dedicated EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings without further delay, to address THB in the EU as a priority area, and through a comprehensive, gender- and child-specific and victim-centred legal and policy framework;	The Commission adopted on 14 April 2021 a dedicated EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings (COM(2021) 171 final), in parallel with and accompanying the EU Strategy to Tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025 (COM(2021) 170 final). This strategy takes a comprehensive approach to trafficking, from prevention through prosecution and conviction of traffickers to protection of victims with concrete actions taking a gender-specific and child sensitive approach.		<a href="#">EU Strategy on anti-trafficking in human beings 2021-2025</a> <a href="#">EU Strategy to Tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025</a> (COM(2021) 170).	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
27)	70. Recalls that the Anti-Trafficking Directive needs to be fully implemented and consistently and diligently applied by all actors in the field, including legislators, judges, prosecutors, police and public administrations; stresses that the proper training of all these actors is essential, as are preventive awareness-raising campaigns and cooperation between public administrations and civil society organisations; urges the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts in this direction;		<p>Although no specific reply is provided to paragraph 70, but instead to para. 67 and 71. The Commission states that the monitoring of the implementation of the Directive in the Member States, conducted by the Commission in <i>inter alia</i> biennial progress reports (COM(2016) 267 final, COM(2018) 777 final, COM(2020) 661 final) as well as various stakeholders' reports indicate that the decade old instrument may not be fit for purpose any longer. Despite prevention initiatives undertaken, the demand for using exploited victims' services has not been reduced.</p> <p>The Commission will continue to support the Member States in the implementation of the Directive and will use its powers conferred by the Treaties, including infringements, as appropriate. The Commission will evaluate the implementation of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive and, based on the outcome and if necessary, propose revising it to make it fit for purpose.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Third report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2020) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims</a>).</p> <p>There are <a href="#">ongoing consultations</a> in view of the revision of the Directive; this review of the Anti-Trafficking Directive – which will be based on the findings of an evaluation – will aim to modernise EU anti-trafficking rules.</p> <p>It will specifically explore the possibility of making the use of the services of exploited victims of trafficking a mandatory criminal offence.</p>	
28)	71. Calls on the Commission to regularly assess and review the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive by the Member States and submit a report in line with Article 23(1), assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures in order to comply with that Directive and the impact of existing national law, and to introduce urgently infringement procedures where there has been a lack of effective implementation, report to the European Parliament and to come forward with proposals to revise it;		<p>The EU Anti-trafficking Directive is the backbone of the EU's efforts in combatting human trafficking. Ensuring the correct and complete transposition and implementation of the Directive is therefore a priority for the Commission. To that end, the European Commission has monitored and supported the transposition and implementation of the Directive in the Member States bound by it. In its 2016 transposition report (COM(2016) 722 final), the Commission found that while Member States made substantial efforts to transpose the Directive, there is still room for improvement. The Commission requested further information in 2019 from Member States with regard to the findings of its 2020 report (COM(2020) 661 final). In parallel, the Commission has been supporting the Member States to implement effectively the Directive. The monitoring of the implementation of the Directive in the Member States, conducted by the Commission in <i>inter alia</i></p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Third report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2020)</a> as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>biennial progress reports (COM(2016) 267 final, COM(2018) 777 final, COM(2020) 661 final) as well as various stakeholders' reports indicate that the decade old instrument may not be fit for purpose any longer. Despite prevention initiatives undertaken, the demand for using exploited victims' services has not been reduced.</p> <p>The Commission will continue to support the Member States in the implementation of the Directive and will use its powers conferred by the Treaties, including infringements, as appropriate. The Commission will evaluate the implementation of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive and, based on the outcome and if necessary, propose revising it to make it fit for purpose.</p>			
29)	72. Calls on the Commission to assess a review of the Residence Permit Directive with a view to ensuring that victims are not returned on the expiry of the reflection period and that residence permits for trafficked persons are not made conditional on the participation or willingness to participate of the trafficked person in the investigation or criminal proceedings of the case;	The EU Anti-trafficking Directive sets minimum requirements, including on the support and protection of victims. The Commission will assess how identified concerns related to the Anti-trafficking Directive can be better addressed, including through a strong gender dimension in supporting and protecting victims, the non-punishment of victims for crimes they were compelled to commit, and in relation to the 2004 Council Directive on residence permit for victims of trafficking (2004/81/EC).		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
30)	73. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to define, allocate and earmark adequate funds in the battle against THB, either at national or European level, through the funding possibilities provided by European funds and projects, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integrational Fund (AMIF), the ISF and the Daphne strand of the citizens, equality, rights and values programme in the new multiannual financial framework;	Although no specific reply is provided to paragraph 73, the Commissions states (para. 29) that the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings addresses this crime as a global problem with an impact on the EU's internal security. It will provide for advancing international cooperation and partnerships by making best use of external policy instruments and cooperation tools and funding, including closer cooperation between EU Member States and countries of origin and transit of victims with relevant international organisations. Also (para. 57): The Commission continues to ensure funding to the EU agencies within their respective mandate. The Commission will fund and coordinate a set of actions to support Member States in implementing the EU Anti-trafficking Directive under the Internal Security Fund to		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>further improve the policy and operational work to combat trafficking in human beings and enhance exchanges of best practices (.../....). The European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EU EMPACT) has delivered significant results in EU crime priorities and is an important instrument for cooperation at EU level to fight organised crime. The Commission will propose to streamline EU EMPACT and reinforce its funding. All indicative actions mentioned above will be implemented taking into account the available resources under the current MFF (2021-2027).</p>			
31)	<p>74. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to organise information campaigns reaching out to potential victims and informing them about assistance, protection and their rights across all EU countries;</p>	<p>The Commission will organise a communication campaign, together with Member States and civil society, targeting high-risk sectors and high-risk environments, including for sexual exploitation.</p>		<p>A communication campaign has not yet been announced. <a href="#">Comprehensive Policy Review of Anti-Trafficking Projects.</a></p>	
32)	<p>75. Calls on the Commission to conduct evidence-based research on the risk factors for potential victims and on how different policy areas intersect with THB in risk sectors;</p>	<p>Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, nevertheless the Commission states that the EU Anti-trafficking Directive sets minimum requirements, including on the support and protection of victims. The Commission will assess how identified concerns related to the Anti-trafficking Directive can be better addressed, including through a strong gender dimension in supporting and protecting victims, the non-punishment of victims for crimes they were compelled to commit, and in relation to the 2004 Council Directive on residence permit for victims of trafficking (2004/81/EC).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
33)	<p>76. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement a human rights-based approach to the prevention of trafficking with a focus on the rights of the victims, to work with civil society in providing the necessary services and assistance to victims, and to ensure that they have access to justice, compensation and reparation;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on implementation of the human-based approach), but  (para. 17) The European Commission have been monitoring this issue in its progress reports (COM(2018) 777 final, COM(2020) 661 final) and in a dedicated report "Strengthening victims' rights: from compensation to reparation" by Joëlle Milquet, Special Adviser to the President of the European</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Commission (2019). Moreover, the EU Victims' Rights Strategy 2020-2025 prioritise victims' access to compensation. (para. 39 and 72) The EU Anti-trafficking Directive sets minimum requirements, including on the support and protection of victims. The Commission will assess how identified concerns related to the Anti-trafficking Directive can be better addressed, including through a strong gender dimension in supporting and protecting victims, the non-punishment of victims for crimes they were compelled to commit, and in relation to the 2004 Council Directive on residence permit for victims of trafficking (2004/81/EC).			
34)	77. Emphasises the importance of a coherent approach to improve the identification of potential victims in the context of migration flows and in the hotspots, of improving access to asylum procedures and of ensuring their complementarity with the procedures related to trafficking; calls on the Commission to assess the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive and to come forward with proposals to revise it;	Although the follow-up does not mentions paragraph 77, (para. 67 and 71) the Commission will evaluate the Directive and carry out an assessment on the possibility to establish minimum EU rules to criminalise the use of exploited services of trafficking victims.		There are <a href="#">ongoing consultations</a> in view of the revision of the Directive; this review of the Anti-Trafficking Directive – which will be based on the findings of an evaluation – will aim to modernise EU anti-trafficking rules.  It will specifically explore the possibility of making the use of the services of exploited victims of trafficking a mandatory criminal offence.	
35)	78. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take urgent measures against criminal groups active in migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, given the likelihood of smuggled persons becoming victims of trafficking, and to assess the risk faced by migrants and the most vulnerable, especially unaccompanied minors, separated children and women; underlines, in this context, the need for more legal and safe routes for migration in order to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable people with irregular status;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (urgent measures), but the Commission states (in relation to para. 5) that the EU Security Union Strategy highlights that trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants are often intertwined and announces that the Commission will present a new EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling for the period 2021-2025.		On 29 September 2021 the Commission presented its <a href="#">renewed EU action plan against migrant smuggling 2021-2025</a> where both phenomena are mentioned correlatively.  No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
36)	80. Calls on the Commission to ensure the continuity of the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator's work by appointing a full-time EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, and to include this in the new strategy on THB;		Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ylva Johansson, confirmed the appointment of a new EU Anti-trafficking Coordinator at the European Parliament plenary debate on the Implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Directive on 8 February 2021.		As of 1 July 2021, the new <a href="#">EU Anti-trafficking Coordinator</a> is Diane Schmitt.	

#### 4.1.18. IMCO

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (IMCO)** was responsible for six 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of seven Parliament's resolutions ('IMCO resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 23: Overview on IMCO resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	7
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	6
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	6
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/6 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.


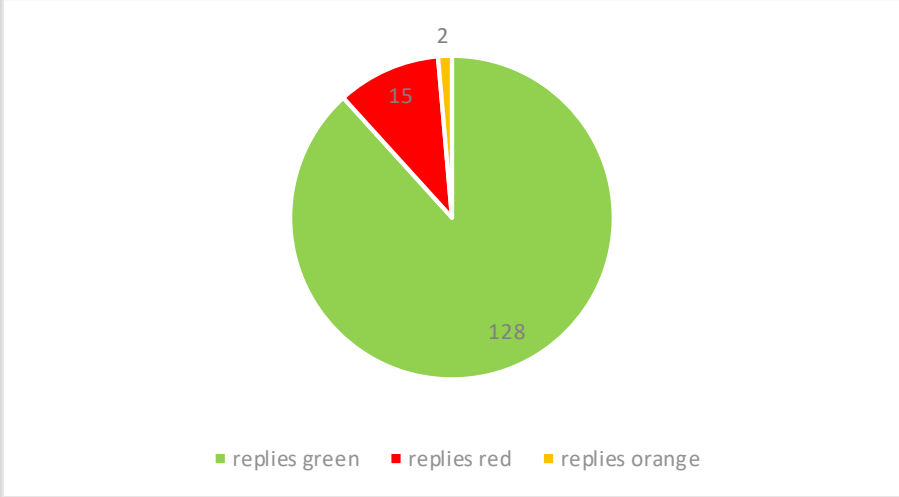
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

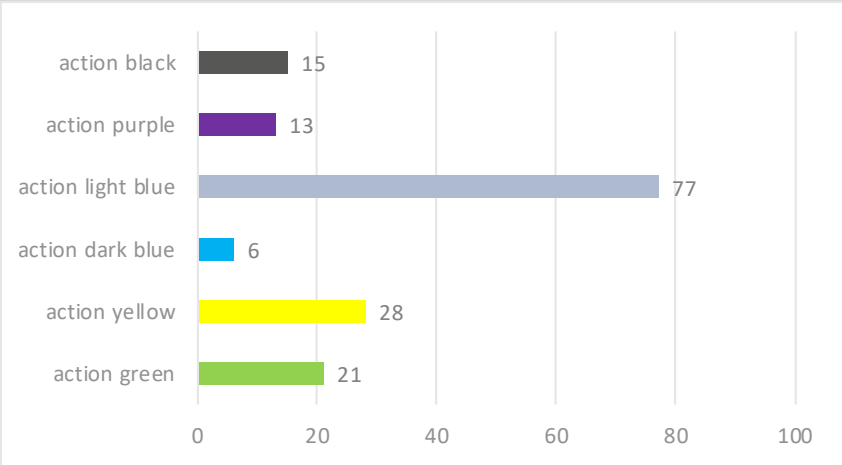
<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 6 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	Specific reply	1	General reply	0	Mixed reply	5	<p>Specific reply (1)                      General reply (0)                      Mixed reply (5)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
Specific reply	1								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	5								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>140</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Color</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Color	Count	replies green	128	replies red	15	replies orange	2	<p>Specific reply provided                      - code green (128)                      No specific reply provided                      - code red (15)                      Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified                      - code orange (2)</p>
Reply Color	Count								
replies green	128								
replies red	15								
replies orange	2								



Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="472 424 1312 890"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	15	action purple	13	action light blue	77	action dark blue	6	action yellow	28	action green	21	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (15)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (13)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (77)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (6)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (28)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (21)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	15														
action purple	13														
action light blue	77														
action dark blue	6														
action yellow	28														
action green	21														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	0														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal market, single market (1) (2) (3)</li> <li>- Business policy, e-commerce, after-sales service, commercial distribution (1)</li> <li>- Consumers' economic and legal interests (1)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safety of products and services, product liability (2)</li> <li>- Free movement of services, freedom to provide (3)</li> <li>- Standardisation, EC/EU standards and trade mark, certification, compliance (4)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Building industry (4)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Customs union, tax and duty-free, Community transit (5)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public procurement (5)</li> <li>- Cooperation between administrations (5)</li> <li>- Defence and arms industry (5)</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO (5)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (6)</li> <li>- Consumers' economic and legal interests (6)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent six written replies to the Parliament’s six IMCO resolutions. In all six cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). In total, the Commission submitted one specific and five mixed replies.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 49 genuine actions. In 83 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 13 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 15 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 49 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 21 cases. In the 28 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.18.1. IMCO Resolution 1: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers</b>	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0318/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2021(INI)</a> IMCO	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a>	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	3. Calls on the Commission to show strong political ambition when designing, adopting and implementing the relevant upcoming proposals, such as on 'empowering the consumer in the green transition' and a sustainable product policy initiative, which should be fully aligned with the EU's climate targets and other environmental objectives so as to improve the circularity of value chains, resource efficiency and the uptake of secondary raw materials, minimise waste generation and achieve a toxic-free circular economy;	The Commission mentions consumer right in relation to the green transition, the Sustainable Products Initiative and sector specific EU actions. However, this does not happen in the context of point 3, but is linked to other points, such as 10 and 11 as well as 30 and 32. The Commission will, in line with the Circular Economy Action Plan 2020, explore the abovementioned aspects within the framework of the Sustainable Products Initiative, that is aimed to provide the basis for ensuring high environmental performance for the broadest possible range of products placed on the EU market, by setting out sustainability principles and specific requirements, giving priority to addressing product groups set out in the context of the value chains identified in the Circular Economy Action Plan, such as electronics, ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), textiles, but also furniture and high impact intermediate products such as steel, cement and chemicals.			The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.  <a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> .	
	3. [...] stresses the importance of timely implementation and compliance with existing obligations and standards; urges the Commission not to postpone them further;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on not postponing the timely implementation and compliance with existing obligations and standards).			Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to propose measures, differentiating between categories of products and for sectors with a significant environmental impact, that will improve products' durability, including their estimated lifespan, reusability, upgradability, reparability and recyclability;	<p>The Commission will, in line with the Circular Economy Action Plan 2020, explore the abovementioned aspects within the framework of the Sustainable Products Initiative, that is aimed to provide the basis for ensuring high environmental performance for the broadest possible range of products placed on the EU market, by setting out sustainability principles and specific requirements, giving priority to addressing product groups set out in the context of the value chains identified in the Circular Economy Action Plan, such as electronics, ICT (Information and Communication Technologies), textiles, but also furniture and high impact intermediate products such as steel, cement and chemicals.</p> <p>Moreover, the feasibility of requirements on durability, reparability, upgradability, reuse, recyclability aspects and consideration of recycled content will be systematically assessed when preparing new product-specific regulations, or when revising existing ones, in the framework of the current Ecodesign Directive.</p>		<p><a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p> <p>Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a></p> <p>Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p>	
3)	<p>6. Calls on the Commission to devise, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, a broad strategy with measures differentiating between categories of products and taking into account market and technological developments to support businesses and consumers and to engage with sustainable production and consumption patterns; notes that this strategy should include measures to:</p> <p>(a) specify the pre-contractual information to be provided on the estimated lifespan (to be expressed in years and/or use cycles and to be determined before the placement on the market</p>	<p>The calls on the Commission in point 6 to tackle planned obsolescence and provide consumers with clear and non-confusing information on the estimated lifespan and reparability of a product, possibly through the introduction of mandatory labelling informing on durability and reparability, such as a repair score, correspond to the approach set out in the Commission's "New Consumer Agenda - Strengthening consumer resilience for sustainable recovery" (COM(2020)696 final) which underlines that consumers need better and more reliable information on sustainability aspects of goods and services, while avoiding information overload. The forthcoming initiative on empowering consumers for the green transition, to be presented by the Commission in</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (New Consumer Agenda - Strengthening consumer resilience for sustainable recovery" (COM(2020)696) <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda</a>).</p> <p>The Commission's intentions for presenting legislation <a href="#">for empowering consumers for the green transition</a> were also presented in the <a href="#">Commission Work Programme 2020</a>, and the subsequent initiative on empowering consumers for the green transition. A new initiative on</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>of the product through an objective and standardised methodology based on real-use conditions, differences in terms of intensity of use and natural factors, among other metrics) and reparability of a product, keeping in mind that this information should be provided in a clear and comprehensible manner so as to avoid confusing consumers and overloading them with information, and make this one of the main characteristics of a product pursuant to Directives 2011/83/EU and 2005/29/EC;</p>	<p>2021, intends to address consumers' access to information on environmental characteristics of products, including their durability, reparability or upgradeability. The impact assessment for this initiative considers also the suitability and opportunity of labels to ensure reliability and comparability of such information, together with other possible instruments and policy options which include measures to strengthen labelling schemes in EU.</p>		<p>the right to repair is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> and expected <a href="#">Q3 2022</a>. <a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Consumer policy – strengthening the role of consumers in the green transition.</p>	
	<p>(b) develop and introduce mandatory labelling, to provide clear, immediately visible and easy-to-understand information to consumers on the estimated lifetime and reparability of a product at the time of purchase; highlights that such a labelling scheme should be developed by involving all relevant stakeholders, based on harmonised research-based and transparent standards further to impact assessments demonstrating relevance, proportionality and effectiveness in reducing negative environmental impacts and protecting consumers; believes that this labelling should notably include information on durability and reparability, such as a repair score, and could take the form of an environmental performance index, taking into account multiple criteria throughout the life cycle of products according to product category;</p>	<p>Moreover, regarding specifically labelling on durability and reparability, the Commission will, within the framework of the Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, assess, when designing new or revised energy labels at product specific level, the relevance and feasibility of introducing information related to durability and reparability aspects, for instance in the form of indexes, as analysed in a recent technical report from the Joint Research Centre<sup>7</sup>.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (within the framework of the <a href="#">Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369</a>).</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Cordella M, Alfieri F, Sanfelix J, Analysis and development of a scoring system for repair and upgrade of products – Final report, EUR 29711 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-01602-1, doi:10.2760/725068, JRC114337.

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	(c) reinforce the role of the EU ecolabel to increase industry uptake and raise awareness among consumers;	<p>The Commission welcomes the call in point 6c to reinforce the industry uptake and consumer awareness of the EU Ecolabel. The new Circular Economy Action Plan recognises the valuable role of EU Ecolabel criteria and the need to build, where appropriate, on criteria and rules established under the EU Ecolabel Regulation. It also announces that the Commission will include more systematically durability, recyclability and recycled content in the EU Ecolabel criteria. It is to be noted that from 2016, the number of EU Ecolabel products and services available on the European market has nearly doubled and was at 75,796 in September 2020. The EU Ecolabel currently covers 24 product/ service groups (such as detergents, paper, textile, tourist accommodations etc.) and new EU Ecolabel criteria for retail financial products are planned to be established end 2021. [...]</p> <p>The feasibility of embedded use meters, also called for in point 6c, and consumer feedback mechanisms regarding optimized use and maintenance to be applied on products is being analysed (along with the related environmental impacts), in general terms, in the framework of the preparatory activities for the envisaged next Ecodesign Working Plan<sup>8</sup>.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (new <a href="#">Circular Economy Action Plan</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Ecodesign and energy labelling Working Plan 2020-2024, planned for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p>	
	(d) assess which categories of goods are most suited to being equipped with a usage meter, on the basis of a cost/environmental-efficiency analysis, with the aim of improving consumer information and product maintenance, encouraging long-term use of products through facilitated reuse, and boosting reuse and second-hand business models;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (Goods to be suited to being equipped with a usage meter).		Not mentioned.	

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	<p>e) in the preparation of the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771, assess how to bring the duration of legal guarantees more into line with the estimated lifetime of a product category, as well as how an extension of the reversed burden of proof period for non-conformity would enhance the possibility for consumers and businesses to make sustainable choices; calls for this impact assessment to consider the possible effects of such potential extensions on prices, the expected lifetime of products, commercial guarantee systems and independent repair services;</p>				
		<p>Regarding the period for reversal of the burden of proof, also called for in point 6e, Directive (EU) 2019/771 already extended this period from 6 months to 1 year. Moreover, this Directive allows the Member States to set a period of 2 years instead.</p> <p>With regard to bringing the duration of legal guarantees under Directive (EU) 2019/771 in line with the estimated lifetime, called for in point 6e, it must be noted that the concept of estimated lifetime is different for each specific product. Without prejudice to the future evaluation of the Directive referred to in the New Consumer Agenda, it should be recognized that aligning the length of the legal guarantee with the estimated lifetime would mean that each product would have a different legal guarantee period, which could create legal uncertainty and practical difficulties, for sellers to manage such a complicated legal framework. Directive (EU) 2019/771 is a horizontal instrument that applies to all types of goods and products, and provides for a single legal guarantee period. In addition, the legal guarantee period is subject to minimum harmonisation, with the result already now, that Member States are allowed to extend this period.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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	<p>f) in the preparation of the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771, study the feasibility of strengthening the position of sellers in relation to manufacturers by introducing a joint manufacturer-seller liability mechanism under the legal guarantee regime;</p>	<p>In relation to suggestions in point 6f the Commission points out that Directive (EU) 2019/771 applies to sales contracts, which are concluded between the consumer and the seller. The remedies available to consumers under this Directive are based on the non-conformity with the contract to which only the consumer and the seller are parties. Moreover, some of the remedies, such as a price reduction or termination of the contract can only be granted by the seller.</p> <p>If the manufacturer is liable for the lack of conformity, this Directive gives the seller a right to redress against the manufacturer. This approach allows the consumers to have a single contact point, which they can address in case of any lack of conformity.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
	<p>(g) tackle the premature obsolescence of products by considering adding to the list set out in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC practices which effectively shorten the lifetime of a product to increase its replacement rate and unduly constrain the reparability of products, including software; stresses that these practices should be clearly defined based on an objective and common definition, taking into account the assessment of all stakeholders involved, such as research establishments and consumer, business and environmental organisations;</p>	<p>The earlier mentioned initiative to empower consumers in the green transition will also aim to better protect consumers against certain commercial practices, such as early product obsolescence practices, including planned obsolescence invoked in point 6g. The new Circular Economy Action Plan sets out a number of specific initiatives<sup>9</sup> to fight early obsolescence and promote durability, recyclability, reparability, and accessibility of products, and to support action by business.</p>		<p>As the Commission mentions the <a href="#">New Circular Economy Action Plan</a> in relation to premature obsolescence, it avoids directly responding to the EP suggestion to add to the list set out in Annex I to Directive 2005/29/EC practices, which shorten a product's lifetime to increase its replacement rate and constrain the products' reparability. In the Circular economy action plan, however, specific initiatives for a sustainable product policy and on substantiating the green claims are spelled out.</p> <p>New Circular Economy Action Plan <a href="#">COM(2020)98</a>.</p>	

<sup>9</sup> Notably, the initiatives for a sustainable product policy and on substantiating the green claims.



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4)	8. considers that Member States should carry out information campaigns to increase consumer protection and confidence, especially among vulnerable groups, and calls on the Commission to give consumers adequate information on their rights through the Single Digital Gateway;	Strengthening redress and enforcement of consumer rights, stressed in point 8, is also one of the main priorities of the New Consumer Agenda where enforcement of provisions fighting misleading green claims and unfair commercial practices in relation to online influencing techniques and personalisation is one of the two strategic priorities. Moreover, the forthcoming initiative on empowering consumers for the green transition will also aim to improve enforceability for consumers as well as for businesses. This might be done by building upon the existing EU horizontal consumer law framework, including the improvements recently brought forward in relation to enforcement of consumer instruments (including the changes brought by the “New Deal for consumers”).	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request: <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda (website)</a> <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda</a> prioritizes this issue, and notes that the forthcoming initiative on empowering consumers for the green transition will improve enforceability for consumers and businesses.	C C
		Although the follow-up mentions point 8, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to give consumers adequate information on their rights through the Single Digital Gateway).	C C	Not mentioned.	C C
5)	9. calls on the Commission and the Member States to urgently take action to ensure a level playing field for EU companies with international competitors, as well as to ensure safe and sustainable products for consumers through improved market surveillance and equivalent customs control standards throughout the EU for both traditional and online businesses; [...]	In relation to point 9 the Commission is preparing implementing acts for Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, in particular in relation to controls of products entering the Union market, and guidelines for the application of Article 4, which requires an economic operator established in the EU for certain products. Work with Member States on the creation of the new interface between national customs systems and the Information and Communication System for pan-European Market Surveillance (ICSMS) has also started. The Commission would also like to underline that in order to carry out this task not only market surveillance authorities but also customs authorities must be provided with appropriate financial, technical, information and human resources in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. Since January 2021, the Commission is	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  Two ongoing draft implementing regulations: <a href="#">Draft implementing regulation</a> Electronic interface between the EU market surveillance information system (ICSMS) and national customs systems; <a href="#">Draft implementing regulation</a> Statistical data on controls of products entering the EU with regard to product safety and compliance.  <a href="#">ICSMS - European Commission website</a>	C C

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		working with the Member States in the new EU Product Compliance Network to streamline the practices of market surveillance within the EU and to set priorities for joint projects and testing, with funding from the Single Market Programme.			
6)	<p>11. Calls on the Commission to establish a consumers' 'right to repair' with a view to making repairs systematic, cost efficient and attractive, taking into account the specificities of different product categories along the lines of the measures already taken for several household appliances under the Ecodesign Directive:</p> <p>(a) by giving actors of the repair industry, including independent repairers, and consumers access free of charge to the necessary repair and maintenance information, including information on diagnostic tools, spare parts, software and updates, needed to perform repairs and maintenance, while keeping in mind the imperatives of consumer safety, without prejudice to Directive (EU) 2016/943;</p> <p>(b) by encouraging standardisation of spare parts for the sake of interoperability and innovation, while upholding product safety requirements;</p>	<p>In line with suggestions in point [...] 11, the initiative on empowering consumers in the green transition will seek to ensure consumer information related to different aspects of reparability (such as the availability of spare parts, software updates, estimated period of availability, average price of spare parts at the time of purchase, etc).</p>		<p><a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>. Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a>. Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>. A new initiative on the right to repair is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> and expected <a href="#">Q3 2022</a>.</p>	
		<p>In relation particularly to point 11 b which calls on the Commission to encourage standardisation of spare parts for the sake of interoperability and innovation, while upholding product safety requirements, the evaluation of EU legislation on design protection<sup>10</sup> showed that there are no uniform rules on the protection of visible spare parts. This fragmentation of the single market has a negative impact on the competitiveness of the independent repair spare parts sector and in turn on the development of the circular economy. The Commission is willing to address this issue in the upcoming reform of EU</p>		<p><a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Intellectual property – review of EU rules on industrial design (Design Directive), planned for <a href="#">Q2 2022</a>.</p>	

<sup>10</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/1846-Evaluation-of-EU-legislation-on-design-protection>.

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		legislation on design protection <sup>11</sup> . The reform will indeed consider how to complete the single market for repair spare parts and achieve full liberalisation in the field. This would bring greater choice and lower prices to consumers and allow fair and effective competition in the independent repair spare parts sector.			
	(c) by setting a mandatory minimum period for the provision of spare parts reflecting the product's estimated lifespan after the final unit has been placed on the market, as well as reasonable maximum delivery times according to product category in line with the Ecodesign implementing regulations adopted on 1 October 2019, which should be extended to a wider range of products;	In relation to point 11c, the Commission will, when adopting new or revising existing Ecodesign implementing regulations, use the provisions on the availability of spare parts and repair information of the measures adopted on 1 October 2019 for several household appliances and other products <sup>12</sup> as a basis for setting similar requirements as appropriate for other product groups.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> . Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a> . Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> .	
	(d) by ensuring that the price of a spare part is reasonable, and therefore cost efficient, in relation to the price of the whole product and that independent and authorised repairers, as well as consumers, have access to the necessary spare parts without unfair hindrances;	Moreover, in line with the Circular Economy Action Plan 2020, the Commission will explore ways to enhance reparability provisions under the framework of the Sustainable Products Initiative and in the Circular Electronics Initiative, including the Ecodesign measures on smartphones, laptops and tablets, as suggested in point 11d.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> . Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a> . Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> . A new initiative on the right to repair is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> and expected <a href="#">Q3 2022</a> .	
	(e) by encouraging repair over replacement by extending guarantees or zeroing guarantee periods for consumers who choose this option in	In relation to point 11e and in the context of the review of Directive 2019/771, the Commission will examine whether the restart of the legal guarantee period for consumers that choose repair over replacement would have an incentivising effect on consumer's choice of remedy.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for the Sustainable Products Initiative mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> . Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a> . Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> .	

<sup>12</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda\\_19\\_5889](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_19_5889).

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	<p>the preparation of the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771 and in the light of a cost-efficiency analysis for both consumers and businesses, and by ensuring that sellers always inform consumers of the option of repair and related guarantee rights;</p> <p>(f) by assessing how repairs could be facilitated by establishing, at EU level, a legal guarantee for the parts replaced by a professional repairer when goods are no longer under legal or commercial guarantee in the preparation of the review of Directive (EU) 2019/771;</p>	<p>[...] the future review provides an opportunity to examine what more can be done to promote repair, and encourage more sustainable, circular products (as mentioned in the Parliament report points 6 (e, f), 7 (a, b, c), 11 (e, f)).</p> <p>As regards point 11f, Directive (EU) 2019/771 applies to a contractual relationship between a consumer and a seller. Moreover, it lays down the obligations of the sellers and consumers' rights that apply within the period of the legal guarantee. It does not apply to contracts between a consumer and a professional repairer for repairs undertaken outside the legal or commercial guarantee of the goods.</p> <p>The set of Ecodesign regulations adopted in October 2019 provides that, before giving access to information and spare parts to professional repairers, a manufacturer may require the proof that the repairer has a professional insurance covering potential liability associated with repair activities. Such professional insurance may compensate for the lack of legal guarantee in the case of repair.</p> <p>The review of Directive (EU) 2019/771 will assess whether and to what extent the use of second-hand goods and refurbished goods can play a role to encourage more sustainable, circular products. More generally, the future review provides an opportunity to examine what more can be done to promote repair, and encourage more sustainable, circular products (as mentioned in the Parliament report points 6 (e, f), 7 (a, b, c)).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">set of Ecodesign regulations</a> adopted in October 2019).</p> <p>See EC <a href="#">website</a> on consumer sales and guarantees.</p>	
	<p>(g) by encouraging Member States to create incentives, such as a 'craftsman's bonus', which promote repairs, particularly after the end of the legal guarantee for consumers undertaking</p>	<p>In relation to point 11g, the Commission is looking into various options to facilitate repair for consumers throughout product's lifespan. That also includes the stage of product's use beyond the period of seller's liability for product's conformity and how repair could be facilitated after 2-year term.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was be carried out.</p>	

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	certain repair works via authorised/independent repairers;				
7)	12. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to further incentivise sustainable waste management;	In line with point 12 of the resolution, the Commission stresses that strengthening the internal market for secondary raw material is one of the key objectives of the review of Regulation 1013/2006, which is ongoing and should result in a legislative proposal by the Commission in 2021.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  Proposal for a Regulation on shipments of waste and amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) No 2020/1056 <a href="#">COM/2021/709 final</a> .	
8)	13. Stresses the importance of boosting circular economy and sustainable business models to minimise the destruction of goods and promote repair and reuse; calls on the Commission to encourage the use of such models while keeping them cost efficient and attractive and guaranteeing a high level of consumer protection, and to encourage Member States to raise awareness of these models through educational campaigns and training for both consumers and businesses;	One of the principal objectives of the Sustainable Products Initiative (SPI), currently under preparation by the Commission, will be to intervene before products would become waste. This includes, for example, examining how the right to repair, repair services, and/ or ensuring spare part availability can be bolstered for consumers, and supporting circular business models. In the context of the ongoing impact assessment study for the SPI, the Commission is examining current obstacles to these practices, as well as how they can be overcome.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  Sustainable product policy and Ecodesign, <a href="#">website</a>  Revision of the Ecodesign Directive is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> .  A new initiative on the right to repair is mentioned in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> and expected <a href="#">Q3 2022</a> .	

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9)	15. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to examine to what extent the first-time buyer's guarantee could be transferred to additional buyers in the event of subsequent sales, especially in the context of a digital product passport;	<p>Both points 15 and 16 call on the Commission to encourage the use of second-hand goods and refurbished goods. The review of Directive (EU) 2019/771 will assess whether and to what extent the use of second-hand goods and refurbished goods can play a role to encourage more sustainable, circular products.</p> <p>Various options regarding consumer remedies will be looked at, such as giving preference to repair over replacement, extending the minimum liability period for new or second-hand goods, restarting a new liability period after repair.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>See EC <a href="#">website</a> on consumer sales and guarantees.</p>	
10)	17. [...] calls on the Commission to take further action towards a well-functioning internal market for services and to effectively increase the efforts to strengthen the enforcement of existing legislation;	<p>In March 2020, the Commission adopted the Communication "Long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules", which includes several actions focusing on the single market for services and corresponds to the call in point 17. Since its adoption, intensive work is underway to implement the outlined actions in a timely manner. Several key elements, like the joint Single Market Enforcement Task-Force (SMET), composed of Member States and the Commission, are operational and delivering results. In the video conference of internal market and industry ministers of 18 September 2020, Ministers called upon the Commission to present by 15 January 2021 an annual strategic report as a tool for identifying and removing unjustified barriers, assessing the resilience of the single market and take stock of the state of implementation of the 2020 enforcement action plan. This report will allow identifying areas where further action may be required.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules</a>).</p>	
11)	18. [...] calls on the Commission to promote the development of these new business models through targeted financial support under the	The New Consumer Agenda stresses that to complement ongoing initiatives, efforts will be needed to promote new consumption concepts and behaviours, such as the		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

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	Single Market Programme and any other relevant MFF programmes;	sharing economy, new business models allowing consumers to buy a service rather than a good, or support for repairs through community and social economy organisations actions (e.g. repair cafés) and for second-hand markets. These efforts will support the culture of repair and reuse highlighted in points 18 and 19. The Agenda also underlines that action and resources, including from the Technical Support Instrument for capacity building under the next Multiannual Financial Framework, should be used to support initiatives promoting and activating clean, climate-neutral, sustainable consumption culture and behaviour.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. ( <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda, website</a> ).	
12)	19.[...] asks the Commission and national authorities to assist and support competent authorities at national and local level, as well as companies and associations, both technically and financially under the MFF Single Market Programme in conducting such awareness campaigns;	The New Consumer Agenda stresses that to complement ongoing initiatives, efforts will be needed to promote new consumption concepts and behaviours, such as the sharing economy, new business models allowing consumers to buy a service rather than a good, or support for repairs through community and social economy organisations actions (e.g. repair cafés) and for second-hand markets. These efforts will support the culture of repair and reuse highlighted in points 18 and 19. The Agenda also underlines that action and resources, including from the Technical Support Instrument for capacity building under the next Multiannual Financial Framework, should be used to support initiatives promoting and activating clean, climate-neutral, sustainable consumption culture and behaviour.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda</a> , <a href="#">Technical Support Instrument 2021-2027</a> ).	

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13)	<p>22 [...] calls on the Commission to develop standards and protocols for access to and the use of interoperable data in order to effectively share data between companies, investors and authorities and enable new data-driven circular business opportunities;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and Member States to increase funding for research and innovation in the area of sustainable technologies in the new MFF;</p>	<p>In its proposal for a regulation in the data governance (Data Governance Act, COM 2020 767) the Commission intends to establish a Data Innovation Board as an expert group. The Board should support the Commission in coordinating national practices and policies in supporting cross-sector data use in line with point 22. Work on technical standardisation may include the identification of priorities for the development of standards and obligations, including establishing and maintaining a set of technical standards and formalised legal obligations related to the transmission of data between two processing environments enabling data spaces to be organised without recourse to an intermediary. The Board should cooperate with sectoral bodies, networks or expert groups, or other cross-sectoral organisations dealing with re-use of data.</p> <p>Actions to enable new data-driven circular business will be included in the Digital Europe Programme and in the Horizon Europe research and innovation Programme.</p> <p>Lastly, to support the explore the role of standards in the transition towards a circular economy, the European Multi Stakeholder Platform on ICT Standardisation formed a study group on circular economy in 2020. The group authored an exhaustive report on standardisation activities (on-going or needed) relevant to the circular economy. This report to a major extent fed into a new circular economy chapter for the Rolling Plan for ICT standardisation 2021, which is expected to be published in March 2021.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>As far as the <a href="#">Data Governance Act</a> is concerned, the Commission presented its proposal on 25 November 2020 and held a public consultation until 8 February 2021.</p> <p>The process of establishing a <a href="#">Data Innovation Board</a> is thus currently ongoing.</p> <p><a href="#">Digital Europe Programme</a>, <a href="#">Horizon Europe Programme Rolling Plan for ICT standardisation 2021</a>, published in November 2021.</p>	



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14)	23 [...] calls for the Commission to assess how an EU digital sustainability index based on an analysis of product life cycles would mainstream the sustainable production and consumption of digital technologies; points out that practices to reduce such an environmental impact, such as reduction of packaging and development of more sustainable packaging, should be part of a strategy towards a sustainable single market;	<p>On point 23, the Commission is currently revising the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (1994/62/EC) as mandated in Article 9(5) of the Directive itself (that is, to revise the essential requirements for packaging in order to improve design for reuse and promoting high quality recycling, as well as strengthening their enforcement) as well as the Green Deal and the new CEAP. In the new CEAP, packaging is one of the key product groups and the Commission is mandated to revise the Directive with the objective to reduce the generation of packaging and packaging waste, promote reuse and high quality recycling. With this objective in mind, the Commission is also looking at possible targets and other measures to stimulate the uptake of recycled materials in certain packaging applications, in particular for plastic packaging, where the secondary raw materials market is not functioning properly on its own.</p> <p>The revision will also examine – among other measures – how to improve the sorting of packaging in order to lead to better recycling results. One of the possible measures and technologies is digital watermarking, which is being promoted by AIM (the HolyGrail 2 project)<sup>13</sup>.</p> <p>The Commission organised a public consultation, which closed on 6 January; the Commission’s proposal is expected to be adopted in the fourth quarter of 2021.</p> <p>The revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive is intended to be based on Article 114 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) (internal market), which is also the current legal basis of the <i>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive</i>.</p>		<p><a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Reducing packaging waste – review of rules</p> <p>A proposal envisaged in the CWP 2021 for Q4 2021 but postponed to <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p>	

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.aim.be/wp-content/themes/aim/pdfs/Digital%20Watermarks%20Initiative%20HolyGrail%202.0%20-%20general%20presentation%20for%20PDF.pdf? t=1602239412>.

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15)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to assess the impact of digital practices and infrastructure in terms of their carbon and environmental footprint, as well as their impact on consumer practices, and to consider appropriate measures to reduce it;	Regarding point 24 and in line with the commitments announced in the European Digital Strategy of February 2020, the Commission is exploring initiatives to achieve climate-neutral, highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres by no later than 2030, and is looking into transparency measures for telecoms operators on their environmental footprint. Furthermore, the Commission is encouraging the Member States (Commission Recommendation 2020/1307) to develop criteria for assessing the environmental sustainability of future networks and provide incentives to operators to deploy environmentally sustainable networks. Additionally, the Commission has published recently EU Green Public Procurement (GPP) Criteria for Data Centres, Server Rooms and Cloud Services, aimed at helping public authorities to ensure that data centres' equipment and services are procured in such a way that they deliver environmental improvements that contribute to European policy objectives for energy, climate change and resource efficiency, as well as reducing life cycle costs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Digital Strategy</a> , February 2020).	
16)	25. [...] Insists that the Commission take account of Parliament's decisions concerning the establishment of a common charger system, in order to reduce production volumes and electronic waste;	On point 25, the Commission is working on a proposal on common charging interface for possible adoption by summer 2021.  The option of combining both common charging interface and de-coupling (e.g. selling mobiles phones without charger) is being examined and additional studies to support the impact assessment have been launched in October 2020.		Proposal for a Directive 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 <a href="#">COM(2021)547</a> , presented on 23 September 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	27. [...]; recalls, in this respect, the Commission's commitment to taking action through sector-specific measures and guidance on green public procurement, while maintaining the current public procurement legislation framework, and calls on the Commission to be ambitious in making sustainable criteria in public procurement the default choice; emphasises the importance of supporting second-hand, reused, recycled and reconditioned products and low-energy consumption software programmes by setting targets for public purchases;	On point 27, the Commission is working on introducing measures related to green and circular public procurement in several sector-specific initiatives. These include, for example, the green public procurement obligations in the recent proposal for the new Batteries Regulation, and the development of mandatory green public procurement criteria in the context of the Farm to Fork strategy. Furthermore, the Commission will develop a comprehensive guidance on public investment into sustainable infrastructure projects, to guide public buyers on how to align their procurement to the EU Taxonomy on sustainable finance. Finally, the Commission will publish a guidance on socially responsible public procurement in the first half of 2021.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (new <a href="#">Batteries Regulation</a> , <a href="#">Farm to fork strategy</a> , etc.).  Investing in green infrastructure <a href="#">website</a> .  EC <a href="#">guidance</a> on public investment into sustainable infrastructure projects and <a href="#">guidance</a> on socially responsible public procurement.	
18)	29. [...] asks the Commission, in this respect, to improve its guidance and to lead by example by publishing targets and statistics related to the environmental impact of their purchasing;	Regarding point 29, the Commission has been working on several initiatives to make sure its own procurement is in line with the EU's climate, environmental and social goals. While training, support and internal guidance is already available to promote the use of green and social considerations, the Commission will continue working to ensure that its own procurement practices are aligned with the ambition of the Green Deal.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
19)	30. [...] calls on the Commission to develop updated guidelines for the uniform implementation of this Directive with regard to environmental claims and to provide guidance for market surveillance activities;	In points 30 [...], the resolution calls for strengthening the fight against the current misleading claims about environmental qualities ('greenwashing') of products both online and offline. Indeed, also this is one of the main objectives for the forthcoming Commission initiative on empowering consumers for the green transition. In addition to better information, consumers need to be better protected against misleading advertising and information that is not true or presented in a confusing or misleading way to give the impression that a product or		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Consumer policy – strengthening the role of consumers in the green transition.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		enterprise is more environmentally sound, called "greenwashing" as previously mentioned.			

## 4.1.18.2. IMCO Resolution 2: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on addressing product safety in the single market

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Addressing product safety in the single market</b>	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0319/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2190(INI)</a> <b>IMCO</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a>	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	<p>1. [...] calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the safety of medical devices when procuring crisis equipment supplies; notes that products based on AI, IoT or robotics can offer solutions which can help to combat current and future crises that might undermine the EU's strategic position;</p> <p>[...] calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen their coordinated actions within the product safety framework and its relevant networks;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the COVID-19 crisis has shown the importance to ensure that the safety of products is efficiently tackled during this and other possible future emergencies.</p>				No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
		<p>Given the current situation and expectations of significantly increased circulation of products with a protective purpose against COVID-19, the Commission launched an urgent procedure to finance the organisation of a coordinated activity on the safety of those products among the Member States. The main purpose of this project is the organisation of coordinated testing and communication activities on the safety of COVID-19 related products: protective masks, hand sanitizers and protective gloves.</p> <p>Furthermore, national authorities responsible for enforcement have to exchange relevant information to rapidly alert the other Member States and inform consumers on dangerous products. These alerts are sent through the rapid alert system for dangerous non-food products - "Safety Gate/RAPEX". In 2020, the system registered more than 200 alerts from around 20 countries on COVID-19 related products, mostly about faulty safety masks. The number of measures relating to protective masks has reached around 23 million articles. Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, France, Hungary,</p>				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Island, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom reported measures. On 13 March 2020, the Commission adopted Recommendation (EU) 2020/403 providing guidance to the Member States on conformity assessment and market surveillance procedures in the context of COVID-19. This recommendation aims to help addressing the critical shortage in protective equipment and medical devices and calls upon market surveillance authorities in the Member States to focus their controls on protective equipment or medical devices that could pose serious risks to users.</p> <p>Several actions have been taken to address issues related to covid-19 for customs from 2 perspectives: firstly to ensure customs officers are adequately protected when carrying out their tasks and secondly to ensure an adequate coordination and support to customs activities related to the movement of covid-19 related goods. On 4 February 2020, a crisis management alert was created in the customs risk management system (CRMS) in order to streamline information provided to customs, give clear instructions on the control of goods and ensure adequate communication about issues that customs may be encountering and that could hinder a proper protection of the external borders.</p> <p>Guidelines from the Commission on prioritising risks for customs controls and managing the impact of the common risk criteria and standards related to covid-19 were issued in May 2020. More than 700 alerts were shared between the Member States customs authorities to protect citizens against the risk of dangerous, non-compliant or counterfeit personal protection equipment. Detailed guidance and explicative notes were shared with customs experts, for prohibitions and restrictions, for risk management and controls, and for trade. Since the</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>beginning of the crisis, the Commission is alerted and ready to provide any support required by Member States' customs and trade authorities with a view to ensure the protection of citizens from dangerous products, the quick provision of necessary goods and the less possible disturbance of legitimate trade.</p>			
2)	<p>2. [...] urges the Commission to update and establish aligned market surveillance rules for both harmonised and non-harmonised products placed on the market offline or online, and to make them fit for purpose in the digital age in order to ensure a level playing field and improve product safety;</p>	<p>The Commission shares the Parliament's view on the need to update EU market surveillance rules for non-harmonised products and to better align the legislative framework for harmonised and non-harmonised products to ensure coherence and improve product safety, in particular as far as market surveillance is concerned. In 2013, the Commission adopted two proposals with the aim to regulate in a coherent way the safety of harmonised and non-harmonised products. The two proposals have been finally withdrawn by the Commission in September 2020 due to the difficulties in finding an agreement. In June 2019, Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, applicable to harmonised products, except Chapter VII on customs controls, that covers not only harmonised products listed in the regulation but also all products and taking up part of the 2013 proposal, has been adopted.</p> <p>The revision of the GPSD will also take up this challenge. The Commission work in view of the revision will examine how to better align the legislative framework for non-harmonised products with the one existing for harmonised products under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. In its work for the revision of the GPSD, the Commission will examine the current definitions of "safety", "product" and "placing on the market" to see whether they are still fit for purpose in view of new technologies.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>On 30 June 2021, the College adopted revisions of two sets of EU rules to enhance consumer rights in a world reshaped by digitalisation and the COVID-19 pandemic. A <a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346</a> and a Proposal for a Directive on consumer credits <a href="#">COM(2021)347</a>. The Commission is trying to reinforce its safety net for EU consumers. The proposal updates both the existing <a href="#">General Product Safety Directive</a> as well as the <a href="#">EU rules on consumer credit to safeguard consumers</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>3. [...] asks the Commission to address the challenges of emerging technologies such as AI, IoT, robotics, 3D printing and others in its revision of the GPSD, and to identify and close gaps within existing legislation, such as the Machinery Directive and the Radio Equipment Directive, avoiding duplicating legislation and ensuring a consistent approach towards product safety in all sectoral legislation, such as the Toy Directive and other product-specific legislation, in order to achieve the highest level of consumer safety while removing potential barriers to the development of disruptive technologies;</p>	<p>The Commission recognises the important challenges brought by new technologies - such as connected products and products based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) - to product safety and consumer protection in general. The Commission has highlighted the importance of these issues in the White Paper on AI published in February 2020, together with a Report on the safety and liability implications of new technologies. The Commission will adopt further initiatives such as proposals for the revision of the GPSD and the Machinery Directive and delegated acts under the Radio Equipment Directive. Furthermore, the Commission aims to adopt in spring 2021 a proposal for a legal act laying down requirements for AI, with the objective of ensuring the development and uptake of lawful and trustworthy AI across the Single Market.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).  <a href="#">General Product Safety Directive – review</a>,                      Revision of the Machinery Directive - ongoing: <a href="#">Machinery Directive - revision</a> (started before November 2020)                      Revision RED : <a href="#">Radio Equipment Directive (RED)   Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs</a>,  <a href="#">Artificial Intelligence package</a>.</p>	
4)	<p>4. [...] Calls on the Commission to redefine the terms ‘product’ and ‘safe product’ as part of its revision of the GPSD, in coordination with the possible revision of other legislative acts such as the Product Liability Directive, so that they reflect the complexity of emerging technologies, including products with AI, IoT and robotics embedded in them, stand-alone software and software or updates which entail substantial modification to the product leading to a de facto new product;</p> <p>[...] urges the Commission to prioritise consumer rights and legal certainty for consumers when revising the GPSD;</p>	<p>The revision of the GPSD will also take up this challenge. The Commission work in view of the revision will examine how to better align the legislative framework for non-harmonised products with the one existing for harmonised products under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. In its work for the revision of the GPSD, the Commission will examine the current definitions of “safety”, “product” and “placing on the market” to see whether they are still fit for purpose in view of new technologies.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on the revision of the Product Liability Directive).</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to prioritise consumer rights and legal certainty for consumers when revising the GPSD).</p>	<p>Green Red Red</p>	<p><a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346</a>.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>Green Dark Grey Dark Grey</p>



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	5. [...] urges the Commission to consider whether 'placing on the market' being the decisive moment for the economic operator to guarantee the safety of the product is an approach still fit for purpose and outlines that continued conformity of the product with the relevant product safety legislation, including after the installation of software, could be more fit for purpose in the digital age;	In its work for the revision of the GPSD, the Commission will examine the current definitions of "safety", "product" and "placing on the market" to see whether they are still fit for Although the follow-up mentions point 4, no specific reply is provided to this particular point purpose in view of new technologies.		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>	
6)	6. [...] asks the Commission to take the recommendations of the HLEG fully into consideration	Although the follow-up mentions point 6, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (the Commission does not mention HLEG).		Not mentioned.	
	[...] stresses that the Commission should assess how AI technology and blockchain could be used to enhance product safety through, for instance, the development of interoperable databases on injuries caused by unsafe products circulating in the single market;	[...] The Commission aims to adopt in spring 2021 a proposal for a legal act laying down requirements for AI, with the objective of ensuring the development and uptake of lawful and trustworthy AI across the Single Market.  [...] The Commission agrees that it is important to make recalls of dangerous products more effective. In April 2019, the Commission published the results of an EU-wide survey on consumers' perceptions and experiences with product recalls. In October 2019, it organised an expert workshop to take stock of existing best practices and reflect on ways to improve recall effectiveness.		<a href="#">Artificial Intelligence package.</a>  Proposal for a Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act) and amending certain EU legislative acts <a href="#">COM/2021/206 final.</a>	
7)	7. [...] stresses that the Commission should screen the existing AI standards and consult with relevant stakeholders to assess which new standards are needed, that it should carry out a periodic assessment of the EU regulatory framework related to AI in order to ensure product safety and consumer and data	The Commission recognises the important challenges brought by new technologies - such as connected products and products based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) - to product safety and consumer protection in general. The Commission has highlighted the importance of these issues in the White Paper on AI published in February 2020, together with a Report on the safety and liability		<a href="#">Artificial Intelligence package</a>  Proposal for a Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act) and amending certain EU legislative acts <a href="#">COM/2021/206 final.</a>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	protection, and that it should intervene in areas where it is necessary to promote legal certainty and ensure the harmonisation of rules within the EU;		implications of new technologies. [...] Furthermore, the Commission aims to adopt in spring 2021 a proposal for a legal act laying down requirements for AI, with the objective of ensuring the development and uptake of lawful and trustworthy AI across the Single Market.			
8)	8. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to further harmonise the methodology and, together with the relevant stakeholders, to thoroughly assess the feasibility of risk-based assessment schemes, adapting their application for products with a high risk level, and conformity assessment mechanisms, where they do not yet exist, to ensure the safety and security by design or default of products with embedded emerging technologies;		Although the follow-up mentions point 8, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on harmonising the methodology).		Not mentioned.	
9)	9. [...] urges the Commission to also take into account the 'think small first' principle when assessing the impact of future legislation, which should take due account of the need to provide support to SMEs to reduce the burden these measures can create and to ensure a stable, predictable and properly regulated environment in which SMEs can run their businesses;		The Commission will adopt in spring 2021 a proposal for a legal act laying down requirements for AI. The Commission aims to explore ways to provide the necessary support to operators, and notably small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), to adapt to new legislation and to facilitate their path to compliance assessment. In this context, it recognises the value that digital innovation hubs could play for that purpose.		<a href="#">Artificial Intelligence package.</a>  Proposal for a Regulation on Artificial Intelligence (AI Act) and amending certain EU legislative acts <a href="#">COM/2021/206 final</a> .	
10)	10. [...] Urges the Commission to consider EU benchmarks for 'regulatory sandboxes', without abandoning the precautionary principle, since they can enhance the safety of products by giving expert input on how to assess the compliance of a product with the applicable legislation in a modern way;		The Commission will also explore the links between Analytics and safety in its work on a proposal on the revision of the GPSD. Furthermore, as announced in the new EU Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade (JOIN(2020) 18 final), the Commission will consider new horizontal rules to improve the cybersecurity of all connected products and associated services placed on the Internal Market and complement measures regulatory sandboxes under development, which would address specific types of products, such as mandatory requirements to be		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		proposed for market access of certain wireless products (through the adoption of a delegated act under the Radio Equipment Directive), cybersecurity rules for all new motor vehicle types as from July 2022, as well as related actions in the context of the revision of the Machinery Directive.			
11)	11. [...] Asks the Commission and the Member States to take into account the autonomous self-learning behaviour of AI throughout a product's lifetime and assess the feasibility of setting up mechanisms to avoid emerging risks;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament's call on the need to avoid emerging risks and is considering how to ensure human oversight especially in self-learning machines.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	12. [...] asks the Commission to analyse whether the durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability of products can influence their safety; notes, however, that many economic operators do not always exercise effective control over their products through their entire lifecycle, and that several other parties may be responsible for various product components;	Although the follow-up mentions point 12, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on analysing whether the durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability of products can influence their safety).		Not mentioned.	
13)	13. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that in connectivity infrastructure, including new communication technologies such as 5G, security and privacy is embedded by design and by default in order to improve the safety of connected products;	The Commission will also explore the links between cybersecurity and safety in its work on a proposal on the revision of the GPSD. Furthermore, as announced in the new EU Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade (JOIN(2020) 18 final), the Commission will consider new horizontal rules to improve the cybersecurity of all connected products and associated services placed on the Internal Market and complement measures under development, which would address specific types of products, such as mandatory requirements to be proposed for market access of certain wireless products (through the adoption of a delegated act under the Radio Equipment Directive), cybersecurity rules for all new motor vehicle types as from July 2022, as well as related		Proposal for a Regulation on machinery products <a href="#">COM/2021/202 final</a> .  Delegated Act to Radio Equipment Directive <a href="#">C(2021)7672</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	13. [...] urges the Commission to update the current product safety legislation in order to address those risks;	actions in the context of the revision of the Machinery Directive.  The Commission will also explore the links between cybersecurity and safety in its work on a proposal on the revision of the GPSD.		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>	
14)	14. Is convinced that a lack of or the weak cybersecurity of connected devices and interlinked services can compromise product safety, and that this needs to be addressed in the horizontal revision of the relevant rules and recommendations;  therefore calls on the Commission to ensure that the scope of the revision of the GPSD also takes into account cybersecurity challenges and emerging trends by ensuring all devices remain up-to-date with continuously evolving industry web standards;	The Commission will also explore the links between cybersecurity and safety in its work on a proposal on the revision of the GPSD. Furthermore, as announced in the new EU Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade (JOIN(2020) 18 final), the Commission will consider new horizontal rules to improve the cybersecurity of all connected products and associated services placed on the Internal Market and complement measures under development, which would address specific types of products, such as mandatory requirements to be proposed for market access of certain wireless products (through the adoption of a delegated act under the Radio Equipment Directive), cybersecurity rules for all new motor vehicle types as from July 2022, as well as related actions in the context of the revision of the Machinery Directive.		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>  Proposal for a Regulation on machinery products <a href="#">COM/2021/202 final.</a>  Delegated Act to Radio Equipment Directive <a href="#">C(2021)7672.</a>	
15)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to assess the need both for an EU cybersecurity certification scheme covering products with embedded emerging technologies, such as AI, IoT and robotics, in accordance with the EU cybersecurity framework, always taking into account sector-specific aspects, and the need to develop corresponding mandatory certification schemes for consumer products that can be quickly updated to adapt to current risks without hindering innovation; accordingly calls	The Commission will also explore the links between cybersecurity and safety in its work on a proposal on the revision of the GPSD. Furthermore, as announced in the new EU Cybersecurity Strategy for the Digital Decade (JOIN(2020) 18 final), the Commission will consider new horizontal rules to improve the cybersecurity of all connected products and associated services placed on the Internal Market and complement measures under development, which would address specific types of products, such as mandatory requirements to be proposed for market access of certain wireless products		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>  Proposal for a Regulation on machinery products <a href="#">COM/2021/202 final.</a>  Delegated Act to Radio Equipment Directive <a href="#">C(2021)7672.</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	on the Commission to assess the need for legislation on mandatory cybersecurity requirements and proper market surveillance mechanisms;	(through the adoption of a delegated act under the Radio Equipment Directive), cybersecurity rules for all new motor vehicle types as from July 2022, as well as related actions in the context of the revision of the Machinery Directive.			
16)	16. [...] encourages the Commission and the Member States, to the extent that their respective competences allow them, to increase the resources and expertise of their market surveillance authorities, to enhance cooperation among them and develop joint actions, including at cross-border level and for online markets, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of checks, and to properly staff market surveillance authorities, including customs authorities, so as to be able to identify unsafe products, in particular from third countries, and prevent their circulation in the internal market;	[...] Coordinated activities on safety of products are a powerful instrument in the area of market surveillance across the European Union to ensure a safe Single Market, by providing national market surveillance authorities with the necessary tools to jointly test products, determine their risks and draw up common positions and procedures. Facilitating discussions and knowledge sharing among national market surveillance authorities, and reaching out to external stakeholders, is also a fundamental aspect of coordinated activities in this area. The objective of these horizontal activities is to focus on specific challenges including the growing use of e-commerce, global value chains, fragmentation of market surveillance, limited resources, and difficulties in online sampling.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).	
17)	17. [...] call on the Commission and the Council to increase and provide adequate resources and a dedicated budget line.	In that respect, the Commission has dedicated around EUR 23.5 million from 2011 to 2020 to support Member States' coordinated activities on the safety of products, including the joint sampling and testing of consumer products.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).	
18)	18. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to get a better and clearer picture of the counterfeiting phenomenon and of the possible role that market surveillance authorities and online marketplaces could play in better protecting the	Coordinated activities on safety of products are a powerful instrument in the area of market surveillance across the European Union to ensure a safe Single Market, by providing national market surveillance authorities with the necessary tools to jointly test products, determine their risks and draw up common positions and procedures. Facilitating discussions and knowledge sharing among national market surveillance authorities, and reaching out to external stakeholders, is also a		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).	

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	health and safety of EU consumers, including through the effective enforcement of customs legislation and the harmonisation of customs controls throughout the EU;		fundamental aspect of coordinated activities in this area. The objective of these horizontal activities is to focus on specific challenges including the growing use of e-commerce, global value chains, fragmentation of market surveillance, limited resources, and difficulties in online sampling.			
19)	19. [...] Urges the Commission and the Member States to set minimum sampling rates; asks market surveillance authorities to carry out sector-specific mystery shopping, including on online shopping marketplaces, on a regular basis or during sweep days like the ones carried out by the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network (CPC);		The objective of [...] activities is to focus on specific challenges including [...] difficulties in online sampling. the Commission will explore the possibility of funding a laboratory (e-enforcement lab) to test and apply advanced IT solutions that could be integrated into or linked to existing structures, such as the Consumer Protection Cooperation Network.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission funded an e-enforcement lab.	
20)	20. [...] Calls on the Commission to swiftly adopt implementing acts in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, and in particular Article 25 thereof, laying down benchmarks and techniques for checks on harmonised and non-harmonised products, and to include minimum requirements on checks for products entering the Union market so as to ensure consistent, effective and uniform enforcement of Union law;		The Commission is also working on implementing acts under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 in relation to controls at the external borders as highlighted in its Communication to the Parliament and the Council "Taking the Customs Union to the Next Level: a Plan for Action" of 28 September 2020 (Customs Union Communication). Such controls are a unique opportunity to stop unsafe and non-compliant products before they are released for free circulation on the EU market. The regulation will improve the sharing of data at customs clearance between national inspectors and customs authorities, including through the EU Single Window Environment for Customs ("Customs Single Window") between national customs and the Information and Communication System for pan-European Market Surveillance (ICSMS). The implementing acts will also define benchmarks and techniques for controls based on common risk analysis at customs across the EU.		<a href="#">Implementing acts</a> (4) based on Regulation (EU)2019/1020.	
21)	21. [...] calls on the Commission to explore the option of requiring non-EU economic operators		The Commission also agrees with the Parliament on the importance to ensure more stringent control on products		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346.</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	to designate an economic operator in the EU for non-harmonised products that would provide information or documents relating to the safety of the product to the market surveillance authorities and cooperate with them to make sure that corrective action is taken to remedy cases of non-compliance;	coming from third countries. With Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 the Union has introduced for a certain number of products, the requirement for EU and non-EU economic operators to have a person responsible in the EU for certain tasks. The Commission is examining, with the revision of the GPSD, whether the same provision could be introduced for non-harmonised products as well.		<a href="#">Regulation (EU) 2019/1020</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011.	
22)	22. Asks the Commission to cooperate with the regulatory authorities of third countries, to exchange market-surveillance-related information on dangerous products with them, and to include provisions related to market surveillance and enforcement in all EU free trade agreements, so that companies from outside the EU which sell goods in the internal market are subject to the same product safety requirements as EU companies;	<p>The Commission also agrees with the Parliament on the importance to ensure more stringent control on products coming from third countries.</p> <p>[...] The Parliament calls on the Commission to improve market surveillance by providing resources and technological means. In that respect, the Commission has dedicated around EUR 23.5 million from 2011 to 2020 to support Member States' coordinated activities on the safety of products, including the joint sampling and testing of consumer products. Coordinated activities on safety of products are a powerful instrument in the area of market surveillance across the European Union to ensure a safe Single Market, by providing national market surveillance authorities with the necessary tools to jointly test products, determine their risks and draw up common positions and procedures. Facilitating discussions and knowledge sharing among national market surveillance authorities, and reaching out to external stakeholders, is also a fundamental aspect of coordinated activities in this area. The objective of these horizontal activities is to focus on specific challenges including the growing use of e-commerce, global value chains, fragmentation of market surveillance, limited resources, and difficulties in online sampling. [...]</p> <p>EU market surveillance authorities have specifically demanded developments in this area, particularly in view of the constantly growing share of online sales.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>[...] At the same time, the Commission cooperates with the regulatory authorities of third countries, in particular in light of the fact that half of the dangerous products notified in Safety Gate/RAPEX comes from outside the EU, in particular from China. Since 2006, the Commission has engaged in product safety cooperation through the RAPEX-China system with the Chinese authorities. The Chinese authorities follow up on products of Chinese origin reported by the Member States in the Safety Gates/RAPEX System and report back to the Commission on actions taken. Furthermore, to help in this effort, it could be envisaged the inclusion of a provision enabling the exchange of information on safety and compliance of non-food products and related market surveillance in trade agreements currently under preparation (similar to what has already been done with Canada).</p>			
23)	<p>23. Urges the Commission to increase, at EU and international level, cooperation between consumer protection, market surveillance and customs authorities and other relevant competent authorities so as to guarantee harmonised and uniform controls at all points of entry into the Union, to enable the swift transfer of information on unsafe products, and to enhance coordination of enforcement measures, such as checks on compliance with the EU regulatory framework and penalties; in this context, calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen the interaction between EU and national public databases on illegal products; urges the Commission, within the framework provided by Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, to enable the use of the Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance, which should run in parallel with</p>	<p>The Commission, in co-operation with the Member States, is currently overhauling the Import Control System (ISC). Its replacement, "ICS2", will improve the quality and availability of customs data for advance cargo risk management. This new platform will help strengthen operational collaboration across the Customs Union in the identification of goods movements, which may involve safety or security risks before they arrive at the external borders of the EU.</p> <p>The Commission announces in the Custom Union Communication its intention to launch an EU "Joint Analytics Capabilities" initiative to facilitate the collection and better use of data from customs and non-customs sources, in order to help customs authorities with risk management, customs clearance and post-clearance and anti-fraud actions.</p> <p>The Customs Union Communication also announces the Commission's intention to explore the imposition of</p>		<p><a href="#">Import Control System 2 (ICS2)</a>, <a href="#">Modernising VAT for cross-border e-commerce</a>, <a href="#">Taxation and Customs Union</a>.</p>	



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	the Common Customs Risk Management System, in order to increase the level of cooperation and exchange of information between the Member States and the Commission;	<p>customs reporting obligations on online platforms facilitating distance sales of goods in order to address the challenges of e-commerce. These reporting obligations would build on the VAT information reporting obligations with which online platforms must comply under the rules of the Import One Stop Shop (IOSS) from 1 July 2021. While platforms are not typically involved in arranging the customs clearance of goods bought online, they have and could share data showing entire sales chains, from the original seller to the final end-buyer. This data would supplement information provided in customs declarations and could enhance customs actions against the range of non-financial risks. Actions planned for 2021 to 2023 are pilot testing, and subject to the results of an impact assessment, a legal amendment to Union Customs Code package to impose customs reporting obligation on platforms.</p> <p>Not least, to improve the cooperation between consumer protection, market surveillance and customs authorities, the Commission is examining the possibility to establish an automated process for exchange of information between the Safety Gate/RAPEX internal application and the newly developed Customs Risk Management System.</p>			
24)	24. Urges the Commission to prioritise product safety in its action plan for customs;	<p>[...] from 2017 to 2020, in the context of the E-Enforcement Academy, the Commission has provided high-quality training and learning material to support the work of national consumer protection and consumer product safety authorities, with a view to create common tools and methods for the control of online trade (e-enforcement). The Commission plans to launch a second phase of the project in 2021.</p> <p>The Commission has also proposed a new financial instrument, namely the Customs Control Equipment Instrument, to allow the purchase, maintenance, upgrade</p>		<p>E-Enforcement Academy II <a href="#">contract award notice</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">Customs Control Equipment Instrument</a>.</p>	

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		and testing of relevant, state-of-the-art customs control equipment (soft detection equipment such as x-rays, scanners, handheld devices, Radiation Portal Monitors, laboratory equipment, automated recognition of number plates etc.) under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework.			
25)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to encourage other online marketplaces to join the initiative and display clear information to consumers regarding their rights and the retailer, and to evaluate the role online marketplaces could play in limiting the circulation of unsafe products and to propose mandatory rules on obligations and the responsibilities of marketplaces established in and outside the EU as part of the Digital Services Act, the revision of the GPSD and any other relevant legislation;	The Parliament acknowledges the positive impact of the Commission's cooperation with platforms on a voluntary basis under the so-called Product Safety Pledge. It calls on the Commission to encourage other online marketplaces to join it. On 9 November 2020, two more online marketplaces joined the Product Safety Pledge, bringing the number of participants to nine. The Commission publishes progress reports of the Safety Pledge twice a year to monitor the actions to which the signatories committed to, among them the commitment to react within two working days to government notices and to inform consumers about recalls or corrective actions. One of the shortcomings that emerged through the implementation of the Pledge is the lack of detailed key performance indicators, as underlined by the Parliament. For the next reporting periods, all signatories have committed to improve this. Furthermore, with the proposal for the Digital Service Act (DSA), adopted on 15 December 2020, and with the proposal for a revision of the GPSD that could be adopted in May 2021, the Commission aims to strengthen the obligations and responsibilities of online marketplaces to ensure that, as requested by the Parliament, consumers are offered equally safe products whether sold online or offline. In particular, the proposed DSA includes certain obligations		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s) ( <a href="#">Digital Services Act</a> ).	

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		<p>for online marketplaces to ensure a trustworthy and transparent environment for consumers, as well as better enforcement of the law by authorities. The Commission, in the preparatory work for the proposal on the revision of the GPSD, is also looking at the possibility to make compulsory at least part of the commitments contained in the Safety Pledge in addition to and in consistency with the relevant provisions and principles in the DSA.</p> <p>The Commission admits the initiative is already ongoing and are integrated into different pieces of legislation, [...] such as the new Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products (Regulation (EU) 2019/1020) or the proposal for a Digital Services Act adopted on 15 December 2020 (COM(2020)825).</p>			
26)	<p>26. [...] calls on the Commission, together with the market surveillance authorities, to conduct research on the safety of products from third countries, to scrutinise online marketplaces more actively and to increase their responsibility; urges the Commission, in cooperation with consumer organisations and the Member States, to better inform consumers about the possible dangers of non-compliant products from third countries purchased on online marketplaces; invites the Commission to require online marketplaces to apply the same rules to all entities that offer products to consumers in the EU, including those established in third countries;</p>	<p>The Commission also agrees with the Parliament on the importance to ensure more stringent control on products coming from third countries. With Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 the Union has introduced for a certain number of products, the requirement for EU and non-EU economic operators to have a person responsible in the EU for certain tasks. The Commission is examining, with the revision of the GPSD, whether the same provision could be introduced for non-harmonised products as well.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s) (<a href="#">Revision of GPSD</a>).</p>	

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27)	27. [...] asks the Commission to establish obligations requiring online marketplaces to react effectively to unsafe products, including by informing consumers if they have purchased an unsafe or otherwise non-compliant product;	The Commission publishes progress reports of the Safety Pledge twice a year to monitor the actions to which the signatories committed to, among them the commitment to react within two working days to government notices and to inform consumers about recalls or corrective actions. One of the shortcomings that emerged through the implementation of the Pledge is the lack of detailed key performance indicators, as underlined by the Parliament. For the next reporting periods, all signatories have committed to improve this. Furthermore, with the proposal for the Digital Service Act (DSA), adopted on 15 December 2020, and with the proposal for a revision of the GPSD that could be adopted in May 2021, the Commission aims to strengthen the obligations and responsibilities of online marketplaces to ensure that, as requested by the Parliament, consumers are offered equally safe products whether sold online or offline. In particular, the proposed DSA includes certain obligations for online marketplaces to ensure a trustworthy and transparent environment for consumers, as well as better enforcement of the law by authorities. The Commission, in the preparatory work for the proposal on the revision of the GPSD, is also looking at the possibility to make compulsory at least part of the commitments contained in the Safety Pledge in addition to and in consistency with the relevant provisions and principles in the DSA.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s) ( <a href="#">Digital Services Act</a> ).	
28)	28. Asks the Commission and the Member States to ensure that online marketplaces enhance their cooperation via joint activities between themselves and the competent authorities, consult the RAPEX system before placing products on their websites, remove products identified as unsafe by RAPEX immediately, exchange information on sellers that break the	The Commission agrees with the Parliament's requests to improve the cooperation between online marketplaces and Member States' authorities. Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 obliges economic operators to cooperate with market surveillance authorities regarding actions that could eliminate or mitigate risks presented by products made available on the market by those operators. It also obliges information society service providers to cooperate		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s) ( <a href="#">revision of the GPSD</a> , <a href="#">Safety Gate/RAPEX</a> ).	

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	<p>rules, take effective and dissuasive measures against them and their supply chain, put in place a robust business user authentication system, and develop an easily accessible EU-wide tool for consumers to report unsafe products;</p>	<p>with the market surveillance authorities, at the request of these authorities and in specific cases, to facilitate any action taken to eliminate or, if that is not possible, to mitigate the risks presented by a product that is or was offered for sale online through their services. Further cooperation instruments are also being examined within the ongoing work for the revision of the GPSD.</p> <p>To facilitate the tasks of online marketplaces, as requested by the Parliament, the Safety Gate/RAPEX public portal allows accessing and downloading all weekly reports containing notifications in XML format. The data obtained through this interface includes information on product identification, photos, risks and measures taken, and is used to feed various software systems. Furthermore, the Safety Gate/RAPEX portal allows email subscription to personalised reports of the most recently published alerts in all EU languages. As part of the digital transformation programme currently under implementation in the Commission, a new, fully revamped Safety Gate/RAPEX portal should be publicly presented in the first quarter of 2021. It will introduce new features, improved design and enhanced security that will make it even more functional.</p>			
29)	<p>29. Urges the Commission to assess how online marketplaces could improve their interconnection with the RAPEX system, provided that the latter is modernised and made compatible, for example through an application programme interface, in order to receive alerts that a product has been notified in the system and to ensure that products offered for sale are safe, and urges the Commission to require online marketplaces to introduce a link to RAPEX</p>	<p>As part of the digital transformation programme currently under implementation in the Commission, a new, fully revamped Safety Gate/RAPEX portal should be publicly presented in the first quarter of 2021. It will introduce new features, improved design and enhanced security that will make it even more functional.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s) (<a href="#">Safety Gate/RAPEX</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	on their websites so as to raise awareness about this platform;				
30)	30. Asks the Commission to evaluate the requirement for online platforms to put in place effective and appropriate safeguards to tackle the appearance of advertisements for unsafe products that are not compliant with the EU regulatory framework including advertisements or misleading guarantees and statements made by suppliers or customers, and to accompany this evaluation with a thorough assessment of the impact of such provisions, including a cost efficiency analysis based on proportionality for online platforms;	While platforms are not typically involved in arranging the customs clearance of goods bought online, they have and could share data showing entire sales chains, from the original seller to the final end-buyer. This data would supplement information provided in customs declarations and could enhance customs actions against the range of non-financial risks. Actions planned for 2021 to 2023 are pilot testing, and subject to the results of an impact assessment, a legal amendment to Union Customs Code package to impose customs reporting obligation on platforms		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action(s) falling under the scope of the EP request(s).	
31)	31. Calls on the Commission to negotiate an ambitious WTO e-commerce agreement in order to improve respect for product safety rules online at EU and international level;	Although the follow-up mentions point 31, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to negotiate an ambitious WTO e-commerce agreement in order to improve respect for product safety rules online at EU and international level).		Not mentioned.	
32)	32. [...] asks the Commission to mandate the European Committee for Standardization, the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute to support the process of shaping harmonised standards, including for traditional sectors that did not previously use IT, in order to ensure the safe use of new and interoperable digital technologies on a uniform basis throughout the EU;	The Commission will continue cooperating closely with all the three European Standardisation Organisations and requesting, in line with its Annual Work Programme on Standardisation, European standards supporting relevant Commission priorities. It will also continue to pay appropriate attention to ensuring the highest level of safety for the citizens, as well as supporting the participation of all relevant stakeholders in standardisation activities.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
33)	33. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to support the participation of all relevant	The Commission will continue cooperating closely with all the three European Standardisation Organisations [...] will also continue to pay appropriate attention to ensuring		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	stakeholders, including consumer and business associations, in standardisation activities;  33. [...]; asks the Commission to update the rules for the traceability requirements of non-harmonised products accordingly;	the highest level of safety for the citizens, as well as supporting the participation of all relevant stakeholders in standardisation activities.  The Commission is well aware of the importance of product traceability to protect consumers. A workshop on traceability has been organised within the International Product Safety Week in November 2020. The exchange of views on supply chain traceability, product traceability and the use of new technology in this regard will feed into the revision of the GPSD.		<a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346</a>	
34)	34. Asks the Commission to evaluate how distributed ledger technology such as blockchain could enhance the safety of products by improving product traceability throughout the supply chain, including through their standardisation;	The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, will explore and promote the use of digital tools to allow for more targeted controls at the external borders and within the EU. This includes the development of labelling and traceability systems (such as QR - Quick Response - codes, RFID - Radio Frequency Identification -, block chains, etc.) to carry specific compliance-related information along the supply chain in a secured manner, taking into account existing instruments such as the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling. New customs control equipment capable of reading and checking the encoded information could be financially supported under the new Customs Control Equipment Instrument, part of the Integrated Border Management Fund 2021-27.		<a href="#">Proposal for a regulation</a> establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the instrument for financial support for customs control equipment.	
35)	35. [...] asks the Commission to publish guidelines in plain language on recall procedures, including a check list with concrete requirements, and to provide clear information about the benchmarks used by the market surveillance authorities, in order to increase the number of consumers reached while taking into account that SMEs and in particular micro	In the context of the 2020 Coordinated Activities for the Safety of Products, the Commission and participating national market surveillance authorities are developing comprehensive guidance on product recalls both for authorities and for economic operators. In addition, the Commission will analyse the options to improve product recalls in the ongoing work for the revision of the GPSD.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request <a href="#">General Product Safety Directive – review</a> .  <a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	enterprises might need additional help in order to cope with the guidelines;				
36)	36. [...] asks the Commission and the Member States to require online marketplaces to put in place effective mechanisms to make sure they can reach their users, buyers and sellers, whether they are individuals or businesses, in order to inform them as quickly as possible when recalls are necessary; asks the Commission to assess how new technologies and algorithms can make this process more effective and to ensure that a larger number of affected consumers are reached;	<p>The Commission agrees that it is important to make recalls of dangerous products more effective. In April 2019, the Commission published the results of an EU-wide survey on consumers' perceptions and experiences with product recalls. In October 2019, it organised an expert workshop to take stock of existing best practices and reflect on ways to improve recall effectiveness.</p> <p>As a next step, in March 2020 the Commission launched a large-scale behavioural study to identify the most effective strategies to enhance consumer's response to recalls and to increase product registration rates. The preliminary results of the study were presented at a dedicated session on recalls effectiveness during the International Product Safety Week in November 2020.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In the context of the 2020 Coordinated Activities for the Safety of Products, the Commission and participating national market surveillance authorities are developing comprehensive guidance on product recalls both for authorities and for economic operators. In addition, the Commission will analyse the options to improve product recalls in the ongoing work for the revision of the GPSD.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request <a href="#">General Product Safety Directive – review</a>. <a href="#">Proposal for a Regulation on General Product Safety COM(2021)346</a></p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
37)	37. Urges the Commission and the Member States to enhance cross-border exchange of best practices on recalls and consider increasing product registration rates so that affected consumers can be more easily identified and actively informed, even for cross-border purchases, and to enable economic operators to use data – such as loyalty schemes – to reach consumers without infringing General Data Protection Regulation rules;	<p>The Product Safety Pledge sets out a number of voluntary commitments undertaken by online marketplaces with respect to the safety of non-food consumer products sold online by third party sellers, including cooperating with EU Member States’ authorities and sellers to inform consumers about relevant recalls or exploring the potential use of new technologies and innovation to improve the detection of unsafe products.</p> <p>In the context of the 2020 Coordinated Activities for the Safety of Products, the Commission and participating national market surveillance authorities are developing comprehensive guidance on product recalls both for authorities and for economic operators. In addition, the Commission will analyse the options to improve product recalls in the ongoing work for the revision of the GPSD.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Product Safety Pledge</a> ).	
38)	38. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to draw up a simple and harmonised feedback report on recalls by economic operators to be submitted to the market surveillance authorities in order to assess the effectiveness of the recall;	In the context of the 2020 Coordinated Activities for the Safety of Products , the Commission and participating national market surveillance authorities are developing comprehensive guidance on product recalls both for authorities and for economic operators. In addition, the Commission will analyse the options to improve product recalls in the ongoing work for the revision of the GPSD.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Product Safety Pledge</a> ).	

4.1.18.3.IMCO Resolution 3: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on strengthening the single market:the future of free movement of services

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Strengthening the single market: the future of free movement of services</b>		20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0007/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2020(INI)</a> IMCO	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	2. [...] calls on the Commission to define a schedule of specific actions regarding the conclusions of the Commission communications of 10 March 2020 on identifying and addressing barriers to the Single Market (COM(2020)0093) and a long-term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules (COM(2020)0094);	Concerning the further implementation of the Single market enforcement action plan as well as the Communication on identifying and addressing barriers to the Single Market (COM(2020)0093), hereinafter “Single market barriers report”, the Commission takes note of the Parliament’s call to deliver a schedule of specific actions (paragraph 2). The Commission, in partnership with the Member States, is working on the implementation of all actions in these initiatives. As regards the timeline and next steps, the Commission plans to put forward an updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe on 27 April 2021, which will include an update on progress and the state of play in relation to the Single market enforcement action plan and remaining Single market barriers.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">New Industrial Strategy for Europe</a> ).		
2)	4. Highlights that the European professional card is only used for five regulated professions and is therefore not being used to its full potential; calls, therefore, on the Commission to increase the number of professions to which the European professional card applies, including engineering in particular;	In relation to the Parliament’s call to extend the European Professional Card (EPC) to other professions (paragraph 4), including engineering, the Commission notes that while no initiative is currently ongoing, it might explore the possibilities to expand the EPC procedure to other professions that meet the criteria of mobility, interest of stakeholders and regulation in a significant number of Member States.				The general nature of the commitment’s wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	8. Regrets that unjustified legal complexities and administrative barriers for public procurement in the field of services within the EU due to diverging national implementations of Directive 2014/24/EU <sup>14</sup> remain in place; calls on the Commission to monitor and encourage further sector-specific harmonisation of and guidance on public procurement procedures with the ultimate aim of yielding the potential benefits and reducing the costs of cross-border procurement for SMEs, microenterprises and the self-employed; [...]	In relation to public procurement (paragraph 8), the EU public procurement directives harmonise an important number of rules, thereby contributing to a real Single Market for public procurement, while allowing a certain degree of flexibility to the Member States. The directives also introduce specific provisions aimed at reducing administrative burden and facilitating cross-border procurement, which are particularly relevant for SMEs. Such provisions include eCertis, an online system helping identify the certificates that bidders may be required to submit across the EU, and the European Single Procurement Document (ESPD), allowing bidders to submit a self-declaration on their capacities instead of providing full documentation as previously required.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">New guidance on public procurement of innovation</a> (from 21 June 2021); <a href="#">New guide on socially responsible procurement</a> (from 26 May 2021)).	
4)	12. Notes that two thirds of service activities are included in the scope of the Services Directive and encourages the Commission to evaluate and improve its implementation to strengthen the single market legal framework;	As regards monitoring in relation to the Services Directive specifically, the Commission is preparing a comprehensive report of the application of the Directive in all the Member States, identifying and assessing the types of restrictions retained by them.		<a href="#">Study</a> : Mapping and assessment of legal and administrative barriers in the services sector 04/2021.  Implementation of the Services Directive, <a href="#">website</a> .	
5)	14. Recalls that the principles of the Services Directive and the Professional Qualifications Directive facilitate the free movement of services; calls on the Commission to issue updated guidelines on the Services Directive with the objective to strengthen enforcement and harmonisation and compliance across Member States and service providers;	The Commission is continuously looking at issues where further guidance would be useful. As regards guidelines on the Services Directive (paragraph 14) specifically, the Commission is currently preparing an update on the Handbook on implementation of the Services Directive.		Implementation of the Services Directive, <a href="#">website</a> .  Latest version of the Handbook on implementation of the Services Directive is from 2018.	

<sup>14</sup> Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	17. Urges against the citing of COVID-19 as a justification for limiting the free movement of services within the single market unless appropriately justified and instructs the Commission to remain vigilant against any abuse of this justification;		SMET has approved its Terms of Reference and has agreed to its work programme for the coming months, which is based on three pillars: (1) abolishing the remaining COVID-19 related barriers; (2) addressing priority barriers identified by the Member States and the Commission; (3) reinforcing the single market to support the recovery, based on an industrial ecosystems approach. Since the onset of the pandemic, SMET has successfully helped to address issues concerning the removal of COVID-19 related barriers that hampered the correct functioning of the single market, including when it comes to border controls and export restrictions affecting service providers.		Single Market Task Force (SMET), <a href="#">website</a> .  Related: Communitation on updating the New Industrial Strategy <a href="#">COM(2021) 350</a> .  First report on the work of the Single Market Task Force, <a href="#">September 2021</a> .	
7)	25. Calls on the Commission to provide structured assistance and issue guidance to Member States on how to conduct ex ante proportionality assessments of new national regulations relating to services in line with the Proportionality Test Directive;		Moreover, regarding assistance and guidance for the Member States for the implementation of the Proportionality Test Directive (paragraph 25) the Commission will continue to provide structured assistance via expert group meetings and will publish in due course a guidance document on how to conduct ex ante proportionality assessments of new national regulations relating to services in line with the Directive.		No guidance published yet on Directive 2018/958.	
8)	29. Points out that businesses and consumers across the European Union benefit from adequate implementation and enforcement of existing legislation; encourages the Commission to use all means at its disposal to fully enforce existing rules and to promptly decide on complaints to ensure that relevant issues from an end-user perspective are effectively handled; calls for the assessment of alternative resolution mechanisms and infringement procedures to be		The Commission agrees with the European Parliament resolution that a well-functioning single market is fundamental to boost businesses and offer the best choice to consumers and that in this context, it is necessary to use all means available to fully enforce existing rules (paragraph 29). To this end, the Commission's long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules (COM(2020)0094), hereinafter "Single market enforcement action plan", put forward 22 actions to		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (" <a href="#">Single market enforcement action plan</a> ").	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>applied stringently and without undue delay whenever breaches of the relevant legislation which contravene the proper functioning of the internal market are identified and disproportionate burdens are introduced;</p>	<p>address barriers to a well-functioning single market for businesses and consumers and to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency of compliance and enforcement across the EU. In the first year of implementation of the Single market enforcement action plan, the Commission, in close co-operation with the Member States, has completed a number of those actions while progressing with others.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In addition to SMET, the Commission has put in place a number of actions to improve enforcement (paragraph 29), such as specific guidance to national authorities, organising package meetings with individual Member States to find solutions on specific issues, as well as better prioritisation and handling of complaints and infringement action.</p>			
9)	<p>31. Calls on the Commission to improve the monitoring of Member State performance and quality in transposing, implementing and enforcing legislation, including an annual report on these issues, and to develop with Member States, social partners and other stakeholders transparent and participative evaluations that are based on quantitative as well as qualitative criteria;</p>	<p>The single digital gateway also offers an online tool for citizens and businesses to report obstacles they encounter in the single market (paragraph 31). The feedback will be combined with existing data from other sources to get a more integrated and representative overview of which obstacles are particularly cumbersome and costly for the users of the single market, providing input for addressing barriers and for evaluating the effectiveness of EU law.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In relation to monitoring the Member States' performance and the quality in transposing, implementing and enforcing legislation in services (paragraph 31), the Commission agrees that there is room to further reinforce</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">SOLVIT</a>, <a href="#">single digital gateway</a>).</p>	

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		<p>efforts and is taking a number of actions in this regard, including when it comes to the Single Market Scoreboard. [...]</p> <p>More specifically, regarding the Single Market Scoreboard (paragraphs 31 and 56), the Commission agrees on the need for an updated Single Market Scoreboard that would better reflect the real situation for users on the ground and would provide a more comprehensive Member States' performance assessment. The Commission is currently working towards reinforcing how the services dimension of the single market is reflected in the Scoreboard. The Commission plans to expand the scope of the Scoreboard by adding new areas to monitor and to add qualitative information within existing sections, where needed and possible. [...]</p> <p>Moreover, the Commission will analyse SOLVIT cases in the area of services to identify relevant structural issues (paragraph 51 and 31). The Commission is engaged in targeted awareness raising activities related to SOLVIT, and is also encouraging the Member States to develop similar national strategies to increase the use of SOLVIT, in particular by businesses.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.</p> <p><a href="#">Single Market Scoreboard</a></p>	
10)	32. Regrets that as many as twenty Member States were late in transposing the Services Directive into national law; recalls that the range	While such coordination and information exchange rely heavily on the commitment, mutual trust and concrete actions of the Member States, the Commission continues			

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	of instruments, such as the points of single contact, are still limited and that service providers are not sufficiently informed about all the possibilities available to them; calls therefore on the Commission to inform interested parties through, inter alia, internet advertising of the possibilities provided by the Directive;	to facilitate those by all means available, such as the multilingual and cost-free Internal Market Information system (IMI).		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out. <a href="#">Internal Market Information System</a>	
11)	33. Stresses that the establishment of a dynamic market and a level playing field for cross-border provision of information society services is a key component of the future competitiveness of the EU economy; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the remaining barriers to the cross-border provision of information society services in the digital services legislative package;	As regards remaining barriers to the cross-border provision of information society services (paragraph 33), the Commission has recently tabled two legislative proposals upgrading the European Union rules governing digital services. The proposed Digital Services Act and Digital Markets Act lay down harmonised rules to ensure legal certainty for digital services providers offering services in the EU. The Digital Services Act aims at creating a safe environment online by establishing due diligence obligations and a clear accountability framework for digital intermediary services providers offering their services in the EU in order to ensure the uniform protection of users against illegal content online across the internal market and to protect their fundamental rights. The Digital Markets Act aims at ensuring that markets where large online platforms operate (so-called "gatekeepers") remain fair, open and contestable. Both proposals also foster innovation, growth and competitiveness in the single market.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Digital Services Act</a> and <a href="#">Digital Markets Act</a> ).	
12)	34. Calls for increased vigour from the Commission to ensure efficient coordination and exchange of information between Member States so as to avoid duplication of procedures and checks for the cross-border provision of services;	The Commission takes note of the Parliament's call for increased vigour from the Commission to ensure efficient coordination and exchange of information between the Member States to avoid duplication of procedures and checks (paragraph 34). While such coordination and information exchange rely heavily on the commitment, mutual trust and concrete actions of the Member States,		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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		<p>the Commission continues to facilitate those by all means available, such as the multilingual and cost-free Internal Market Information system (IMI) that supports mandatory administrative cooperation and mutual assistance in line with EU single market law, including the Services Directive and the Professional Qualifications Directive.</p>			
13)	<p>35. Urges the Commission and the Member States to define the structure and modus operandi of the newly created Single Market Enforcement Task Force (SMET), including its practical dimension, and to deliver a schedule of specific actions in line with the priorities set by SMET<sup>15</sup> by establishing a new long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules so as to maximise the potential of the single market for services; [...]</p>	<p>In this context, the Commission welcomes the Parliament's support of the Single Market Enforcement Task-Force (SMET). Composed of the Member States and the Commission, SMET was set up to assess the state of compliance of national law with the single market rules, to prioritise the most pressing barriers and to tackle horizontal enforcement problems. When it comes to the structure, modus operandi, actions and transparency of SMET (paragraph 35), the role of SMET is clearly defined in the Single market enforcement action plan. SMET has approved its Terms of Reference and has agreed to its work programme for the coming months, which is based on three pillars: (1) abolishing the remaining COVID-19 related barriers; (2) addressing priority barriers identified by the Member States and the Commission; (3) reinforcing the single market to support the recovery, based on an industrial ecosystems approach. Since the onset of the pandemic, SMET has successfully helped to address issues concerning the removal of COVID-19 related barriers that hampered the correct functioning of the single market, including when it comes to border controls and export restrictions affecting service providers. As indicated in the Single market enforcement action plan, SMET will regularly inform the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee and the Competitiveness Council</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>Single Market Task Force (SMET), <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	

<sup>15</sup> Commission communication on identifying and addressing barriers to the Single Market (COM(2020)0093).



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		of its work. Furthermore, the Commission will set up a SMET web page with information on its meetings and actions.			
14)	39. Recommends that the Commission and the Member States systematically provide user-friendly information via the single digital gateway on all new EU legislation that creates rights or obligations for consumers and businesses; recommends that for this purpose, the Commission and the Member States frequently consult with stakeholders; highlights that transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination are essential to the free movement of services;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's support for the single digital gateway and the related requests put forward in the resolution. When it comes to user-friendly information and consulting with stakeholders in this context (paragraph 39), the single digital gateway launched in December 2020 provides access to information on rights, rules and procedures as well as a number of relevant assistance services. As part of this, the points of single contact (PSCs) are well integrated in the gateway. The gateway was designed to respond to the needs of consumers and SMEs, who are the most active actors in the single market. The user data collection systems and user feedback tools allowing users to state their preferences will enable the Commission services to improve the existing offer so that the gateway responds to the real needs of citizens and businesses.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">single digital gateway</a> ).	
15)	40. Notes that the Member States need to ensure that all feasible administrative procedures regarding company establishment and freedom to provide services can be completed in a digital environment in accordance with Single Digital Gateway Regulation; urges the Member States to speed up their digitalisation work, especially for procedures that affect businesses and consumers, to enable them to conduct administrative procedures remotely and online; urges the Commission to redouble the efforts of	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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	those involved, and in particular to actively support underperforming Member States;				
16)	<p>41. Recommends that the Commission assists national authorities in each Member State in improving the points of single contact to facilitate communication in English between the authorities involved, in addition to their local language, and serve as an intermediary should deadlines be disrespected or enquiries go unanswered; underlines that the point of single contact should provide consumers, employees and businesses with the following information and support, while respecting swift deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The national and EU rules that companies must apply within the Member State in question, and information for employees, including on employment law, health and safety protocols, applicable collective agreements, social partner organisations and counselling structures for workers and employees through which they can inform themselves about their rights and report abuses;</li> <li>– The action companies must take to comply with these rules, summarised by procedure, with step-by-step guidance;</li> <li>– The documents companies must have available, and within what timeframe;</li> <li>– The authorities companies must contact to obtain necessary authorisation etc.;</li> </ul>	<p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament’s recommendations concerning the use of the English language (paragraphs 41 and 42). The single digital gateway Regulation obliges Member States to publish information about national rules and procedures on their national webpages in an official language of the Union that is broadly understood by the largest possible number of cross-border users, which is currently English, for the benefit of cross-border users. In case Member States provide such information in their national language only, they can request the Commission to provide translations (funded by the EU budget) into that language.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">single digital gateway</a>).</p>	

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17)	43. Recommends that points of single contact should be better connected and should exchange information on requirements and procedures companies must comply with in their Member States, as well as sector-specific information on professional qualifications; recommends further that points of single contact assist foreign companies wishing to do business within the Member State in question, as well as local companies wishing to export services and goods to other Member States by providing them with the exchanged information and necessary contact details; encourages the Commission in this regard to explore further synergies with, for instance, the European Labour Authority (ELA), in order to promote this exchange of information; calls on the Commission to assess, in cooperation with the Member States, if the points of single contact will require additional resources to carry out these tasks;	As regards facilitating contacts between PSCs and ensuring high quality of their assistance (paragraphs 41, 43 and 45), the Commission has been providing a platform for regular meetings with authorities responsible for the PSCs, allowing them to share knowledge and exchange good practices. The PSCs are assistance services under the single digital gateway Regulation and have to comply with the quality requirements for assistance services, covering aspects such as languages and timeframe of assistance. Following the entry into force of the single digital gateway Regulation, the meetings of the gateway coordination group also cover topics relevant for the PSCs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">single digital gateway regulation</a> ).	
18)	45. Calls for the Commission to play a coordinating role in information sharing between the points of single contact and, where appropriate, to provide guidelines to help Member States to streamline procedures, in particular for SMEs; [...]	As regards facilitating contacts between PSCs and ensuring high quality of their assistance (paragraphs 41, 43 and 45), the Commission has been providing a platform for regular meetings with authorities responsible for the PSCs, allowing them to share knowledge and exchange good practices. The PSCs are assistance services under the single digital gateway Regulation and have to comply with the quality requirements for assistance services, covering aspects such as languages and timeframe of assistance. Following the entry into force of the single digital gateway Regulation, the meetings of the gateway coordination group also cover topics relevant for the PSCs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">single digital gateway regulation</a> ).	

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19)	<p>48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote the use of digital tools and on the Member States to provide labour inspectorates with sufficient resources to tackle all forms of abuse; calls on the Commission to propose an initiative for an EU social security number, which would provide legal certainty for workers and businesses, while effectively controlling subcontracting practices and combatting social fraud, such as bogus self-employment and posting and letterbox companies; calls, furthermore, on the Member States to ensure that the checks carried out are proportionate, justified and non-discriminatory; urges the Commission to make the ELA fully operational as soon as possible to ensure better coordination between the national labour inspectorates and to tackle cross-border social dumping;</p>		<p>In relation to tackling abuse and fraud, and issues related to social security coordination (paragraph 48), the Commission is working on many fronts. The Commission launched a proposal in 2016 to revise the European rules on social security coordination with the aim of ensuring that the rules remain fair, clear and easier to enforce. The proposal updates and safeguards the rights of citizens moving to another EU country and facilitates the cooperation between national authorities. In particular, the new rules will strengthen the administrative tools related to the social security coordination of posted workers, to ensure that national authorities have adequate means to verify the social security status of such workers and to address potentially unfair practices or abuses. Furthermore, during the ongoing negotiations, appropriate means to combat letterbox companies are being discussed.</p> <p>The Commission is also exploring different technical and policy options for a possible initiative to digitise the cross-border verification of social security coverage and address challenges in citizens' identification for social security coordination purposes (paragraph 48). The Commission will consider the next steps based on the data gathered on the technological options.</p> <p>During its build-up phase, the European Labour Authority (ELA) (paragraph 48) has focused on coordinate and support joint and concerted labour inspections as well as on the provision of information to individuals, employers and social partner organisations. ELA has developed the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">single digital gateway regulation</a>).</p> <p>EU Social Security Coordination, <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>European Labour Authority, <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was be carried out.</p>	

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		<p>necessary tools and procedures to facilitate inspections, in close cooperation with national labour enforcement authorities, social partner organisations and other stakeholders. Moreover, the European Platform tackling undeclared work that will soon be integrated into ELA has produced substantial recommendations on how to fight letterbox companies and combat bogus self-employment. On the issue of subcontracting, ELA supports cross-border cooperation between competent enforcement authorities with a view to tackling possible abuse in this area. Finally, the posting of workers enforcement Directive (2014/67/EC) foresees measures to tackle fraud and abuse in subcontracting chains in the context of posting specifically.</p>			
20)	<p>49. Urges the Commission to ensure that any new directives, regulations, or recommendations concerning the single market for services include a requirement to strengthen the points of single contact in their functions and devote adequate resources to fulfil possible additional functions in the framework of the Services Directive without prejudice to the allocation of functions and powers among the authorities within national systems;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention par 49, the reply states that the single digital gateway launched in December 2020 provides access to information on rights, rules and procedures as well as a number of relevant assistance services. As part of this, the points of single contact (PSCs) are well integrated in the gateway.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>Single Digital Gateway, <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
21)	50. Supports the Commission's preliminary initiative to update the single market scoreboard with a new set of indicators with which to evaluate Member State implementation of relevant single market legislation; encourages the Commission to supplement the data published with relevant data arising from IMI, SOLVIT, the CHAP central complaints registry and other relevant resources; underlines that there should be a focus on the quality of the implementation;	Key indicators on the performance of the Internal Market Information system (IMI) and of the Member States when using this system are included in the Scoreboard (paragraph 50). The Commission is in close dialogue with stakeholders and the Member States on the evolution of Scoreboard.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
22)	52. Urges the Commission to adopt a quantitative and qualitative evaluation method involving all relevant stakeholders encompassing in particular the general interest objectives and the quality of the service provided; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point. (on adopting a quantitative and qualitative evaluation method involving all relevant stakeholders).		Not mentioned.	
23)	53. Recommends that an updated single market scoreboard links the quality of implementation with existing restrictiveness indicators, and maps restrictions on services in new and existing policy fields and the differing levels of implementation and enforcement of EU legislation; recommends further that the European Semester is also utilised to strengthen the single market, as the removal of the most problematic regulatory and administrative burdens is an ongoing concern; encourages the Commission to include the mid-term activities of the Member States which aim to further remove the remaining administrative and regulatory barriers in the single market for services when presenting country-specific recommendations;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on including mid-term activities).		Not mentioned.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	55. Invites the Commission to update existing indicators and introduce new indicators that help Member States to identify where efforts could be made to improve their policy results, and monitor their efforts in reducing restrictions;		As far as indicators are concerned (paragraph 55), the Commission is planning to update in 2021 the Retail Restrictiveness Indicator that measures Member States' efforts to reduce retail restrictions and the impact of such reforms. The Commission is also updating the restrictiveness indicator for professional services in the context of the planned update of the 2017 recommendations for reforms in existing regulation of professional services.		No update found on the Retail Restrictiveness Indicator.  <a href="#">Roadmap</a> on Regulation of professional services - update of reform recommendations to Member States  Communication on taking stock of and updating the reform recommendations for regulation in professional services of 2017 <a href="#">COM/2021/385 final</a> .	
25)	56. Urges the Member States to set annual national targets for opening up the services trade and carry out evaluations in this regard; recommends that the Commission utilise the single market scoreboard to demonstrate the openness of the services trade in the Member States, as exemplified in the European innovation scoreboard, as this would enable the Member States to make credible, concrete and measurable commitments to improve their implementation and enforcement performance in the area of intra-EU services trade;		Regarding the Single Market Scoreboard (paragraphs 31 and 56), the Commission agrees on the need for an updated Single Market Scoreboard that would better reflect the real situation for users on the ground and would provide a more comprehensive Member States' performance assessment. The Commission is currently working towards reinforcing how the services dimension of the single market is reflected in the Scoreboard. The Commission plans to expand the scope of the Scoreboard by adding new areas to monitor and to add qualitative information within existing sections, where needed and possible.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was be carried out.	

4.1.18.4. IMCO Resolution 4: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on implementation of the Construction Products Regulation

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the Construction Products Regulation</b>		10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-074/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2028(INI)</a> <b>IMCO</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)361</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 August 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	5. [...] calls on the Commission, to that end, to ensure the active involvement of the industry and relevant stakeholders in order to ensure that new standards are as relevant as possible;	The CPR acquis process replies both to the call for an active involvement of industry and relevant stakeholders and for an active participation of the Member States in the standardisation process. By means of a technical dialogue with the Member States' experts and stakeholders on each product area, the Commission intends to reduce the gap between the regulatory needs of the Member States and the ones of the industry. The Commission will coordinate the process and will ensure high technical and legal quality of the deliverables.				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was to be carried out.	
2)	8. Urgently calls on the Commission to find a quick and viable solution to improve standardisation processes and remove the backlog of non-cited standards;	The Commission continues to recognise the importance of the public-private partnership between the Commission and the European Standardisation Organisations, as well as of the engagement of the Member States, the industry and other relevant stakeholders in the standardisation process. With regard to standards for construction, the Commission has identified short- and long-term measures to address the situation.  Despite efforts to define short-term solutions, most of the issues affecting the standardisation system in the construction sector remain unresolved. For these reasons, the Commission has also envisaged long-term measures.  The core measure is the upcoming revision of the CPR, complemented by the review of the CPR acquis (i.e. harmonised technical specifications and collateral legal acts) to trigger a substantial change of the situation. The Commission started work on the process of reviewing the				<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .  <a href="#">Harmonised standards, CPR.</a>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>CPR acquis as of early 2020. This process, aiming at preparing the content of future draft standardisation requests or technical specifications, will be needed independently from the final provisions of the revised CPR.</p> <p>The CPR acquis process, together with the CPR revision, are also expected to contribute to better targeting the European Organisation for Technical Assessment (EOTA) route at innovative products only, while other products currently covered by the EADs may be eligible for becoming covered through standardisation.</p>			
3)	<p>9. [...] calls on the Commission to closely consult with all the relevant stakeholders during the preparatory phase, in line with the Standardisation Regulation, and stresses the importance of balanced representation and of transparency and openness of all parties involved in order to find workable solutions; highlights the need to ensure that the standardisation requests issued by the Commission are of high quality and the necessity to provide clear and pragmatic guidance;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>encourages the Commission to develop comprehensive and horizontal guidelines for standardisation bodies outlining the structure and requirements of a requested standard;</p>	<p>On the importance of stakeholders' engagement, the Commission wishes to recall that the review process of the CPR was initiated in 2017 and has ensured a proper involvement of all stakeholders ever since. A significant number of studies and wide stakeholders' consultation led to the publication of the evaluation of the CPR<sup>16</sup> on 24 October 2019, dedicated to examining how the CPR has functioned and delivered so far. Further consultation activities have taken place afterwards, including an informal consultation on the Options paper<sup>17</sup>, a survey among the companies in the construction sector and an intensified dialogue with the Member States, the European Parliament and the industry. An open public consultation took place between August and December 2020.</p> <p>The Commission values the feedback and inputs received from the stakeholders and the proposal for a revision of the CPR, planned for end of 2021, will take due account of the results of all studies and consultations.</p>		<p><a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a>. <a href="#">Initial roadmap</a> and <a href="#">revised roadmap</a> of CPR revision, including the open public consultation.</p>	

<sup>16</sup> Commission Staff Working Document SWD(2019)1770 - Evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

<sup>17</sup> Refined indicative options for the review of the Construction Products Regulation, version 2 - 08.04.2020, <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/40762>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	10. calls on the Commission to further support and simplify the financial arrangements for the translation of harmonised standards;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on translation of harmonised standards).		Not mentioned.	
5)	17. Calls on the Commission to consider and thoroughly assess the possibility of gradually enhancing the CPR by including therein additional information obligations and product performance requirements with regard to health, safety and environmental aspects following an impact assessment and the assessment of Union and Member States' regulatory needs for each product category; calls on the Commission, furthermore, to evaluate which approach would prove to be effective for the CPR;	<p>The Commission values the feedback and inputs received from the stakeholders and the proposal for a revision of the CPR, planned for end of 2021, will take due account of the results of all studies and consultations.</p> <p>In this context, the impact assessment for the revision will analyse different possible regulatory choices and careful consideration will be given to the costs of different options for the stakeholders concerned, including industry and more particularly SMEs.</p> <p>Regardless of the option considered in the end as the most effective one for the proposed revision, the European Commission will strive to employ all the appropriate measures necessary to ensure a smooth transition process between the current system and the new system to be put in place. These shall guarantee continuity for all stakeholders concerned and reduce adaptation costs to a minimum.</p>		<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .	
6)	18. [...] calls on the Commission to evaluate the benefits of using such technologies and to develop solutions towards the smart integration of existing data that can be utilised throughout different information systems;	With regard to the importance of digital technologies, the Commission considers that the limited use of digital technologies has repercussions in all the phases of the life cycle of construction products, from the manufacturing to the use at the end of life of the products. The Commission is aware of this shortcoming and considers addressing this issue in the context of the CPR revision. The aim is to allow for as much compatibility as possible of data provided under the CPR (Declaration of Performance) with other instruments currently under development, like the digital logbook for buildings <sup>18</sup> or the assessment scheme for		<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .	

<sup>18</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/study-developing-eu-framework-digital-logbook-buildings\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/study-developing-eu-framework-digital-logbook-buildings_en).

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		sustainable buildings <sup>19</sup> ("Level(s)"). This would facilitate the use of one single dataset for these different instruments for all relevant stakeholders. In this context, the importance of appropriate training for the users of these instruments needs to be emphasised.			
7)	24. Calls on the Commission to swiftly adopt implementing acts under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 in order to further align the performance of market surveillance authorities by determining the uniform conditions of checks, criteria for the determination of the frequency of checks and the amount of samples to be checked in relation to certain products or categories of products, and by laying down benchmarks and techniques for checks on harmonised products, taking due account of the specificities of the sectors involved, including construction products, and of the impact on a reviewed CPR;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on swift adoption of adoption implementing acts under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020).		Not mentioned.	
8)	30. Calls on the Commission to continue to effectively monitor and address unjustified barriers in the internal market stemming from national regulatory measures;	Considering the European Parliament's observations regarding market surveillance, the Commission recognises these challenges that have also been previously identified in its own evaluation of the CPR <sup>20</sup> . The Commission wishes to recall that some initiatives aimed at improving the situation have been launched under the new Market Surveillance Regulation <sup>21</sup> . These initiatives cover also market surveillance authorities under the CPR and will already trigger some improvements. The European Commission also refers to the		<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .	

<sup>19</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/pdf/Level\\_publication\\_EN.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/pdf/Level_publication_EN.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> Commission Staff Working Document SWD(2019)1770 - Evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

<sup>21</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products, OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1–44.

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			<p>measures envisaged in the framework of the so-called Options paper<sup>22</sup>, which was the basis for various surveys and the latest public consultation. The Options paper, dated early 2020, encompasses already a majority of measures suggested by the European Parliament within the remit of the CPR and some more. Whilst it cannot be assessed at this point in time which measures will finally be retained, the Commission notes the vast alignment of views. However, the Commission also notes a difference with regard to the particular importance the European Parliament attributes to online sales. Contrary to other sectors, online sales constitute currently only a marginal fraction for construction products, although that fraction might well increase in the future. Therefore, our efforts to strengthen market surveillance in the area of CPR are equally focused on online and offline sales.</p>			
9)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission to envisage incorporating certain requirements regarding environmental performance and sustainability criteria across the lifecycle of products into the harmonised standards for specific product categories under the CPR, while taking account of market and technological developments and national regulatory requirements for the construction sector or buildings policies, in order to provide manufacturers with one single framework for the assessment and testing of products where relevant common compliance requirements arise;</p>		<p>The Commission welcomes again the support of the European Parliament for the ideas on how to materialise the green transition for construction products, as already outlined in the above-mentioned Options paper<sup>23</sup>. This applies in particular to the wish of the European Parliament to establish “one single framework for the assessment and testing of products” and “making more consistent the legislation on construction products with horizontal environmental policies”. The Commission is indeed committed to pursue these objectives. The same goes for the goal of increasing re-use, remanufacturing, and recycling, where in line with the ambitions of the Circular</p>		<p><a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a>.</p> <p>See also Commission Communication on the Circular Economy Action Plan <a href="#">COM(2020)98</a>.</p>	

<sup>22</sup> Refined indicative options for the review of the Construction Products Regulation, version 2 - 08.04.2020, <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/40762>.

<sup>23</sup> Idem.

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		Economy Action Plan <sup>24</sup> and with a view of addressing sustainability performance of construction products, the Commission will consider a possible introduction of recycled content requirements for certain construction products, taking into account their safety and functionality. The Commission stresses, however, that these objectives should always respect the goal of ensuring safety, which is also very much emphasised by the Member States.			
10)	34. Calls on the Commission to assess how the CPR could support the circularity of construction products, including reused or remanufactured products or those manufactured from recycled materials;	The Commission welcomes again the support of the European Parliament for the ideas on how to materialise the green transition for construction products, as already outlined in the above-mentioned Options paper <sup>25</sup> . This applies in particular to the wish of the European Parliament to establish “one single framework for the assessment and testing of products” and “making more consistent the legislation on construction products with horizontal environmental policies”. The Commission is indeed committed to pursue these objectives. The same goes for the goal of increasing re-use, remanufacturing, and recycling, where in line with the ambitions of the Circular Economy Action Plan <sup>26</sup> and with a view of addressing sustainability performance of construction products, the Commission will consider a possible introduction of recycled content requirements for certain construction products, taking into account their safety and functionality. The Commission stresses, however, that these objectives should		<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of the Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in CWP 2021 and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .	

<sup>24</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe, COM/2020/98 final.

<sup>25</sup> Idem.

<sup>26</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A new Circular Economy Action Plan for a cleaner and more competitive Europe, COM/2020/98 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		always respect the goal of ensuring safety, which is also very much emphasised by the Member States.			
11)	36. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to clarify the relationship of the CPR to related internal market legislation, such as the Ecodesign Directive <sup>27</sup> , the Energy Labelling Regulation <sup>28</sup> , the Waste Framework Directive <sup>29</sup> and the Drinking Water Directive <sup>30</sup> in order to avoid possible overlaps and, where necessary, to streamline the relevant provisions in order to ensure legal clarity for businesses;	This applies in particular to the wish of the European Parliament to establish “one single framework for the assessment and testing of products” and “making more consistent the legislation on construction products with horizontal environmental policies”.		Ongoing revisions of Ecodesign Directive, the Energy Labelling Regulation mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> . The revision of the Waste Framework Directive is planned in the <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> .	
12)	39. Is concerned that any revision of the CPR and, in particular, the review of the CPR <i>acquis</i> will take significant time, while manufacturers, builders, contractors, planners, architects and other end-users need immediate solutions to overcome the legal uncertainty resulting from, among other issues, the lack of updated harmonised standards and regulatory gaps; calls on the Commission to address these issues as part of its expected review of the CPR, including devising a solution to get to grips with the urgent legal and technical challenges;	The CPR <i>acquis</i> process, together with the CPR revision, are also expected to contribute to better targeting the European Organisation for Technical Assessment (EOTA) route at innovative products only, while other products currently covered by the EADs may be eligible for becoming covered through standardisation.  The Commission expects the CPR revision to address this ambiguity. In addition, to ensure that the technical specifications are useful for the end-users e.g. designers, contractors, building managers, authorities and occupants, additional information and guidance (on safety, on installation, on maintenance, etc.) are needed. The CPR <i>acquis</i> process is already addressing the issue of missing information and national regulatory requirements. This depends significantly on the cooperation of the Member States’ authorities with a view to improving the quantity and		<a href="#">Ongoing revision</a> of the Construction Product Regulation (CPR) mentioned in <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> and <a href="#">postponed to 2022</a> .	

<sup>27</sup> OJL 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

<sup>28</sup> OJL 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1.

<sup>29</sup> OJL 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3.

<sup>30</sup> OJL 330, 5.12.1998, p. 32.

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		quality of information on their requirements, their professional input in the requests for technical specifications and finally in the assessment of the draft final technical specifications for construction products. Nevertheless, a revision of the CPR is necessary to include these aspects in future harmonised technical specifications.			

4.1.18.5. IMCO Resolution 5: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on the implementation of Directive 2009/81/EC, concerning procurement in the fields of defence and security, and of Directive 2009/43/EC, concerning the transfer of defence-related products

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>The implementation of Directive 2009/81/EC, concerning procurement in the fields of defence and security, and of Directive 2009/43/EC, concerning the transfer of defence-related products</b></p>	<p>25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0102/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2204(INI)</a> <a href="#">IMCO</a></p>	<p><a href="#">SP(2021)409</a></p>	<p>Final reply (SP) received 1 September 2021</p>	<p>Mixed reply</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>6. Recalls the Commission’s interpretative guidance as to the conditions under which Article 346 TFEU can be invoked in the field of defence procurement, which aims to prevent potentially abusive recourse to, misuse and misinterpretation of this provision by the Member States; calls on the Member States to strictly follow the Commission’s interpretative guidance and asks the Commission to ensure that it is implemented and enforced consistently;</p>	<p>The resolution states that a revision of the Defence Procurement and Transfers Directives is not necessary but rather emphasises the importance of the correct implementation of the existing regulatory framework. In this respect, it calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of the directives, and in particular to address abusive use of exemptions and offset requirements in defence procurement (points 6, 7, 11 and 27). The Commission is fully committed to ensure a uniform application of the directives, with a continuous monitoring and a proactive enforcement approach to prevent the misuse of exemptions in defence procurement. The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the Defence Procurement Directive and step up its enforcement efforts, including by initiating <i>ex officio</i> proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> in the absence of complaints from industry, as it has already done in the past.</p>				<p>The general nature of the commitment’s wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out. European Commission Defence Procurement <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	
<p>2)</p>	<p>7. [...] urges the Commission, therefore, to step up its efforts and take bold and proactive measures to prevent the misuse of exceptions</p>	<p>The resolution states that a revision of the Defence Procurement and Transfers Directives is not necessary but rather emphasises the importance of the correct</p>				<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and adopt a more assertive enforcement policy, in particular by ensuring the effectiveness of infringement procedures;	implementation of the existing regulatory framework. In this respect, it calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of the directives, and in particular to address abusive use of exemptions and offset requirements in defence procurement (points 6, 7, 11 and 27). The Commission is fully committed to ensure a uniform application of the directives, with a continuous monitoring and a proactive enforcement approach to prevent the misuse of exemptions in defence procurement. The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the Defence Procurement Directive and step up its enforcement efforts, including by initiating <i>ex officio</i> proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> in the absence of complaints from industry, as it has already done in the past.		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. European Commission Defence Procurement <a href="#">website</a> .	
3)	11. Calls, therefore, on the Commission to monitor the implementation of the directives, to improve their transparency and provide guidance to the Member States in order to ensure their consistent and full enforcement and therefore fully achieve their objectives, as the lack of reciprocity could disincentive Member States with a higher degree of implementation;	The resolution states that a revision of the Defence Procurement and Transfers Directives is not necessary but rather emphasises the importance of the correct implementation of the existing regulatory framework. In this respect, it calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of the directives, and in particular to address abusive use of exemptions and offset requirements in defence procurement (points 6, 7, 11 and 27). The Commission is fully committed to ensure a uniform application of the directives, with a continuous monitoring and a proactive enforcement approach to prevent the misuse of exemptions in defence procurement. The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the Defence Procurement Directive and step up its enforcement efforts, including by initiating <i>ex officio</i> proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> in the absence of complaints from industry, as it has already done in the past. [...]		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		The Commission will pursue its efforts to provide support and guidance to the Member States in their implementation of the directives as recommended by the resolution (points 8 and 11), including by assessing the need to develop new guidance notices or recommendations, in particular through the work in the framework of the Commission Expert Groups on Defence and Security Procurement and EU Transfers of Defence-related Products.			
4)	17. Calls on the Commission to improve the Transfers Directive's implementation in individual Member States by insisting that national authorities resolve outstanding issues;	The Commission is however, convinced that a significant potential for improving the implementation of the Defence Transfers Directive (point 17) [...] can be achieved through the constant work with the Member States in the framework of the Expert Group on the EU Transfers of Defence-related Products by sharing the difficulties encountered and best practices (point 42), and through the provision of guidance from the Commission. This is without prejudice to the possibility for the Commission to take the appropriate actions in cases where the legally binding obligations stemming from the Transfers Directive are not respected.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	19. Calls on the Member States to take due account of the Commission recommendations on the scope of application and conditions of GTLs and to avoid adding conditions for transfers under GTLs, which would contradict or undermine the conditions listed in the recommendations; underlines the need to provide translations of national transfer licence regulations, at least in English; calls on the	As stressed in point 19 of the resolution, but also in the supporting study by the EPRS (European Parliamentary Research Service) <sup>31</sup> , the implementation of the European Defence Fund (EDF) provides a key opportunity to mobilise the instruments foreseen by the Defence Transfers Directive. The Fund will support collaborative defence R&D projects with strong incentives for cross-border participation of SMEs and mid-caps at all tiers of the supply		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EDF).	

<sup>31</sup> EU Defence Package: Defence Procurement and Intra-Community Transfers Directives (19 October 2020). [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS\\_STU\(2020\)654171](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_STU(2020)654171)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Commission to fully support and assist Member States in developing harmonised global and individual transfer licences for EDIDP and EDF projects;	chain. The smooth implementation of supported cooperative projects can greatly benefit from the simplification of intra-EU transfers that the directive enables. In relation to this, the Commission stands ready to assist the Member States in developing and deploying exemptions, GTLs and global transfer licences for projects supported by the EDF (point 19) and will propose to discuss this topic in the Expert Group on EU Transfers of Defence-related Products in order to assess the added value and feasibility of such mechanisms. Following point 40 of the resolution on the limited application of the certification scheme, the Commission will also explore how to promote the use of GTLs for certified recipients in collaboration with the dedicated Expert group, notably while assessing the added value and feasibility of developing GTLs and global transfer licences for projects supported by the EDF.			
6)	21. Calls on the Commission to make the follow-up to the recommendations on the scope of application and conditions of GTLs a priority, including by considering the possibility of converting the recommendations into binding provisions, with a view to a progressive harmonisation as an overarching objective for the coming years;	The Commission shares the view of the European Parliament that the Defence Transfers Directive has only partially achieved its main objectives (point 14). To follow up on the recommendations on the scope of application and conditions of GTLs (point 21), the Commission is currently monitoring and assessing the progress of the Member States in the implementation of GTLs and in the harmonisation of their scope of application and conditions, in light of the different recommendations.		EU transfers of defence-related products, Commission <a href="#">website</a> includes links to the evaluation report and EC recommendations.	
7)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase efforts in raising awareness of the Transfer Directive's tools and benefits, in particular among SMEs;	In relation to the call to increase awareness of the Transfer Directive's tools and benefits, in particular among SMEs (point 22), the Commission has recently published a Handbook <sup>32</sup> on the Transfers Directive specifically targeted to SMEs, to help them reaping the full benefits of the		On 10th May 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">Defence Transfers Directive Handbook for SMEs</a> .	

<sup>32</sup> The Defence Transfers Directive Handbook for SMEs (europa.eu).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		opportunities provided by this directive. The Handbook will convey concrete recommendations and will outline, through practical examples, how SMEs can approach the different processes foreseen by the directive, to make procedures less burdensome.			
8)	24. Calls on the Commission and Member States to improve the quality, transparency, consistency and availability of data and consider the creation of dedicated statistical classification codes in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of these two directives and provide meaningful scrutiny;	<p>As highlighted in point 24 of the resolution, the Commission agrees that the current very limited availability of data, including quantitative data, is an issue to monitor adequately developments in the EU defence market and industry. Beyond the issue of data sensitivity inherent to the defence sector, the Commission acknowledges that the EU statistical apparatus does not allow distinguishing well defence economic activities from other economic activities (point 24). Consequently, the Commission agrees that statistical classifications need to be updated regularly to accommodate new needs for, e.g. economic or social analysis. A general characteristic of clarifications is that they should be clear and should be able to shed light on the underlying economic (or social) phenomena. The Commission is currently updating the NACE classification used to classify enterprises by economic activities and the related CPA product classification. A particular issue in the area of defence is that many enterprises are engaged in activities where the outputs (products) could be used for both defence and civilian purposes. The Commission is engaged with the National Statistical Institutes to assess if changes in the classifications on activities and products could facilitate the monitoring of the defence industry. It should be underlined that it will take several years before the first statistics using the revised NACE/CPA will become available.</p> <p>The Commission is also exploring with the Member States' experts possible ways to improve the quality and availability of data on defence procurement, in particular on</p>		<p><a href="#">NACE/CPA classification.</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the basis of data collected through the Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) <sup>33</sup> , as part of the work in the Expert Group on Defence and Security Procurement. In this context, the Commission will also publish in 2021 a study on cross-border procurement.		On 7th June 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">study on the measurement of cross-border penetration in the EU public procurement market</a> .	
9)	26. Calls on the Commission to study the feasibility of establishing common standardised administrative forms with the objective of lowering businesses' administrative burden, particularly for SMEs, and to build a European approach to transfers of defence-related products;	The Commission will also explore the opportunity and feasibility of establishing common standardised administrative forms with the objective of lowering businesses' administrative burden, particularly for SMEs (point 26) with the Expert group on the EU transfers of defence-related products.		<a href="#">Expert group</a> on the EU transfer of defence -related products. On 10th May 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">Defence Transfers Directive Handbook for SMEs</a> .	
10)	27. Calls on the Commission to be strong in enforcing the directives, including, by making more use of its right as laid down in Article 258 TFEU to start infringement procedures; asks the Commission to initiate infringement procedures instead of solely acting on complaints filed by the industry;	The resolution states that a revision of the Defence Procurement and Transfers Directives is not necessary but rather emphasises the importance of the correct implementation of the existing regulatory framework. In this respect, it calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of the directives, and in particular to address abusive use of exemptions and offset requirements in defence procurement (points 6, 7, 11 and 27). The Commission is fully committed to ensure a uniform application of the directives, with a continuous monitoring and a proactive enforcement approach to prevent the misuse of exemptions in defence procurement. The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the Defence Procurement Directive and step up its enforcement efforts, including by initiating <i>ex officio</i> proceedings, <i>i.e.</i> in the absence of complaints from industry, as it has already done in the past.		Report from the Commission Monitoring the application of European Union law 2020 Annual Report <a href="#">COM(2021)432 final</a> and <a href="#">SWD (2021)212 General Statistical Overview</a> .	

<sup>33</sup> The online version of the Supplement to the Official Journal of the EU dedicated to European Public Procurement.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	34. Calls on the Commission to continue its work and thoroughly examine the causes behind the lack of SME participation;	<p>With the particular aim of increasing the participation of SMEs in the defence industrial sector (point 34), the Commission issued in 2018 a Recommendation on cross-border market access for sub-suppliers and SMEs in the defence sector. As noted in point 30 of the resolution, the implementation of the Recommendation is in the hands of the Members States.</p> <p>The Commission actively seeks to promote cross-border cooperation and enhance SMEs and non-traditional players access to the defence sector by mobilising all available instruments. The European Defence Fund and its pre-cursor programmes (the Preparatory Action on Defence Research and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme) incorporate strong incentives for the inclusion of SMEs, especially in a cross-border context. The first results of the pre-cursor programmes are already very encouraging and show a high-level of cross-border cooperation and SME participation.</p> <p>The Commission will further reinforce its efforts to support the inclusion of SMEs. In particular, one of the key actions included in the SME Strategy adopted by the Commission in 2020<sup>34</sup> states that “The Commission will facilitate cross-border cooperation with and among SMEs under the European Defence Fund and map strengths in its research and innovation eco-system”. In addition to the strong incentives already embedded in the EDF Regulation, this will also include calls for proposals targeted at SMEs and initiatives to connect SMEs with the wider defence community.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>On 10th May 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">Defence Transfers Directive Handbook for SMEs</a>.</p>	

<sup>34</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions. - An SME Strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe, COM/2020/103 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	35.Calls on the Commission to consider creating an updated map of data on relevant SMEs, which, while guaranteeing the protection of sensitive data and intellectual property, outlines their industrial and technological capabilities and which can be publicly accessed by prime contractors from other Member States in order to identify SMEs with the relevant capabilities needed for specific projects, and to propose other effective tools that could increase SMEs' participation in the public procurement process;	<p>As part of the implementation of the EDF, the Commission will seek to map the EDF beneficiaries, including SMEs, to better understand criticalities and vulnerabilities in the value chains. At the same time, the Commission will work with other stakeholders on showcasing innovative SMEs, mainly with the European Defence Agency (EDA), the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN), and industry, which developed several business-to-business instruments in the past, facilitating cross-border cooperation and cooperation across different tiers of value chains (point 35).</p> <p>In the recently adopted Action Plan on Synergies between civil, defence and space industries<sup>35</sup>, the Commission is also committed to launch targeted actions for start-ups, SMEs and Research and Technology Organisations (RTOs) to raise awareness about EU funding opportunities (including through the Enterprise Europe Network), showcase innovative solutions, provide business-accelerating services, create national focal points for all aspects on the European Defence Fund, and facilitate access to the defence, security, space or relevant civil markets.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>European Commission: Defence industry and Space <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>EU industry: Commission takes action to improve <a href="#">synergies between civil, defence and space industries</a>, (press release 22/2/2021).</p>	
13)	36.Calls on the Commission to improve access to finance for SMEs;	SMEs in the defence sector also suffer from additional barriers with regard to access to finance (point 36). In response to this, the Commission has ensured that the defence industry is listed amongst the sectors eligible for financing under the Invest EU Regulation <sup>36</sup> and that support for the Union's defence industry supply chain, in particular through financial support to SMEs and mid-caps is explicitly		Defence industry is amongst the sectors eligible for financing under <a href="#">Invest EU Regulation</a> .	

<sup>35</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions. - Action Plan on synergies between civil, defence and space industries (COM (2021)70 final of 22/02/2021).

<sup>36</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>mentioned in Annex II to the InvestEU Regulation<sup>37</sup>. The European Investment Fund (EIF) and the Commission are currently working on the establishment of equity products aimed at supporting sectors that will contribute to the independence and open strategic autonomy of the EU, including the defence sector. Besides, in order to ensure that SMEs from the defence sector will be able to fully benefit from the opportunities offered under the InvestEU programme, the Commission also recalled in its "Action Plan on synergies", its support for an adaptation of the lending criteria of the European Investment Bank (EIB) to the defence sector within the limits of the Treaties (as stated in the European Defence Action Plan of 2016, and the European Council Conclusions of December 2016).</p>			

<sup>37</sup> Point 13(a) of Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2021/523, *in fine*.



## 4.1.18.6. IMCO Resolution 6: EP resolution of 20 May 2021 on digital future of Europe: digital single market and use of AI for European consumers

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Digital future of Europe: digital single market and use of AI for European consumers</b>	20/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-261/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2216(INI)</a> IMCO	<a href="#">SP(2021)538</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 November 2021	Specific reply		
1)	6. Calls on the Commission to promote and support the uptake and development of sustainable technology in the realisation of the Green Deal including by assessing the environmental impact of data sharing and the infrastructures required to ensure a sustainable digital deployment;	Concerning point 6, the Commission set out its views on the matter in its Digital Strategy and in the Digital Decade Communication. In particular, the Digital Strategy announced 'initiatives to achieve climate-neutral, highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres by no later than 2030'. To meet this goal, the Commission will rely on a mix of existing instruments, including the Ecodesign Regulation on servers and data storage products ((EU) 2019/424), the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency, the EU Green Public Procurement criteria for data centres, server rooms and cloud services. As part of the 'Fit for 55' package, the Commission proposed to revise the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU), which aims to set measures for the recovery of waste heat, strengthen the provisions for the energy management and energy audits by large energy consumers like data centres and propose a scheme for a transparent reporting of the data centres' sustainability. The Commission also adopted a delegated act related to the Taxonomy Regulation ((EU) 020/852), which sets the framework for investments to be qualified as sustainable, covers data centres and is currently subject to the scrutiny of the Parliament and of the Council. Concerning the management of networks and services needs in the context of an integrated energy system, the Communication on an Action Plan on the Digitalisation of the Energy Sector (PLAN/2021/11398) aims at supporting the reduction of the carbon footprint of Information and			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request:  - <a href="#">Ecodesign Regulation on servers and data storage products (EU) 2019/424</a> . - <a href="#">EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency</a> . - <a href="#">EU Green Public Procurement criteria for data centres, server rooms and cloud services, Fit for 55 package</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Communication Technology (ICT) solutions, with measures that increase energy efficiency, reuse waste heat, and promote the use of renewable energy sources. Furthermore, funding from various programmes (Horizon Europe, the Connecting Europe Facility, Digital Europe, InvestEU, the Recovery and Resilience Facility) can also be directed towards the greening of data centres. The Commission is also currently conducting a study to address the lack of commonly accepted definitions and methods to assess the energy-efficiency, climate-neutrality and overall sustainability of data centres. The study will be useful for development of a common measurement framework to assess progress in achieving the Digital Strategy goal of having climate neutral, highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres by no later than 2030, as well as proposing policy options to meet those goals. AI is also prominent in Clusters 4 ('Digital, Industry and Space'), but also 5 ('Climate, Energy and Mobility') and 6 ('Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment') of the Horizon Europe programme, in ways that can contribute to the Green Deal objectives. The Digital Europe Programme can fund the testing and experimentation of AI-based solutions in sectors such as manufacturing, agri-food, smart cities and communities. Moreover, the funding support from both funding programmes for edge AI developments and optimised AI chips with very low power consumption is expected to contribute to greener AI as well. Finally, as announced in its SME Strategy, the Commission will launch a green tech investment initiative to pool funding from the EU, the Member States and the private sector to increase access to equity finance for innovative SMEs and start-ups that develop and adopt green tech solutions.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	7. Stresses that enabling sharing and access to essential and well-defined data sets will be key to fully unlock the potential of the Green Deal; calls on the Commission to assess which datasets are essential to that purpose;	The Commission fully agrees with the Parliament that the success of the Green Deal relies, inter alia, on the accessibility of interoperable data (point 7). The latter, combined with digital infrastructure (e.g. supercomputers, cloud, ultra-fast networks) and AI solutions, can facilitate evidence-based decisions and the understanding and addressing of environmental challenges. A Common European Green Deal data space, announced by the Data Strategy (COM(2020) 66 final) in February 2020, will use the potential of high-value datasets in support of the Green Deal priority actions on climate change, the circular economy, zero-pollution, biodiversity, deforestation and compliance assurance.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">A Common European Green Deal data space</a> ).	
3)	9. Highlights that the Commission should adopt a balanced, future proofed and evidence based approach to legislation based on the subsidiarity principle that creates a digital single market that ensures the provision of public services, is competitive, fair, accessible, technologically neutral, innovation-friendly, consumer-friendly, human-centric and trustworthy, and that builds a secure data society and economy;	The Commission recognises the need for a balanced, future-proof and evidence-based approach to legislation (point 9). It refers the Parliament to its Communication on Better Regulation (COM(2021) 219), which foresees, among others, a more streamlined, inclusive and simpler consultation system, a 'one in, one out' approach to minimise burdens for citizens and businesses, the mainstreaming of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, the improvement of the way in which better regulation addresses and supports sustainability and digital transformation, and the integration of strategic foresight into policymaking.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Communication on Better Regulation (COM(2021) 219)</a> ).	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	12. Calls on the Commission to keep in line with its guiding principles in its future legislative proposals, and to avoid the fragmentation of the digital single market, remove any existing unjustified barriers and unnecessary administrative requirements, support innovation especially for SMEs, and use the appropriate incentives that create a level playing field, and equal access to investment opportunities;		Concerning point 12, the Commission refers the Parliament to the Digital Strategy and the Digital Decade Communication and to its recent proposal for a regulation on a horizontal regulatory framework for AI ('AI Act', COM(2021) 206 final). Its principal objective is to facilitate the protection of safety and fundamental rights of people, and to ensure the proper functioning of the single market by creating harmonised rules for the development and use of trustworthy AI in the Union.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Digital Strategy</a> and the <a href="#">Digital Decade Communication</a> and recent proposal for a regulation on a horizontal regulatory framework for AI ( <a href="#">AI Act</a> ).	
5)	13. Asks the Commission to ensure an effective and efficient enforcement of both current and any new legislative requirements; believes that enforcement needs to work effectively across borders and across sectors, with greater cooperation between authorities, and with due regard for the expertise and relevant competence of each authority; believes that the Commission should provide a guiding framework to ensure coordination for any new regulatory requirements on AI or related fields;		The Communications on 'EU law: Better results through better application' (C(2016) 8600) and on the 'Long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules' ('Single Market Action Plan', COM(2020) 94 final) provide the framework for the strategic enforcement policy of EU law (point 13) and a proactive dialogue with the Member States. As stated in the former communication, the Commission believes it important to use its discretionary power in a strategic way to focus and prioritise its enforcement efforts on the most important breaches of EU law affecting the interests of EU citizens and businesses. As stated in the Single Market Action Plan, the Commission agrees with the Parliament that the effective enforcement of single market rules requires collaboration at all levels of governance in the EU, starting from local and regional administrations and courts, all the way up to the European level, and that it is crucial that the Member States and the Commission support each other in their respective roles to live up to their shared responsibility. To strengthen such cooperation, the Commission set up a joint Single Market Enforcement Task-Force in April 2020, which is composed of the Member States and the Commission. As of July 2021, the Task Force had met seven times, the last one		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request: - ' <a href="#">EU law: Better results through better application</a> ' ( <a href="#">C(2016) 8600</a> ), - ' <a href="#">Long term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules</a> '. - <a href="#">a joint Single Market Enforcement Task-Force</a> .	

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		<p>in June 2021, where it discussed progress on the work to remove some of the most pressing and long-standing barriers in the single market to ensure its proper functioning in supporting recovery and the digital and green transitions.</p>			
6)	<p>14. Calls on the Commission to aim at both an innovation and consumer friendly regulatory environment, strengthening the financial and institutional support for the European digital economy in close coordination with Member States and stakeholders through measures such as: investing in education, research and development, supporting innovations in Europe, providing increased and broader access to easily readable and interoperable high quality industrial and public data, building digital infrastructure, increasing the general availability of digital skills within the population, promoting technological leadership for the business environment, and creating a proportionate and harmonised regulatory environment;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament on the importance of a regulatory framework and policies that support innovation, consumer protection, and a strong and fair single market for Europe to successfully navigate the digital transformation (point 14), in line with better regulation principles. In this respect, it refers the Parliament to the Digital Decade Communication, the Digital Strategy and the Data Strategy, as well as to the proposed Digital Services Act and the proposal for an AI Act.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Digital Strategy</a> and <a href="#">Digital Decade Communication</a>, <a href="#">Digital Services Act</a> and recent proposal for a regulation on a horizontal regulatory framework for AI (<a href="#">AI Act</a>).</p>	

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7)	18. Calls on the Commission to ensure wider coordination of investment in the NextGenerationEU recovery plan; calls on the Commission to propose concrete actions within this plan to support high impact technologies and infrastructure in the EU such as artificial intelligence, high performance computing, quantum computing, cloud infrastructure, platforms, smart cities, 5G and fibre infrastructure;	The Commission's SME Strategy (COM(2020) 103 final) also supports European SMEs in becoming more digital, including, for example, with the network of European Digital Innovation Hubs (see also under point 18, further below), as well as Digital Crash Courses for SME employees and a 'digital volunteers' programme matching young skilled people and experienced seniors. Concerning the call for a 'fitness check', the Commission already systematically reviews how newly proposed legislation affects SMEs. This review, referred to as 'the SME test', is mandatory for all impact assessment processes that precede legislative proposals.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  See also: Revision of the European Commission Better Regulation <a href="#">toolbox and guidelines</a> (tool #23 SME test).	

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8)	19. Recalls that SMEs are the backbone of Europe's economy and need special support from EU funding programmes to make the digital transition; Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen their support to start-ups and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), via the Single Market Programme, Digital Innovation Hubs and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, in the development and application of digital technologies, in order to further drive digital transformation and thus enable them to fully develop their digital potential and competitiveness for growth and jobs in Europe;	Concerning the Parliament's call in point 19, the Single Market Programme (Regulation (EU) 2021/690) provides support for the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, especially SMEs, including when it comes to their digital transition, as reflected in the first work programme of the SME pillar (C(2021)3046, Annex 2). The Commission will also enhance and upgrade the Enterprise Europe Network including with sustainability and digitalisation services, in collaboration with other support services such as the Network of European Digital Innovation Hubs (see more on this below). The Joint Cluster Initiative will improve industrial ecosystems, boost their resilience and improve technologies and supply chains. Other actions concern tourism SMEs, the EU Built environment and the Single Digital Gateway. In this context, the above-mentioned network of European Digital Innovation Hubs is also relevant. The RRF is also expected to give a major boost to implementing the SME strategy. In this regard, it is worth noting that the Recovery and Resilience Plans assessed and officially endorsed by the Commission until now show that the Member States are dedicating to the digitalisation of businesses, including SMEs, around one fifth of the part of their budgets devoted to the digital transition <sup>38</sup> .		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Single Market Programme</a> ).  <a href="#">The Joint Cluster Initiative</a>  <a href="#">Enterprise Europe Network</a>	

<sup>38</sup> Based on the methodology for digital tagging set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility, OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17–75

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9)	<p>20. Notes that there is a significant lack of European venture and seed capital, as well as of private equity funding, when compared to other markets; considers that this often leads European start-ups to scale-up in third country markets rather than expanding in the EU; believes that this prevents the wider European economy from gaining as many spill over benefits from ventures originating in Europe; Highlights the disproportionately large role of public entities in the innovation and research funding that currently exists and the significant differences in start-up ecosystems and available financing between Member States; calls on the Commission and the Member States to propose a comprehensive European approach to broaden the sources of capital for technological investments in the EU, including initiatives to support angel investing by European private sector leaders, as well as to ensure facilitate the availability of venture and seed capital for European companies and start-ups;</p>		<p>Furthermore, to address the substantial investment gap for innovative digital start-ups and SMEs in Europe (point 20), the Commission will use the InvestEU Fund to ensure availability of risk capital for early and growth-stage equity investments into European SMEs (including start-ups). The European Commission also developed a dedicated AI and Blockchain Investment Fund, which enhances access to finance in the form of equity, to innovative and higher risk AI and blockchain SMEs and start-ups that develop and deploy innovative AI and blockchain technologies. The total investment volume of the fund is reaching approximately EUR 900 million for 2020/2021 through co-investments from venture capital funds and the European Investment Bank's co-investment facility. This dedicated fund is expected to be scaled-up and broadened in the form of a Strategic Digital Technology Fund for investments in innovative digital start-ups and SMEs that are developing and deploying breakthrough technologies.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests (<a href="#">InvestEU Fund</a>, <a href="#">Blockchain Investment Fund Strategic Digital Technology Fund</a>).</p> <p>See also: Access to investment for SMEs <a href="#">portal</a>.</p>	
10)	<p>21. Underlines that the Digital Europe programme as well as the Horizon Europe and Connecting Europe programmes are necessary to drive the digital transformation of Europe and should receive adequate funding; urges the Commission to ensure that these programmes are deployed as soon as possible; recalls that the Member States must uphold their commitment under the Europe 2020 strategy to invest 3 % of their GDP in research and development;</p>		<p>Concerning point 21, the Commission recalls that it has adopted the work programme of Horizon Europe for the period 2021-2022, for a total of EUR 14.7 billion in funding. It is estimated that 34 % of funds in the presented work programmes, and 35 % of funds across all parts of Horizon Europe, contribute to the digital transition. This equals to overall investments of EUR 8.49 billion during 2021-2022. The overall investment into main digital activities, i.e. the development of core digital technologies, is estimated at EUR 4 billion in the same period. The Commission is also finalising the first work programme for the Digital Europe</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests (<a href="#">Horizon Europe for the period 2021-2022</a>).</p> <p>Digital Europe work programme 2021-2022 <a href="#">C(2021)7914</a>.</p>	



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		programme and for the Connecting Europe Facility – Digital.			
11)	22. Calls on the Commission to work to position the EU as leader in the adoption and standardisation process for new technologies, ensuring that AI is human-centric and consistent with European values, fundamental rights and norms ; highlights the need to work with standardisation organisations, industry and also with international partners on setting global standards, given the global nature of technology leadership and development; considers the use of CEN Workshops Agreement in specific areas, such as AI and new emerging technologies, as a way to increase efficiency in creating harmonised standards;	As regards global standards (point 22), the Commission will work with international and European standardisation organisations, and has called for cooperation between the various stakeholders and standardisation organisation in the ICT standardisation rolling plan. The Commission agrees with the need of using the different tools existing in the standardisation system, including schemes such as the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) Workshop Agreements and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) Industry Specification Groups in specific areas when relevant. Furthermore, based on the successful EU acquis on product safety, the proposed AI Act was conceived as a New Legislative Framework legislation. This means that harmonised standards are a key tool for the implementation of the future legislation and contribute to ensure that AI systems are safe and trustworthy.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for a European standardisation strategy - EC adoption planned for Q3 2021 <a href="#">postponed to Q1 2022</a> . European Standardisation policy, <a href="#">website</a> .	
12)	25. Notes that in the fulfilment of public services or in the course of public procurement contracts public undertakings generate, collect and process a significant amount of non-personal data, that represents a considerable value for its commercial reuse and benefit for society; encourages the Commission and the Member states to make such data more broadly available for the re-use in the general interest, in the	The Commission also fully agrees with the Parliament on the need of making more data available for re-use for the general interest in Europe, including data generated by public undertakings (point 25). In this regard, the Open Data Directive ((EU) 2019/1024) aims to minimise the risk of data lock-in in the case of public-private agreements concerning public sector data. An implementing regulation planned for 2021 is intended to further contribute to unleashing the socio-economic potential of data as public good by defining the list of specific high-value datasets		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Open Data Directive</a> ((EU) 2019/1024)).	

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	furtherance of the objectives of the Open Data Directive;	within six thematic categories (geospatial, earth observation and environment, meteorological, statistics, mobility, and companies). Such datasets will have to be made available for free, in machine-readable formats, via application program interfaces (APIs) and (where relevant) as bulk downloads.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> of the open data - implementation act planned for 2021, but postponed and still pending.	
13)	30. Welcomes the New Consumer Agenda proposed by the Commission, and encourages the Commission to update consumer protection legislation, where appropriate, to take better account of the impact of new technologies and potential consumer harm, especially for the most vulnerable groups and considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; considers that European consumers should be empowered to play an active role in the digital transition and that consumer trust and the adoption of digital technologies depends on their rights being protected in all circumstances;	Concerning point 30, the Commission will provide more guidance on how the existing EU consumer law framework can be applied to new problematic practices in the digital area by updating the guidance documents on the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (2005/29/EC) and on the Consumer Rights Directive (2011/83/EU) based on the recent amendments to EU consumer law. The Commission further investigates, including through studies, new practices that raise fairness concerns for consumers and also works on the modernisation of the relevant legislation. For example, the Commission's recent proposal to replace the General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC) with a new General Product Safety Regulation also addresses the safety of products linked to new technologies and AI as well as on the challenges posed by the growth of online sales and the role of online marketplaces in the constantly developing supply-chain. The new Commission proposal for a directive on consumer credits also aims at addressing developments brought by digitalisation, including the use		<p><a href="#">Guidance</a> on unfair commercial practices directive adopted in December 2021.</p> <p>Proposal for a regulation 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, <a href="#">COM(2021)346</a>.</p> <p>Digital Services Act, <a href="#">website</a> and</p> <p>Proposal for a regulation on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC, <a href="#">COM (2020)825</a>.</p>	

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		<p>of automated processing for providing personalised offers to consumers and for creditworthiness assessments. The proposed Digital Services Act is also very relevant in this context, in particular as regards the dissemination of illegal content, including selling dangerous products or infringing consumer protection rules. The Commission's proposals on the Digital Services Act and on the General Product Safety Regulation are fully aligned and are building on each other. The Commission is also working closely with the Member States on the transposition of recent amendments to EU consumer law. The Commission works with the competent national authorities to strengthen their cooperation within the Consumer Protection Cooperation network, and will continue investing in digital enforcement capacities. In the coming years, an e-lab is planned to be set up at EU level (the 'EU eLab'), which should place technologies (software, other tools and devices) at the disposal of national authorities to conduct various investigations, mystery shopping, accessing the offers and interacting with traders' technologies in the same manner as typical consumers.</p> <p>The Commission is also about to deploy a modern digital e-surveillance tool by the end of 2021, which will support market surveillance authorities in their investigations, monitoring and efforts to ensure offers of dangerous products sold online can be effectively removed.</p>		<p>No actions found on the modern digital e-surveillance tool 2021. See the EC <a href="#">website</a> on the implementation of market surveillance in Europe and the EC <a href="#">website</a> on Product Compliance Network.</p>	

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14)	31. Recalls that the unjustified geo-blocking of online services constitutes a significant barrier to the Single Market, and an unjustified discrimination between European consumers; notes the Commission's first short-term review of the Geo-blocking Regulation and urges the Commission to continue its assessment, and to engage in stakeholder dialogue taking into account the increasing demand for cross-border access to audiovisual services with a view to fostering circulation of quality content across the EU;	As regards geo-blocking (point 31), the Commission is fully engaged with the national competent authorities with a view to strengthening their cooperation within the Consumer Protection Cooperation network and to provide further guidance. It will also monitor developments with regard to the effects of other measures that aim at facilitating the engagement of traders in cross-border trade, in view of its stocktaking exercise in 2022. As indicated in the Commission's Media and Audiovisual Action Plan (COM(2020) 784 final), in the course of 2021 the Commission will launch a dialogue with the audiovisual sector to agree on concrete steps to improve access to and availability of audiovisual content across borders.		According to Commissioner Thierry Breton, the Commission has launched a dialogue with the audiovisual industry in order to agree on concrete steps to improve the access to and availability of audiovisual content across the EU.  (Answer to Parliamentary Question <a href="#">E-004086/2021</a> ).	
15)	40. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to continuously improve the part of the public administration that will be responsible for implementing future legislation on AI;	With regard to point 40, the Commission refers the Parliament to Article 59 of the proposed AI Act, which provides for, among others, appropriate competence and expertise of national competent authorities as well as regular assessments of their financial and human resources and exchange of experience. Furthermore, the European AI Board, mentioned above, is meant to have an important role in the improvement of the relevant governance framework. It will be supported by the administrative structure of the Commission and an expert group providing additional expertise where required.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	

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16)	41. Welcomes the Commission's white paper on AI, and calls on the Commission to develop a common EU regulatory framework for AI that is human-centric, risk-based, clear and future-proof; believes this is needed to oversee automated decision making systems and that this should complement existing legislation relevant to AI and ensure it is proportionate according to the level of risk;	The Commission fully recognises the importance of developing a human-centric, risk-based, clear and future-proof EU regulatory framework for AI (point 41) and agrees with the Parliament that the scope and stringency of any regulatory requirements in that regard should be scaled in accordance with the level of risk posed by the AI applications. This approach is reflected in the legislative proposal for the AI Act, which lays down four categories of AI systems according to the level of risk for fundamental rights and safety: (i) certain limited uses of AI systems pose unacceptable risks and shall be prohibited as contravening Union fundamental rights and values, (ii) high-risk AI systems interfering with important aspects of people's lives, which shall be subject to strict requirements related to data and data governance, documentation and record keeping, transparency and provision of information to users, human oversight, robustness, accuracy and cybersecurity, (iii) certain AI systems (e.g. chatbots or emotion recognition systems) that shall be subject to transparency obligations ensuring that persons are informed that they are exposed to an AI system, and (iv) minimal to no risk which is in fact the large majority of AI applications that will be allowed insofar as they are compliant with already applicable legislation, including consumer protection rules. The proposed regulatory framework for AI is capable of responding in a timely manner to the dynamic market and technological developments in the area through the possibility to update certain elements, such as the list of high-risk AI systems, by way of delegated acts on the basis of clear conditions and criteria.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	

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17)	44. Notes that, while to varying degrees, AI is already subject to current European legislation, AI raises new, so far unresolved, legal questions that affect consumers and thus calls on the Commission to issue clear guidance on the functioning and synergy between any current applicable legislation and any proposed new measures in order to fill the existing legal gaps and to achieve a proportionate and consistent legal framework; considers cooperation between Member States to be important to strengthen the digital single market;		The Commission fully agrees with the Parliament that clarity and consistency in the interaction between applicable legislation in force and the proposed new rules is very important (point 44). While the EU has a strong legal framework for product safety and fundamental rights that applies also to AI systems, the specific features of certain AI systems pose challenges to the enforcement of that legislation and create novel risks to safety, security and fundamental rights. The proposal for an AI Act aims to address those challenges with specific requirements for trustworthy AI that are complementary, consistent with existing legislation and facilitating its effective enforcement. The Commission takes note of the Parliament's call on the Commission to issue guidance on the functioning and synergy between any current applicable legislation and the new rules.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	
18)	45. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure close cooperation when enforcing the regulatory framework in order to prevent a fragmented Single Market;		Concerning the need to ensure close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States in the enforcement of the AI Act (point 45), the Commission proposed a coherent governance mechanism and, in particular, the creation of a European AI Board with the purpose to assist the national supervisory authorities and the Commission in ensuring the consistent and effective application of the proposed new rules across the digital single market. The Board is to support the smooth coordination between national supervisory authorities and the Commission and coordinate and contribute to guidance and analysis with regard to matters covered by the proposal (point 13). At the same time, the Member States will be responsible for facilitating the coordination between market surveillance authorities and other relevant national – e.g. sectoral – authorities supervising the application of other Union legislation that may be of relevance to AI.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> , <a href="#">European AI Board</a> ).	

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19)	47. Points out that the use of self-learning algorithms enables businesses to gain a comprehensive insight about consumer's personal circumstances and behaviour patterns; thus calls on the Commission to comprehensively regulate AI technologies in order to prevent an unfair or abusive use of such systems;	The Commission agrees that the risks posed by certain AI systems that collect data and adapt in real time to the personal needs and preferences of users (point 47) require a comprehensive regulatory approach combining existing and novel legal instruments. It is indispensable that data controllers using such systems implement effectively the GDPR and protect the personal data of natural persons and their fundamental rights. The New Consumer Agenda will further strengthen the rights of consumers, while the proposal for a Digital Services Act aims to enhance the accountability and transparency of digital services and to contribute to a safe online environment. The AI Act proposal is meant to complement these safeguards with specific requirements before high-risk AI systems can be placed on the Union market. The AI Act proposal also envisages the prohibition of a number of unacceptable AI-driven manipulative practices enabled by the vast amount of personal information available, in particular AI systems that use subliminal techniques or exploit vulnerabilities related to age and disabilities in a way that causes or is likely to cause physical or psychological harm.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">New Consumer Agenda</a> , <a href="#">proposal for a Digital Services Act</a> , <a href="#">legislative proposal for an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	
20)	53. Calls on the Commission to promote the exchange of information related to algorithmic systems between the Member States' authorities and to support the development of a common understanding of algorithmic systems in the Single Market by issuing guidance, opinions and expertise;	Regarding point 53, the AI Act proposal sets uniform requirements and obligations for high-risk AI systems that are proposed to be operationalised through harmonised technical standards, thus supporting a common understanding and implementation of the new rules. National authorities responsible for their enforcement will have a new mechanism for cooperation at EU level and exchange of information, with an important role for the new European AI Board as explained above. The Board is also meant to issue recommendations and opinions to the Commission, act as a competence centre that national		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	

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		authorities can consult and support standardisation activities in the area.			
21)	55. [...] calls on the Commission to develop an objective methodology for calculating the risk of harm, in addition to what already by exists in current consumer legislation; [...]	The Commission agrees that the assessment of the risk of harm posed by AI applications should be based on an objective methodology focused on the context, application and specific use of the technology (point 55). Section 5.4.2. of the Impact Assessment (SWD(2021) 84 final) of the proposed AI Act outlines in particular the rationale behind the identification of AI systems to be prohibited or subjected to mandatory requirements and obligations. In addition, Articles 6 and 7 of the proposed AI Act provide for the specific conditions and criteria that shall be fulfilled for an AI system to be classified as high-risk. For the specific case of algorithmic tools used by online platforms, the proposed Digital Services Act includes detailed risk assessment and mitigation obligations for very large online platforms, which pose the highest societal risks, including as regards the design and use of their algorithmic systems. In accordance with the proposal, the obligations shall be monitored through independent audits, public and regulatory oversight, and be subject to dedicated guidelines.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Impact Assessment (SWD(2021) 84 final), legislative proposal for an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	
22)	59. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make use of innovative regulatory tools such as ‘regulatory sandboxes’ consistent with the precautionary principle, to help provide a clear path to scale-up for start-ups and small companies; [...]	Welcoming the comments of the Parliament on the importance of innovative regulatory tools such as ‘regulatory sandboxes’ that are conducive to innovation (point 59), the Commission notes that the AI Act proposal provides for common rules for ‘regulatory sandboxes’ implementation as well as for other measures to support small-scale providers and users. As indicated in the revised Coordinated Plan for AI, regulatory sandboxes are an important part of building an ecosystem of trust insofar as it is necessary to design public regulation that will facilitate and not stifle innovation. Other measures such as the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">revised Coordinated Plan for AI, legislative proposal for an AI Act of 21.04.2021</a> ), <a href="#">European Digital Innovation Hubs, Testing and Experimentation Facilities</a> , and an <a href="#">AI-on-demand platform</a> ).	



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		European Digital Innovation Hubs, Testing and Experimentation Facilities, and the AI-on-demand platform will further contribute to the smooth implementation of the regulatory framework by providing in particular technical and scientific support to providers and notified bodies.			
23)	61. Believes that the use of AI in a high-risk context should be limited to specific purposes, in full respect of the applicable law and subject to transparency obligations; underlines that only a clear and legally certain legislative framework will be decisive for ensuring safety and security, data and consumer protection, public trust and support for the necessity and proportionality of the deployment of such technologies; calls on the Commission to carefully consider whether there are certain use cases, situations or practices for which specific technical standards, including underlying algorithms, should be adopted; deems necessary, should such technical standards be adopted, that these are regularly reviewed by competent authorities and re-evaluated, given the fast pace of technological development;	The elaboration of the Commission's standardisation mandate to European standardisation organisations to produce harmonised standards for the purpose of the AI framework (point 61) will be underpinned by extensive technical analysis regarding standardisation needs in the areas covered by the proposed AI Act. This will also include the identification of priority issues where vertical (use-case specific) standardisation may be necessary. As a general rule, standards are reviewed every five years by standardisation organisations. Moreover, whenever harmonised standards are submitted by the standardisation organisations to the Commission for publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, they are subject to the Commission's legal and technical review. Such review is intended to ensure that the standards produced reflect the contents of the Commission's mandate and they actually satisfy the requirements of the legislation that they claim to cover.		Single Market and standards, <a href="#">website</a> . No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal for an AI Act</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	65. Calls on the Commission to update the existing product safety and liability framework in order to address new challenges posed by emerging digital technologies such as artificial intelligence; and urges the Commission to update inter alia the General Product Safety Directive and the Product Liability Directive, in particular by considering reversing the concept of 'burden of proof' for harm caused by emerging digital technologies, in clearly defined cases and after a proper assessment, and adapting the terms 'product', 'damage' and 'defect' so that they reflect the complexity of emerging technologies, including products with AI, IoT and robotics embedded in them, standalone software and software or updates which entail substantial modification to the product leading to a de facto new product;	The Commission has launched an impact assessment process to assess possible ways of adapting liability rules to the digital age and circular economy (point 65). This will include updating terms and concepts of the Product Liability Directive and an assessment of whether in some cases the characteristics of emerging technologies make it unreasonably difficult for consumers to obtain compensation. With respect to AI in particular, the Commission is also assessing targeted and risk-based adaptations of national liability laws to achieve the objectives set in the White Paper on AI. A public consultation on the revision of the Product Liability Directive and the harmonisation of national liability rules for AI will be launched shortly.		<a href="#">Roadmap</a> for Civil liability – adapting liability rules to the digital age and artificial intelligence, planned for <a href="#">Q3/2022</a> .	
25)	67. Calls on the Commission to assess the development and use of distributed ledger technologies including blockchain, namely smart contracts in the digital single market, and to provide guidance and consider developing an appropriate legal framework in order to ensure legal certainty for businesses and consumers, in particular the question of legality, the enforcement of smart contracts in cross-border situations, and notarisation requirements where applicable;	As already announced in the Commission reply to the Parliament's resolution on 'Digital Services Act: adapting commercial and civil law rules for commercial entities operating online' (P9_TA-PROV (2020)0273), the Commission is committed to analysing and consulting on the use of smart contracts (point 67), with the objective of overcoming obstacles as well as enabling their use across the Member States. In this regard, the Commission is about to launch a study on smart contracts to identify private law related obstacles and to assess how smart contracts can help to exercise consumer rights in the data economy. In parallel, the Commission plans a targeted consultation with stakeholders on smart contracts.  Furthermore, the Commission is working with representatives and technical experts from the Member States, Norway and Liechtenstein under the auspices of the European Blockchain Partnership (EBP) to develop the		<a href="#">Smart contracts and the digital single market through the lens of a "law plus technology" approach</a> , October 2021.  No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">European Blockchain Partnership (EBP)</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		European Blockchain Services Infrastructure, which aims to build a pan-European infrastructure for the delivery of cross border public services and thus provides a testing environment for innovative blockchain solutions. The EBP aims also to establish dialogue between regulators and innovators.			
26)	68. Calls for the plurilateral World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on e-commerce to be concluded with a balanced outcome; calls on the Commission to carefully assess the impact of the source code clause currently being discussed in the e-commerce negotiations on future EU AI legislation at WTO level, including its impact on consumer rights, and to involve the European Parliament in this assessment;	The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s support for the World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations on e-commerce (point 68). Those negotiations remain the EU’s most important strategic objective in this area and the Commission is strongly committed to advancing them towards an ambitious and balanced outcome. The discipline on the protection of software source code is an important tool to fight the rising trend of digital protectionism. It was introduced in response to the practices of certain governments that force foreign businesses to transfer confidential information to the authorities, which in turn might disclose it to local competitors. Also with regard to the proposal for an AI Act, the EU has indeed taken a prudent position in bilateral and WTO e-commerce negotiations in order to preserve the necessary policy space, while at the same being able to address protectionist measures related to digital trade. These include, for example, data localisation and mandatory technology transfer requirements. The WTO negotiations on e-commerce provide the Union with a unique opportunity to tackle these challenges at global level. The Commission believes that the WTO moratorium on electronic transmissions provides much needed certainty to businesses and consumers around the globe and facilitates digital trade. This commitment is also of systemic importance for the WTO and should therefore be maintained. The EU has effectively implemented its tariff schedule under the Information Technology Agreement		EU and WTO, European Commission <a href="#">website</a> News on WTO <a href="#">website</a> (14/12/2021) E-commerce co-convenors welcome substantial progress in negotiations.  No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		(ITA), as approved by all participants in February 2017, and the Commission continues to push for ITA's and Telecommunication Services Reference Paper's full implementation by all current members as well as for its geographical expansion.			
27)	70. [...]; calls on the Commission to continue working with the US, Japan and other like-minded partners on reforming the WTO rules on, inter alia, subsidies, forced technology transfers and state-owned enterprises [...];	Concerning point 70, the Commission welcomes the establishment of the EU-US Trade and Technology Council and will use this forum to pursue a transatlantic AI agreement. The Commission welcomes the support for the work being done with the United States, Japan and other WTO Members to reform the international rules to better address competition distortions caused by state intervention in the economy, such as subsidies, forced technology transfers and state-owned enterprises. The Commission is promoting a plurilateral initiative on Competitive Neutrality as a way to tackle the negative spillovers in a coherent manner.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Trade and Technology Council</a> , EC <a href="#">website</a> on EU Competition Policy and on <a href="#">Competitive Neutrality</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
28)	71. Urges the Member States to include in their recovery plans projects for the digitalisation of transport; stresses the need to ensure stable and adequate funding for the process of building transport and ICT infrastructure for intelligent transport systems (ITS), including the secure deployment of 5G, the development of the 6G networks and future wireless networks to allow for the full potential of digitalised transport to unfold while ensuring high transport safety standards; stresses in that regard the need to both develop new infrastructure and upgrade existing infrastructure; calls on the Member States to provide safe, resilient, high-quality transport infrastructures facilitating the deployment of connected and automated mobility services; points out that the upgrading of relevant transport and digital infrastructure in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) needs to be accelerated; calls, therefore, on the Commission to propose mechanisms in its revision of the TEN-T Regulation and the Rail Freight Corridors Regulation to ensure it;	As regards transport (point 71), the digitalisation of infrastructure of all modes is an important element to limit congestion and hence reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution in general, as well as and to improve the safety and security of transport. This was recognised in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (COM(2020)789), which lays down 19 initiatives to advance smart mobility. The Connecting Europe Facility, the Digital Europe programme and the RRF can also contribute to physical and digital infrastructure projects. Furthermore, the revised Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Regulation that will be proposed by the Commission in 2021, and the updated Technical Specifications for Interoperability will promote digitalisation efforts and measures, for example by accelerating the deployment of the European Railway Traffic Management System (ERTMS) in rail to optimize the use of infrastructure, or by deployment of Intelligent transport systems (ITS) on the TEN-T network. The Commission is proposing that Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking (funded under the Horizon Europe programme) will also develop advanced digitalisation solutions to improve rail performance. The revised Coordinated Plan on AI also sets out, in its section 16, a number of measures to reap the benefits of AI technologies in the transport sector. The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy considers AI as a key enabler for transport automation and digitalisation in all modes and help the transport sector achieve its environmental goals. It can help optimize the planning and conduct of travel, freight and transport operations, allow better prediction and lead to faster and better decisions. Therefore, the strategy announced, under flagship 7 and more particularly action 50, the establishment of an AI roadmap for mobility		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (COM (2020) 789)</a> ), <a href="#">revised Coordinated Plan on AI</a> ),  Proposal for a regulation on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 and Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 <a href="#">COM/2021/812 final</a> .	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
29)	72. [...] invites the Commission to explore how to facilitate the balanced development of MaaS, especially in urban areas;		No specific reply provided for this specific point.		Not mentioned.	
30)	80. Calls for a clearer strategy for the European Digital Innovation Hubs in order to promote the widespread uptake of new technologies by SMEs, mid-caps and start-ups; points out that the network of European Digital Innovation Hubs should ensure a broad geographical coverage across Europe, including remote, rural and island areas, as well as initiating cross-sectoral dialogue; Calls on the Commission to draw up an ambitious and comprehensive strategy to support the creation and growth of start-ups with the goal of having a new generation of European digital unicorns within 10 years, in particular, the strategy should look at measures such as tax incentives for start-ups and newly founded SMEs and the introduction of an EU Start-up Visa ;		Welcoming the Parliament’s call for a clear strategy for the European Digital Innovation Hubs (point 80), the Commission notes that the goal of the network of European Digital Innovation Hubs is to have at least one hub per region in working distance from all SMEs in Europe. They should deliver a seamless service within Enterprise Europe Network. European Digital Innovation Hubs will provide services that take into account the specialisation of the region and will also have specific local knowledge and understanding of the local context. Through the network, businesses will also have access to the expertise of other hubs around Europe. The network will be supported by a support action called the Digital Transformation Accelerator. It will ensure matchmaking for needs and demands at the European level and will facilitate sharing of best practices between groups of hubs with similar interests. The Digital Transformation Accelerator can also facilitate cross-sector learning whenever it would be appropriate. Concerning start-ups, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, mandated by the Commission, completed a first pilot-study in five countries to determine the ingredients for scaling-up. A follow-up study is being considered. This will give better evidence for a fine-tuned start-up and scale-up policy. As the scale-up gap is widening in the EU, as confirmed by different surveys and academic studies, a specific scale-up financing instrument (ESCALAR) was successfully launched in 2020 and this pilot-scheme will be integrated in Invest-EU 2021 – 2027. According to the Survey on the Access to		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests:  - <a href="#">European Digital Innovation Hubs</a> , <a href="#">Enterprise Europe Network</a> , <a href="#">Enterprise Europe Network</a> , <a href="#">ESCALAR</a> , <a href="#">business taxation for the 21st century (COM(2021) 251 final</a> , <a href="#">Recommendation for a carry backward of losses incurred in 2020 and 2021 (C(2021) 3484</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Finance of Enterprises (SAFE) 2020, taxation is not among the most important issues for SMEs. Tax incentives for SMEs, in some cases, are not well targeted to address their concerns and must be properly designed to minimise the risk of tax avoidance. The Commission is aware that some features of tax systems could have an impact on financing decisions, which is relevant for many SMEs. In view of this, the Commission will bring forward a proposal for a measure to address the debt-equity bias in corporate taxation. Finally, alongside its Communication on business taxation for the 21st century (COM(2021) 251 final), the Commission has also put forward a Recommendation for a carry backward of losses incurred in 2020 and 2021 (C(2021) 3484 final), so as to improve business cash flow, especially for SMEs, and support them during the crisis. As regards the call of the Parliament for a 'EU Start-up Visa', admission of third-country nationals through specific schemes for 'start-ups' is not regulated at EU level. A mapping of schemes targeting start-up founders and entrepreneurs was conducted in the context of the impact assessment for the Blue Card legislation revision and was updated at the end of 2019 by a study conducted by the European Migration Network on 'Migratory Pathways for Start-ups and Innovative Entrepreneurs in the EU'. Finally, the fitness check on Legal Migration has also a dedicated annex on the topic and provides for further analytical elements. Against this background, and in the context of Single Permit Directive and/ or other future initiatives on legal migration, the Commission will analyse the need and feasibility of regulating the procedures and/ or admission conditions for self-employed third-country nationals at EU level. Furthermore, through the EU's Startup Nations Standard the Commission is working closely with the Member States to enhance the enabling environment for start-ups and to ensure that all start-ups and scale-ups in the EU benefit from the best practices underpinning Europe's and the</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>world's most successful start-up ecosystems. The standards include concrete best practices on entrepreneurship friendly measures. The Commission also recalls the objective, set out in its Digital Decade Communication, for Europe grow the pipeline of its innovative scale ups and improve their access to finance, leading to doubling the number of unicorns in Europe, by 2030.</p>			
31)	<p>86. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase the resources and investments dedicated to the agricultural sector for these purposes, and to provide sufficient resources and developing tools for research on the use of AI in these areas in order to facilitate the better use of available resources by farmers concerned, increase efficiency and production, and to nurture the creation of innovation hubs and start-ups in this field;</p>	<p>The Commission shares the Parliament's view expressed in point 86 of the resolution that it is important to foster R&amp;I and capacity building in AI and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in agri-food, in particular to strengthen the sector's sustainability and economic performance. In the post-2020 period AI and IoT will continue to be approached strategically across programmes. Under the Horizon Europe programme, a portfolio of instruments will be available in the field of digitalisation and data technologies in agri-food. Moreover, a large-scale R&amp;I undertaking has been proposed by Commission in the form of a partnership on Agriculture of Data, to exploit the potential of data technologies and earth observation for the agricultural sector and agricultural policies. In addition the Digital Europe Programme is expected to support the upscaling and deployment of innovative solutions. In the field of agri-food, Digital Innovation Hubs, Testing and Experimentation Facilities for Artificial Intelligence as well as a Common European Agricultural Data Space will be supported to boost the digital transformation of the agricultural sector (see section 17 of the Coordinated Plan on AI). Digital and Data infrastructure relevant for digitalisation in the agricultural sector, including the roll-out of high speed internet, can also be supported under the Connecting Europe Facility and the Recovery and Resilience Facility.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests (<a href="#">Horizon Europe</a>, <a href="#">Digital Europe</a>).</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
32)	88. [...] calls on the Commission to study the different ways in which the Union is at risk of becoming dependent on external players;	The Commission notes that the AI Act proposal provides legal certainty and that rules are intended to apply only where strictly needed and in a way that minimises the burden for economic operators, with a light governance structure (point 88). The AI Act proposal addresses risks, while shielding from diverging national regulations other systems that are not posing high risks to safety or fundamental rights. It enhances the uptake of AI by increasing users' trust, legal certainty as well as by providing for special tools and measures to support small-scale providers and users.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">legislative proposal on an AI Act of 21.04.2021 COM(2021)206</a> ).	
33)	90. Calls on the Commission to incentivise European companies to start developing and building technology capacities for next generation mobile networks; calls on the Commission to analyse the impact of unequal access to digital technologies and disparities in connectivity across the Member States;	The Commission has been a pioneer in supporting research in technology for the next generations of networks in the Horizon 2020 programme (point 90). 5G networks were supported in the 5G Public-Private Partnership and will now be supported by the Connecting Europe Facility. In particular, the action for 5G Smart Connectivity aims to support its development and to reduce the digital divide. The digital divide, its impact and policies to reduce it are studied in particular in the Digital Economy and Society Index report.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests ( <a href="#">Horizon 2020, Connecting Europe Facility COM(2021)206</a> ).	
34)	92. [...] calls on the Commission to explore the use of blockchain-based cybersecurity protocols and applications to improve the resilience, trustworthiness and robustness of AI infrastructures; emphasizes the need to include cybersecurity components in all sectorial policies; underlines that effective protection requires EU and national institutions to work together with the support of ENISA to ensure	The Commission agrees with the need to reinforce cyber resilience in the EU (point 92), as a general objective to be embedded across all digital policies, mobilising relevant legislation, funding and cooperation to that effect. In particular, EU-funded support for strategic technologies should embed cybersecurity considerations from the outset. The Commission also hopes that the proposal for a revised Directive on Network and Information Security is speedily adopted.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP requests.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the security, integrity, resilience and sustainability of critical infrastructures and electronic communication networks; welcomes the Commission's proposal for a revision of the NIS Directive and its intention to enlarge the scope of it and reduce the differences of application by Member States; calls for a cautious approach towards potential dependencies on high-risk suppliers, especially for the deployment of 5G networks;				

#### 4.1.19. INTA

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on International Trade (INTA)** was responsible for two 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of two Parliament's resolutions ('INTA resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table24: Overview on INTA resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	2
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	2
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/2 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

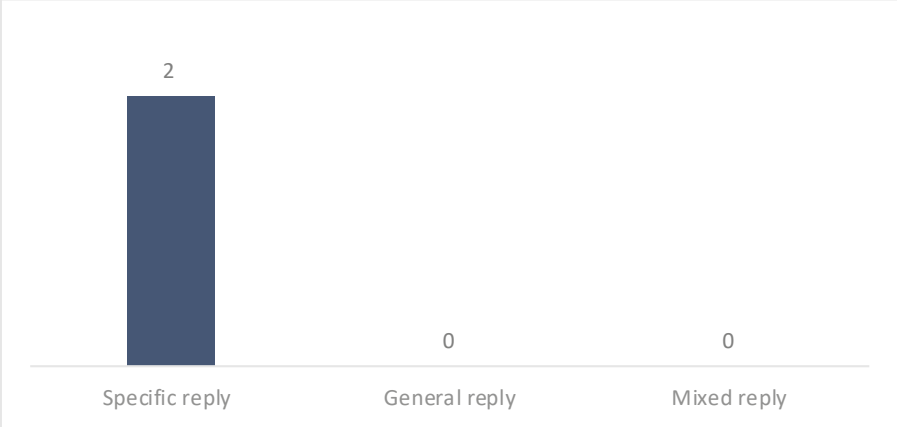
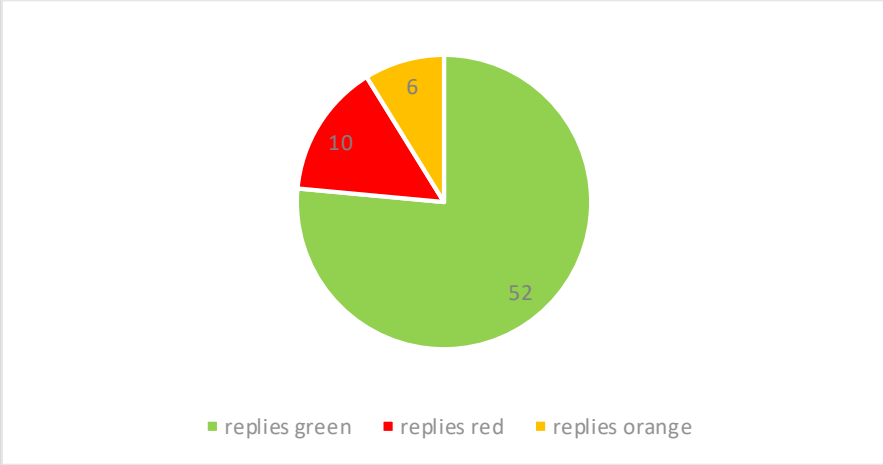
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

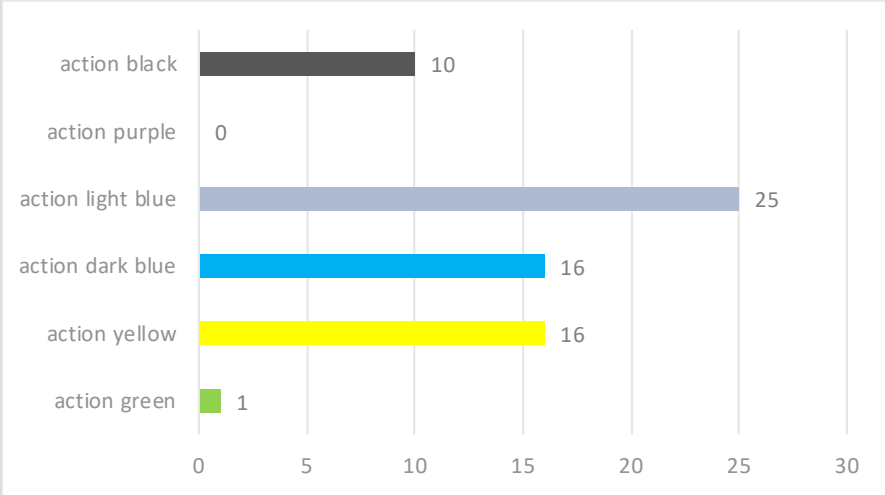
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 2 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	2	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (2) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	2								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>68</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	52	replies red	10	replies orange	6	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (52) No specific reply provided - code red (10) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (6)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	52								
replies red	10								
replies orange	6								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="450 371 1332 868"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	10	action purple	0	action light blue	25	action dark blue	16	action yellow	16	action green	1	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (10)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (0)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (25)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (16)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (16)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (1)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	10														
action purple	0														
action light blue	25														
action dark blue	16														
action yellow	16														
action green	1														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	0														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	0														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Common commercial policy in general (1)</li> <li>- Free movement of goods (2)</li> <li>- Medicine, diseases (2)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent two written replies to the Parliament's two INTA resolutions. In both cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). In total, the Commission submitted two specific replies.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 17 genuine actions. In 41 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission. In ten cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 17 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in one case. In the 16 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.19.1. INTA Resolution 1: EP resolution of 7 October 2020 on implementation of the common commercial policy – annual report 2018

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the common commercial policy – annual report 2018</b>		07/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0252/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2197(INI)</a> INTA	<a href="#">SP(2020)686</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 March 2021	Specific reply			
1)	5. [...] and considers that the Commission should ensure a better impact assessment for each trade agreement, to be carried out in due time and conducted by independent bodies;		Impact assessments are systematically prepared before undertaking major trade policy initiatives. In addition, during negotiations, Sustainability Impact Assessments are produced by independent consultants.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point (the Commission assessments are systematically prepared before undertaking major trade policy initiatives).	
2)	7. [...] considers that the Commission should ensure the full transparency of roadmaps and other consultation activities in order to maximise their impact and guarantee the involvement of stakeholders;		The Commission agrees on the importance of transparency, outreach and communication in a structured way about the benefits of trade agreements and open trade in general, in order to ensure broad stakeholder involvement and the wide take up of the opportunities that the trade agreements offer, including with respect to inception impact assessments, evaluation roadmaps and other consultation activities.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	
3)	10. Stresses that the EU must ensure open trade flows and sustained global value chains, and must therefore refrain from export restrictions such as on PPE, for which the EU is depending on trade partners in third countries; urges those Member States which restrict the flow of critical goods on the internal market to immediately lift their export restrictions and calls on the Commission to apply zero tolerance to such breaches of the rules of the single market;		The Commission fully agrees with the recommendation that trade policy needs to support access to medicines and medical equipment, especially in the case of developing countries. This is the direction the EU took when it decided on 26 May to phase out its export authorisation scheme for personal protective equipment (PPE). This is also why the EU supported the conclusions of the G20 Trade ministerial meetings of 30 March, 14 May and 22 September 2020 to ensure a coordinated response to the impact of COVID-19. These conclusions notably endorsed the objective of ensuring that all countries have access to essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals, including vaccines, at an affordable price, on an equitable basis, where they are most				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">(Personal protective equipment (PPE)   Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs)</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>needed and as quickly as possible. The Commission also subscribes to the importance of assessing the vulnerabilities in the functioning of global value chains for some critical sectors and notes that this theme is covered by the ongoing Trade Policy Review.</p> <p>Consolidated reply to point 10 and 11</p>			
4)	<p>11. Laments the economic losses due to the disruption of international trade and global value chains as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have a particularly severe impact on developing countries; calls on the Commission to ensure that its trade provisions with developing countries support access to medicines and medical equipment;</p>	<p>The Commission fully agrees with the recommendation that trade policy needs to support access to medicines and medical equipment, especially in the case of developing countries. This is the direction the EU took when it decided on 26 May to phase out its export authorisation scheme for personal protective equipment (PPE). This is also why the EU supported the conclusions of the G20 Trade ministerial meetings of 30 March, 14 May and 22 September 2020 to ensure a coordinated response to the impact of COVID-19. These conclusions notably endorsed the objective of ensuring that all countries have access to essential medical supplies and pharmaceuticals, including vaccines, at an affordable price, on an equitable basis, where they are most needed and as quickly as possible. The Commission also subscribes to the importance of assessing the vulnerabilities in the functioning of global value chains for some critical sectors and notes that this theme is covered by the ongoing Trade Policy Review.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">(Personal protective equipment (PPE)   Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs).</a></p>	
5)	<p>14. [...] urges the Commission, in this respect, to negotiate new rules to fight trade-distorting phenomena relating to non-market policies and practices, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and industrial subsidies, that lead to overcapacity, forced technology transfer policies and practices, and intellectual property theft; encourages WTO members to reach an ambitious and balanced agreement on the long-standing issue of fishery subsidies during the ministerial conference to be held in</p>	<p>The Commission agrees that WTO reform requires the membership to negotiate new rules to address the identified gaps in the WTO rulebook. The 12<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference will be an occasion to launch an initiative in this regard with key WTO members.</p>		<p>The 12<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference was expected to start on 29 November 2021 in Geneva, Switzerland. However due to the pandemic situation, the <a href="#">conference</a> has been suspended.</p>	



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	2021, and to send out a clear signal that the WTO is still able to deliver on its negotiating function;				
6)	17. Welcomes the progress made on negotiations for the Multilateral Investment Court (MIC); notes that the International Court System (ICS) is intended to be a stepping-stone towards the MIC; regrets the extremely slow progress of Member States in dismantling intra-EU bilateral investment treaties (BITs), and urges the Commission to take action where appropriate;	The Commission facilitated the adoption of Member States' interpretative Declarations on the Consequences of the Achmea judgment on 15 and 16 January 2019. In the declarations, all Member States (at the time, including the UK) politically committed to terminate their intra-EU BITs, either by means of a plurilateral termination agreement or bilaterally where that is mutually recognised as more expedient. The Commission facilitated negotiations on a plurilateral termination agreement over the course of 2019 in a special group involving all Member States. In May 2020, 23 Member States signed a plurilateral termination agreement, which entered into force on 29 August 2020 (after receipt of the second instrument of ratification). The status of Contracting Parties' ratification, acceptance or approval of the agreement can be checked at the Council Treaties and Agreements database. The Commission regrets that Austria, Finland, Sweden and the UK have not endorsed the text of the plurilateral termination agreement. These states could still formally remove their intra-EU BITs from their legal order and thus comply with their obligations under EU law. Ireland did not sign the plurilateral termination agreement, as it does not have intra-EU BITs. The Commission is monitoring closely the progress made by Sweden and Austria in removing, bilaterally by mutual consent, their intra-EU BITs from the legal orders, including the sunset clauses and all their legal effects. It should be noted that there are already infringement proceedings open against Austria and Sweden for not having terminated their intra-EU BITs (at the level of Reasoned Opinions). The Commission stands ready to use infringement procedures against those Member States that do not take the necessary measures to formally remove their intra-EU BITs from their legal order. The Commission exercised its power to launch infringement procedures against Finland and the UK		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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		by sending letters of formal notice in May 2020. This was followed by the adoption by the Commission of a Reasoned Opinion, which was sent to the United Kingdom on 30 October 2020.			
7)	21. Invites the Commission to engage its US counterparts to find ways to de-escalate transatlantic trade tensions, including finding negotiated solutions with the US on the issue of civil aircraft subsidies, in particular with regard to the ongoing Airbus-Boeing dispute, and to reach a deal to end the illegal imposition of US steel and aluminium tariffs and illegal anti-subsidies and anti-dumping measures on agri-food products, including those on ripe olives; urges the Commission to increase its efforts for a coordinated and unified EU response;	As regards trade relations with the US, the Commission is committed to engage with the US to improve the trading relationship and resolve the outstanding transatlantic trade disputes. The Commission has put forward a number of concrete proposals in order to reach a balanced negotiated solution in the WTO civil aircraft disputes and to end the US Section 232 steel and aluminium measures. It has also launched a WTO dispute on the illegal US anti-dumping measures on ripe olives. In each of these areas, the Commission stands ready to find workable solutions with the future US administration. In parallel, the Commission has worked towards identifying areas of common interest, which could be part of a positive and mutually beneficial transatlantic trade agenda for the years to come. In August 2020, the Commission announced an EU-US trade facilitation package, which - once adopted in line with the relevant procedures on either side of the Atlantic - will represent the first transatlantic tariff reduction step in two decades. Furthermore, on 2 December 2020, the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy have jointly proposed a new transatlantic agenda, guided by stronger multilateral action and institutions; pursuit of common interests and leveraging collective strength; and looking for solutions that respect our common values of fairness, openness and competition <sup>7</sup> . The proposal comprises a positive trade agenda, identifying concrete areas of possible transatlantic cooperation. This includes, among others, facilitation of trade in essential		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (i.e. <a href="#">new transatlantic agenda</a> , EU-US. <a href="#">Understanding on a cooperative framework for Large Civil Aircraft June 2021</a> ).	

<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/joint-communication-new-eu-us-agenda-global-change\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/joint-communication-new-eu-us-agenda-global-change_en)

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		medical goods, starting with the WTO Trade and Health Initiative; a new transatlantic green trade agenda, including a WTO Trade and Climate Initiative and measures to avoid carbon leakage; strengthening open and fair trade, by leading WTO reform and solving bilateral trade irritants; establishing a new EU-US Trade and Technology Council to facilitate trade, develop compatible standards and promote innovation; and renewed cooperation on regulation and standards, starting by re-engaging on conformity assessment negotiations and aligning positions in international bodies.			
8)	23. [...] calls on the Commission to constantly monitor the persistent acts of discrimination and work with the Chinese authorities in order to dismantle such acts and barriers; [...]	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
9)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor the situation of market access for European products during implementation of this agreement; <i>notes that, according to the most recent report on the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs), more than 80 % of seizures of counterfeit and pirated goods concern goods originating from China, and that this was the case in both 2018 and 2019;</i> calls on the Commission to explore further tools to address these issues and guarantee the full protection of IPRs;	In respect to the EU-China Agreement on Geographical Indications, the Commission is following closely the implementation of the US-China Phase 1 Trade Agreement, to ensure that European products – including EU agri-food exports – are treated fairly on the Chinese market. Although the Commission acknowledges the efforts of the Chinese government to fight counterfeiting, the Commission's Report on EU customs enforcement of intellectual property rights (2018) indeed shows that, including Hong Kong (China), around 80% of seized counterfeit goods by article came from China. While stakeholders recognize the different efforts made by the Chinese authorities to improve the situation, they also underline that the situation remains very problematic. Therefore, China remains the priority country number 1 in the area of IPR. In view of this situation, an exchange mechanism with China on IPR has been established, which includes a high-level IP Dialogue and a technical level Working Group. In a Memorandum of Understanding of 2015, both sides upgraded the IP Dialogue to Vice-Minister/Deputy Director-General level and agreed on		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (i.e. Commission is following closely the implementation of the US-China Phase 1 Trade Agreement. China remains the priority country number one in the area of IPR).	

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		defining priority areas of cooperation in the IP Dialogue, one of them being enforcement action, in particular related to counterfeits.			
10)	26. [...] calls on the Commission to use all available means to end the exploitation of Uyghurs;	The EU is gravely concerned about the situation of the Uyghurs and other minorities in the Autonomous Region of Xinjiang in the People’s Republic of China. The EU attaches great importance to promoting responsible business practices by European companies and companies worldwide. The EU and its Member States have a solid body of legislation, measures and initiatives on responsible business conduct in specific sectors such as conflict minerals. Large EU companies (publicly listed companies with 5000+ employees) are required under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive to provide regular reports on how they mitigate risks in their supply chains. European and all other companies operating in China are encouraged to implement effective due diligence practices in line with international guidelines to identify, prevent and address human rights impacts. The EU is working to further enhance due diligence requirements and promote responsible business conduct in supply chains. A legislative proposal on sustainable corporate governance is being prepared which may introduce mandatory due diligence requirements across all sectors concerning human rights and the environment across all sectors. The EU also promotes, notably in the framework of the EU-China Human Rights Dialogue, the ratification and effective implementation of relevant fundamental ILO conventions. This includes the Forced Labour Convention No. 29 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 that China has not ratified.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">EU-China Human Rights Dialogue</a> , Guidance on due diligence for EU companies to address the risk of forced labour in their operations and supply chains ).	
11)	27. [...] calls on the Commission to increase its technical and economic support via aid-for-trade measures between the EU and African	In relation to the request for the Commission to increase its support via aid for trade, the Commission notes that EU Aid for Trade has long supported efforts towards enhanced trade		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	countries as well as among African countries themselves;	relations between the EU and African states, particularly through programmes supporting the implementation of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). In addition, the EU provides support for the economic and commercial integration between African countries through its Aid for Trade initiatives as well as through the Pan-African (PANAF) programme. The EU will continue supporting these efforts, engaging closely with African partners on priority areas.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Aid for Trade initiatives</a> , <a href="#">Pan-African programme</a> (PANAF)).	
12)	29. [...] calls on the Commission to carry out an in-depth analysis of the current EPAs on matters such as local economies, labour markets, biodiversity loss, deforestation and land-grabbing, in order to determine whether changes are needed;	In relation to the request for an in-depth analysis of the current EPAs on sustainability issues, the Commission is committed to regularly evaluate the impact of EPAs on all the dimensions named. This is done every 5 years and in close association with the trading partner countries. The final report of the second ex post evaluation of the Cariforum EPA will be published shortly. An ex-post evaluation of the interim ESA EPA is ongoing and expected to be published early 2021. The first ex post evaluation of the SADC EPA will be conducted next year and its results should be available in early 2022.		<a href="#">Ex-post evaluation</a> of the EPA between the EU and its Member States and the CARIFORUM Member States, March 2021. The ex post evaluation of the SADC EPA is scheduled for 2022.	
13)	33. Welcomes the progress towards implementation of the EU-Vietnam agreement and calls for continued speedy progress, notably in the establishment of joint institutions and the ratification of outstanding core ILO conventions and commitments on human rights issues, urging the Commission to ensure their concrete enforcement in liaison with the EEAS;	The Commission is also following closely the actions Vietnam is taking in order to reach its target to eliminate child labour by 2025. Human rights improvement is central to the Commission's engagement and has been the guiding principle for the EU. The EUVFTA provides an additional platform to engage with Vietnam on human rights. There is a binding and enforceable link between the EUVFTA and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), that allows for total or partial suspension of the agreements in case of systematic and severe breaches of human rights. The EEAS also holds an annual Human Rights Dialogue with Vietnam, allowing for a frank and open exchange. The EU continues to raise its concerns in relation to political and civil rights, including freedom of expression online and offline, freedom of association and assembly and human rights defenders. The		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		Commission will also follow up on the implementation of the Universal Period Review (UPR) recommendations.			
14)	35. [...] invites the Commission to clarify its intention concerning future trade and association agreements on the issue of the split of the text;	In respect to Latin America and the Commission's intention concerning future trade and association agreements on the issue of the split of the text, the Commission highlights that the applicable approval procedures are always decided on a case-by-case basis as they are determined by the legal basis of the agreement, identified on the basis of the content of the agreement in question. The Commission takes a decision on this before transmitting its proposal for the signature and conclusion of such an agreement to the Council and the European Parliament.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
15)	37. Is convinced that the modernisation of the association agreement with Chile will serve to further boost the EU's presence in the wider region and help promote an international trade agenda based on sustainable development, stronger protection for environmental and labour standards and respect for human rights; calls on the Commission to ensure that the ongoing negotiations deliver on these principles and that an agreement can be reached in a timely manner;	Although no specific reply provided for this particular point, EC states in reply to point 77 that "The Commission has been negotiating gender-specific provisions within the context of the modernisation of the EU-Chile trade agreement."		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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16)	38. [...] reiterates its call for the swift opening of investment negotiations with Taiwan, and invites the Commission to open a scoping exercise;	Reflecting the current importance and future potential of our trade and economic relationship with Taiwan, there is a bilateral dialogue mechanism in place, with meetings taking place on a wide range of economic and trade issues, including on investment. However, no decision has been taken yet on launching the investment negotiations with Taiwan. With the review of the EU trade policy ongoing, it would be premature to decide on a future bilateral trade agenda at this stage. The immediate priority is to finalise the investment negotiations with China. The outcome of those negotiations will offer another important contribution to the reflection on how to proceed with other investment agreements in the region.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
17)	39. [...] calls on the Commission to enhance competitiveness for EU companies and SMEs;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
18)	41. [...] asks the Commission to continue with carrying out ex post impact assessment, including on sustainability, of the impact of trade agreements on our economy;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
19)	43. invites the Commission to transmit to Parliament more recent data relating to exports by EU SMEs and the overall sustainability of the agreement;	In relation to work on assisting SMEs under CETA, the Commission published in June 2020 a note on the role of SMEs in extra-EU exports. <sup>8</sup> Further work on the collection of data on SME utilization of CETA and relevant methodologies and indicators is provide for in the joint EU-Canada Work Plan <sup>9</sup> implementing the CETA SME Recommendation. The sustainability of CETA is reflected in the implementation of its provisions on Trade and Sustainable Development, which is		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>8</sup> The note is available at [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/june/tradoc\\_158778.pdf#\\_blank](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/june/tradoc_158778.pdf#_blank).

<sup>9</sup> The work plan can be consulted at [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/july/tradoc\\_158910.pdf#\\_blank](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/july/tradoc_158910.pdf#_blank).

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		carried out under the coordination of the CETA Trade and Sustainable Development Committee. <sup>10</sup>			
20)	44. [...] calls on the Commission to further analyse preference utilisation and come up with new innovative tools and practical solutions; highlights the importance of flexible, streamlined and uncomplicated rules of origin in this regard; calls on the Commission, together with the Member States, to streamline work towards more effective trade promotion and communication strategies and to use the full potential of the EU Delegations around the world;	The Commission is continuing its analysis of utilization of tariff preferences in trade agreements, including in some of its recent ex post evaluations <sup>11</sup> and is reaching out to Member States and business, including in the context of the Market Access Advisory Committee and other fora. The Chief Trade Enforcement Officer has started to engage with business associations and other stakeholders to promote and unlock opportunities offered by EU trade agreements, with a special focus on SMEs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
21)	45. Points out that the large number of trade and non-trade barriers and the current divergences in the level and quality of controls, customs procedures and sanctions policies at the EU's points of entry into the Customs Union, often result in distortion of trade flows, which puts at risk the integrity of the single market; therefore urges the Commission to address this issue to ensure that companies can compete fairly on a level playing field;	The Commission closely monitors compliance with and implementation of the Union's customs legislation and of the various trade related commitments of the Union. In this context, the Commission is working with the Member States' customs authorities and stakeholders to ensure uniform application of the various rules on trade facilitation and customs, including those in the EU's trade agreements. This is with a view to maximising the benefits of the Customs Union and the Union's trade agreements for legitimate business, including EU exporters and importers, and to preserve the integrity of the internal market.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>10</sup> Reports and agendas of CETA committees and working groups are available at <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1811>.

<sup>11</sup> See for example ex-post evaluation of the EU-South Korea FTA (final report, section 10.7); Ex-post evaluation of the Association Agreements with 6 Mediterranean countries (interim report, pp. 16, 106, 198-200); Ex-post evaluation of the EU-Cariforum EPA (draft interim report, section 4.5).



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22)	47. Calls on the Commission to specifically look into the cumulative effects of EU FTAs on trade diversion, for the EU as well as for its partner countries, and to compare the results to the individual impact assessments and to actual figures;	The Commission has also been looking at cumulative effects of trade agreements in the area of agriculture. <sup>12</sup> The report published in 2016 shed some light on relatively balanced cumulated impacts in terms of trade, production and price for the EU agricultural sector as a whole, while quantifying also the market development for specific agricultural sectors. The Commission is preparing a follow-up report, which will be released shortly.		In February 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">report</a> .	
23)	49. [...] asks the Commission to develop a precise and specific methodology for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of these chapters, given that such an evaluation cannot be made on the basis of quantitative data only  [...] calls on the Commission to present proposals on how to strengthen the enforcement of the sustainable development chapter in trade agreements;	In relation to a methodology for evaluating and strengthening the enforcement of Trade and Sustainable Development chapters in trade agreements, the Commission uses a variety of sources to monitor the implementation of TSD Chapters. These include meetings with trading partners, inputs from the EU domestic advisory groups as well as inputs from other civil society stakeholders. Equally important are the official documents and reports by the relevant international organizations, like the ILO. The use of such a variety of inputs for monitoring ensures that the evaluation and monitoring is not limited to quantitative data. The European Commission also carries out ex-post evaluations of trade agreements 5 years after they enter into force. These are conducted by external consultants and they cover TSD issues in a detailed manner. The analysis done in these evaluations is based on various sources and relies on inputs from civil society. The Commission has continued to put in place efforts to strengthen the enforcement of TSD Chapters, in line with the 15-point action plan. The nomination in July 2020 of a Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) within DG TRADE will add a further boost to these enforcement efforts – for instance, the Commission is setting up a centralized complaint system for stakeholders to bring forth		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (the Commission uses a variety of sources to monitor the implementation of TSD Chapters).	

<sup>12</sup> Study completed in 2016 is available at <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/cumulative-economic-impact-future-trade-agreements-eu-agriculture>.

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		complaints concerning potential breaches of commitments in TSD chapters as well as market access barriers. Finally, the review of the 15-point TSD action plan will also be advanced to 2021.		<a href="#">Open public consultation</a> on the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Review - completed 05/11/2021	
24)	51. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to engage constructively in the negotiations for a legally binding UN treaty on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, with the aim of ensuring access to justice for victims of human rights violations and enabling them to seek redress;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
25)	53. [...] calls on the Commission to be more attentive and to learn from its previous experience as seen in the establishment of a panel at the request of the EU under the EU-Korea FTA, following South Korea's failure to ratify International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions on workers' rights, notably on freedom of association and collective bargaining;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
26)	54. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor the progress made with respect to the implementation of other ILO conventions, and to set up without delay the interparliamentary committee as agreed under the EVFTA, paying special attention to the prohibition of child labour;	In relation to the respect of labour commitments by Vietnam, as stated in point 33, the Commission notes that Vietnam has already ratified the ILO Convention no 98 (on the Right to Organise/ Collective Bargaining) and has presented a calendar for the ratification of Convention no 87 (Freedom of Association) by 2023. Vietnam adopted a new Labour Code in November 2019, which will enter into force on 1 January 2021, and is now working on the implementation legislation, while some of the implementing decrees are delayed. The Commission continues to monitor closely the steps taken and cooperates with the Vietnamese authorities and the ILO, supporting and advising Vietnam in this major		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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	[...] calls on the Commission to monitor the situation closely and to request consultations with the Vietnamese government should it fail to make continued and sustained efforts towards ratifying, as foreseen by the agreement;	reform process. The Commission works with Vietnam to help it to reach its strong commitment to eradicate child labour by 2025. The 2018 National Survey on Child Labour - expected to be published before the end of the year - suggests a substantial decrease in incidence of child labour of more than 40% since the last survey of 2012, however, there is still one million victims of child labour, more than half of them in hazardous works. Vietnam is currently developing a new action plan on child labour to cover 2021-2025.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
27)	58. Calls on the Commission to ensure that human rights conditions linked to unilateral trade preferences such as GSP or GSP+ are effectively implemented and monitored; stresses that EU trade policy should help to combat illegal trade, deforestation and forest degradation;	In regard to human rights and their link to unilateral trade preferences such as GSP or GSP+, the Commission informs that, as reported on 10 February 2020 <sup>13</sup> , following the joint Commission/EEAS GSP+ monitoring and dialogues, beneficiaries have made progress in effective implementation of human rights conventions. For example, Armenia signed the Second Optional Protocol to the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), effectively abolishing the death penalty, and adhered to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Bolivia raised the minimum age for work to the international minimum standard of 14 years and Pakistan adopted laws on the elimination of honour killings and protecting transgender persons. At the same time, the challenges remain high and are growing: civil society space is shrinking, notably in Pakistan and the Philippines, and calls for the introduction or implementation of capital punishment have become louder, including in Sri Lanka, Mongolia and the Philippines. Through enhanced engagement, the EU intensified the dialogue with Bangladesh, Cambodia and Myanmar to press for concrete actions on and sustainable solutions to serious shortcomings		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>13</sup> Brussels, 10.2.2020 JOIN(2020) 3 final: JOINT REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Report on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences covering the period 2018-2019.

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		<p>in respecting fundamental human and labour rights, leading to a partial and temporary withdrawal of preferences to Cambodia effective since August 2020. Countries unwilling to address and engage on issues of concern are being scrutinised.</p>			
28)	<p>59. [...] consequently, calls on the Commission to include enforceable TSD chapters in all future trade agreements;</p>	<p>The Commission is committed to ensure full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in trade agreements, including through the EU Chief Trade Enforcement Officer, and to better assess the impact of trade agreements on biodiversity, with follow-up action to strengthen the biodiversity provisions of existing and new agreements if relevant. In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and the external dimension of the European Green Deal, the Commission is actively working with partner countries to ensure that biodiversity is mainstreamed in NDICI as part of our efforts to ensure a global green and just transition. These efforts include addressing impacts of policies and investments on biodiversity, identifying needs, fostering biodiversity financing and investments benefitting nature, supporting nature-based solutions and helping build capacity globally. The EU is also determined to lead towards an agreement on an ambitious post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) next year in Kunming, China. The EU is particularly supportive of developing a strong monitoring and review mechanism to allow for tracking progress on action targets in a dynamic and transparent manner.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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29)	<p>61. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of trade defence instruments (TDIs) so as to protect European industry from unfair market practices, and to evaluate and strengthen the safeguard instruments in order to make them more responsive to extraordinary circumstances and better adapted to reinforce European industry by effectively anticipating market disruptions from trade flow;</p> <p>[...] calls on the Commission to come forward with a legislative proposal as appropriate should current tools prove to be insufficient;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention par. 61, the Commission however states that a legislative proposal would be proposed as appropriate should current tools prove to be insufficient.</p>		<p>The Commission is working on this point in the context of its trade strategy.</p> <p>(See also : <a href="#">An assertive trade policy: EU's defence measures against unfair trade practices remained effective in 2020</a>, August 2021.)</p>	
30)	<p>63. Welcomes the announcement by the Commission of the appointment early in 2020 of a Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) to monitor and improve compliance with the EU's trade agreements [...] calls on the Commission to further clarify this role;</p>	<p>Under the guidance of the College and of the Commissioner for Trade, the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer's key role and task will be to improve the overall effectiveness and visibility of the EU's implementation and enforcement activities. The Chief Trade Enforcement Officer will oversee the following enforcement activities: addressing market access barriers and ensuring compliance with trade and sustainable development commitments; increasing internal and external coordination and enhancing engagement with the European Parliament, Member States and stakeholders at large (including civil society organisations).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
31)	<p>65. [...] encourages Member States that do not yet have screening mechanisms to put in place temporary solutions, and invites the Commission to actively support such efforts;</p>	<p>No specific reply provided for this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
32)	<p>68. Calls on EU leaders and the Commission to take bold decisions regarding the reform of</p>				

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	the EU's own resources system, including the introduction of a basket of new own resources;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
33)	70. [...] calls on the Commission to propose unilateral modifications of the tariffs applied on 'green goods' if these can be identified as contributing to reaching the targets of the European Green Deal;	Despite all EU efforts, it was not possible to reach an agreement on the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) in December 2016. Negotiations had been put on hold. In his hearing before the European Parliament, Executive Vice President Dombrovskis has however announced a possible "Trade and Climate" initiative in the WTO. In this context, the Commission is proposing a broad – if possible multilateral – initiative, which encompasses more elements than EGA, notably building blocks around goods, services, transparency, development, solidifying the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment. The Commission has prepared a non-paper outlining broad ideas which it presented to the European Parliament working party on EGA on 9 November. The Commission WTO proposal for climate change suggests reduction/elimination of tariffs for a focused category of products, for example those related to production of "green" energy.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Trade and Climate initiative</a> in the WTO).	
34)	75. [...] calls on the Commission to continue its efforts to support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), with specific focus on and measures for those which are women-led; calls on the EU and its Member States to pay particular attention to the special circumstances of women-led MSMEs when establishing export helpdesks, to take advantage of the possibilities created by FTAs, and to strengthen services, technologies and infrastructures (such as internet access) that are of particular importance for the economic empowerment of women and women-led MSMEs;	Based on recent studies conducted with the International Trade Centre (ITC) on barriers that EU female entrepreneurs face when exporting, as well as a growing body of evidence from other sources such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Commission observes that the challenges faced by businesswomen and women entrepreneurs are to a very large extent the challenges faced by SMEs in general: access to information, to trade finance, to networks, red tape in customs procedures, etc. In bilateral (for instance with Canada) as well as in multilateral (WTO) fora, the Commission has started exploring how best to apply a gender lens to the MSME work, and the upcoming Trade Policy Review may provide new insights from stakeholders in the matter.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (i.e. <a href="#">Trade Policy Review</a> ).	

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35)	76. Asks the Commission, in collaboration with Member States, business, and stakeholders, to facilitate the use and understanding of rules of origin for SMEs;	<p>In regard to facilitating the rules of origin for SMEs, the Commission's objective is to put in place a set of rules facilitating trade under EU free trade agreements and limit the administrative burden for EU businesses, while also improving communication and increasing stakeholders' ease of access to information about rules of origin in EU free trade agreements. For example, the Commission has launched on 13 October, a new Access2Markets portal, which aims at supporting SMEs and which contains for the first time a Rules of Origin self-assessment tool (ROSA). The Commission also cooperates with the Enterprise Europe Network (3000 experts in 60 countries and 600 locations) on a number of actions including an FTA guidebook for EU companies and training sessions on how to use the Access2Markets portal. The European Trade Promotion Organisations will also use and promote the new tool. The Commission takes into account SME specificities in all chapters of trade and investment negotiations, via a comprehensive cycle of evaluation of needs, transparency in negotiation and ex-post assessment. Before negotiations start, SMEs and their associations feed their views into a public consultation organised by the Commission, to inform a comprehensive ex ante impact assessment. Then, an inclusive Sustainability Impact Assessment accompanies the negotiations, with dedicated sections assessing the potential impact on SMEs and specific recommendations. Finally, usually five to eight years into the application of EU trade agreements, the Commission carries out an ex post evaluation to compare the impact assessment and objectives envisaged with the outcomes achieved, including the SME dimension.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request( <a href="#">Access2Markets portal</a> ).	
36)	76. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission to monitor the effects of its trade policy on SMEs, as they play a vital role in international trade, recalling that owing to their size and limited	Although no specific reply provided for this particular point, in reply to point 43 the EC states that 'In relation to work on assisting SMEs under CETA, the Commission published in June 2020 a note on the role of SMEs in extra-EU exports'.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	resources administrative costs and bureaucracy affect SMEs disproportionately;			working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">note on the role of SMEs in extra-EU exports</a> ).	
37)	77. [...] calls on the Commission to combat the exploitation of women; calls on the Commission and the Council to propose negotiating a specific gender chapter in EU trade and investment agreements;	On the topic of gender equality, the Commission agrees that trade policy can play an important role in promoting gender equality, both in partner countries as well as within the EU's own borders. This is also reflected in the recently adopted "EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An ambitious agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment in the EU external action (2021-2025). Under the pillar: "Promoting gender mainstreaming in all areas of EU external action", it is expressly stated that "New trade agreements should include strong provisions on gender equality, including compliance with relevant ILO and UN Conventions and that the EU will also continue to include dedicated gender analyses in all ex-ante impact assessments, sustainability impact assessments". The Commission has been negotiating gender-specific provisions within the context of the modernisation of the EU-Chile trade agreement. The Commission will also include gender-specific provisions in all future negotiations, starting with the ESA EPA deepening, as well as the agreements with Australia and New Zealand. The Commission is also engaging closely with Canada on the implementation of the CETA Joint Committee Recommendation on Trade and Gender, having recently published a joint activity report <sup>14</sup> , as well as a work plan <sup>15</sup> for the year ahead.		Action ongoing/pending.  <a href="#">EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III</a>  <a href="#">Joint Activity Report to the CETA Joint Committee Commission reports on negotiating round with five Eastern and Southern African countries</a> : A first text-based discussion also took place on trade and sustainable development, including a presentation by the European Commission of a new article on Trade and Gender Equality (December 2020).	

<sup>14</sup> [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/september/tradoc\\_158946.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/september/tradoc_158946.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/september/tradoc\\_158945.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2020/september/tradoc_158945.pdf)



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				<p><a href="#">Report</a> on the 11th round of negotiations for a Trade Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand, 28 June–8 July 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Report</a> of the 10th round of negotiations for a trade agreement between the European Union and Australia 9 – 19 March 2021 (per video-conference). The EU tabled its proposal for a trade and gender equality article in the TSD chapter.</p>	
38)	79. Calls on the Commission to make sure that the composition of the Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) is gender-balanced and that a Trade and Gender committee is established under each FTA to identify shortcomings and that, as is the case with the Canada-Israel FTA, the dispute settlement mechanism applies to gender issues;	In relation to the composition of the Domestic Advisory groups (DAGs), the Commission refers to defined basic criteria that an organisation needs to meet in order to become part of a Domestic Advisory Group. If such criteria are met, the organisation in question can nominate one member for the DAG. The Commission can encourage organisations to nominate women, but it has no control over the gender composition of the DAGs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

4.1.19.2. INTA Resolution 2: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on trade related aspects and implications of COVID-19

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<b>Trade related aspects and implications of COVID-19</b>	7/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0328/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2117(INI)</a> INTA	<a href="#">SP(2021)558</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021	Specific reply			
1)	4. Calls on the Commission to promote fair trade initiatives through EU programmes involving young people and the private sector, in external action in general, in the implementation of TSD chapters, through EU delegations, and by rewarding best practices and facilitating knowledge exchange among local, regional and national authorities, civil society, schools and universities in the EU, including through the extension of the 'EU Cities for Fair and Ethical Trade Award' to schools and universities and the setting up of an annual fair trade week hosted in Brussels by the Commission; demands that the Commission report on support for fair-trade initiatives by the EU and the Member States;	The European Commission recognises the importance of policies and programmes to support fair and ethical trade as a means to promote sustainable development. It is engaging with willing trade partners to organise events and communication campaigns, implement projects to raise awareness and to promote fair and ethical trade.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	5. [...]; calls on the Commission to engage with Member States, local governments, the private sector and civil society to achieve a fairer distribution of negative impacts and risks across supply chains; calls on the Commission to present concrete proposals following its pledge of 'zero tolerance of child labour' before the end of 2021, which the UN has declared International Year for the Eradication of Child Labour;	The Commission is designing its actions against child labour as part of long-term programming, and takes into account the new global estimates from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on child labour, which show a significant rise in the number of children aged 5 to 11 years in child labour. Child labour largely occurs in the informal sector, which is not always - or only indirectly - exposed to international trade. The classic trade tools (e.g. bilateral agreements, unilateral preferences) can help support the economic growth and welfare of our				'The EU works around the world to eliminate child labour and to protect children through development cooperation, political dialogue, human rights, social, humanitarian and trade policies. Ensuring social protection floors and quality education are key factors, contributing to a decline in child labour, including during humanitarian crises. With measures tackling inequalities and social exclusion, we seek to help lift parents, families and caregivers out of poverty and	

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		<p>trading partners. This can lead to better wages and reduced need to resort to child labour. Moreover, schemes like the GSP+ (the special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences), condition access to EU benefits on systemic changes in partner countries, aligning their policies and laws with international values and principles, including labour and human rights. Overall, there is a need for holistic and systemic solutions that should tackle the deep root causes of poverty and inequalities.</p> <p>The Commission has been investing heavily in studying inequality drivers and universal social protection. The interventions in key relevant areas such as education and vocational training, social benefits, decent work and fair incomes can play a significant role in reducing child labour. The Commission is also working on how to support companies to comply with the upcoming due diligence legislation. In that context, the Commission is examining accompanying measures that will take into account the child labour dimension in global supply chains. As an example, one of the objectives of the Sustainable Cocoa Initiative and multi-stakeholder Cocoa Talks, launched by the Commission in September 2020, with the valuable cooperation of a number of Members of the European Parliament, is to improve sustainability of cocoa production and supply chain in West Africa, including fostering progress in the elimination of child labour and child trafficking. In addition, the Commission will address child labour in its Communication on decent work that is planned to be adopted this autumn.</p>		<p>ensure access to quality education for children. We use trade incentives, such as General Scheme of Preferences, to cooperate with partners to combat child labour.' (<a href="#">Child Labour: Statement by the European Commission and the High Representative on the World Day against Child Labour</a>, 11 June 2021).</p> <p>As an example, see '<a href="#">EU boosts sustainable cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon</a>' (26 January 2021).</p> <p>On 22 September 2021, the Commission proposed <a href="#">new EU Generalised Scheme of Preferences to promote sustainable development in low-income countries</a>.</p> <p>Also see EPRS briefings on this issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Towards a new Generalised Scheme of Preferences regulation for developing countries</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">New EU scheme of generalised preferences</a></li> </ul> <p>On 13 July 2021 the Commission and the European External Action Service (EEAS) published a <a href="#">Guidance on due diligence</a> to help EU companies to address the risk of forced labour in their operations and supply chains, in line with international standards.</p> <p>See also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">New EU guidance helps companies to combat forced labour in supply chains</a> (13 July 2021).</li> <li>- <a href="#">Human rights and decent work in global supply chains: the Council approves conclusions</a> (1 December 2020).</li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Commission communication on 2020 decent work</a></li> <li>- Eurostat, <a href="#">'Decent work and economic growth'</a></li> <li>- DG INTPA, <a href="#">Employment and decent work</a></li> </ul>	
3)	<p>8. Calls on the Commission to swiftly complete the EU's trade defence toolbox in 2021 through legislative proposals supported by impact assessments, giving priority to an anti-coercion instrument, an instrument to tackle distortions caused by foreign subsidies and state-owned enterprises, and the conclusion of negotiations on the International Procurement Instrument; [...]</p>	<p>As regards the anti-coercion instrument, the Commission is currently taking the necessary steps in preparation for a legislative proposal for the fourth quarter of 2021. An impact assessment will accompany the proposal. The Commission has already collected stakeholder input and the analysis of the results is ongoing. In addition, the Commission proposed on 5 May 2021 a new regulation to address distortions caused by foreign subsidies in the Single Market, which is now being discussed by the European Parliament and Council. With regard to the International Procurement Instrument (IPI), the Commission welcomes the agreement on a common negotiating mandate found by the Council on 2 June 2021 and looks forward to supporting the co-legislators in the ordinary legislative procedure once the European Parliament has adopted its position.</p>		<p>The Commission proposal for a <a href="#">legislation on an anti-coercion instrument</a> came out in December 2021.</p> <p>See also, <a href="#">Strengthening the EU's autonomy – Commission seeks input on a new anti-coercion instrument</a> (23 March 2021).</p> <p>Consultation on <a href="#">Trade – mechanism to deter &amp; counteract coercive action by non-EU countries</a>.</p>	
4)	<p>12. Stresses the risks to critical supply chains made apparent by the COVID-19 crisis and calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the sustainability of EU supply chains in its forthcoming industrial strategy, identifying which supply chains could benefit from increased resilience through supply diversification, reshoring and stockpiling; believes, however, that companies should</p>	<p>Global supply chains have shown remarkable resilience during the crisis, despite some disruptions. Trade policy supports companies' efforts to adjust by providing a stable rules-based trading framework and opening up diversified sources of supply. In the update of the industrial strategy presented in May 2021, the Commission's initial analysis identified a list of 137 possible strategic dependencies (out of 5200 products imported into the EU) based on objective criteria - concentration of suppliers, possibility to diversify import</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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	ultimately decide for themselves how to manage their global supply chains;	sources or to produce domestically. For 34 of these products, the risks are higher because it is not possible to produce internally and there are only few suppliers at global level. The Commission is now discussing these first results with industry and Member States and exploring well-targeted solutions to increase resilience.		On 5 May 2021, the Commission <a href="#">updated the 2020 Industrial Strategy: towards a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery.</a>	
5)	14. [...] ; calls on the Commission to explore whether this model could be used in other value chains as well; supports actions to facilitate trade taken to promote food safety standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) in response to COVID-19; [...] calls on the Commission to identify and explore in cooperation with the UN the most appropriate measures to ensure that this pandemic does not translate into a food crisis in the developing world;	The Commission agrees that during the COVID pandemic, international cooperation and trade proved to be essential elements for ensuring food security. The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) played a key role in that respect. The Commission will continue to work with partner countries, the United Nations, civil society and the private sector, to support a global shift towards sustainable food systems. The Common Agricultural Policy and Horizon Europe instruments will accompany this transition. The Commission is also fully committed to the United Nations Food Systems Summit.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">Common Agricultural Policy</a> and <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> instruments will accompany this transition.	

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6)	15. Calls on the Commission to come up with a digital trade strategy which increases the market access of European businesses, strengthens digital infrastructure, harmonises regulatory frameworks, modernises trade and customs tools, and protects EU citizens' rights under the GDPR <sup>16</sup> ;	Supporting Europe's digital agenda is a priority for EU trade policy. The objective is to ensure a leading position for the EU in digital trade and in the area of technology, most importantly by promoting innovation within a human-centric approach to the digital transformation. The EU should continue to lead the way in digital standards and regulatory approaches, in particular as regards data protection, where the EU's General Data Protection Regulation has been a source of inspiration. To achieve this, the World Trade Organization (WTO) needs to set the rules for digital trade and the EU needs to play a central role in creating them. The Commission will also need to step up bilateral engagement and explore stronger frameworks for cooperation on trade-related digital issues with like-minded partners. It will also seek to deepen its existing regulatory dialogues with like-minded partners in line with the Digital Compass Communication of March 2021.		See <a href="#">2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade</a> .	

<sup>16</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

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7)	16. Calls on the Commission to make thorough assessments of whether the new EU model clause on data flows will preserve Europeans' data protection and privacy rights in the case of a dispute with a trading partner; stresses that existing and future measures protecting the fundamental rights to privacy and personal data protection must not be undermined by international trade agreements; urges the Commission to take the relevant commitments of third countries into account when assessing their adequacy, including for onward transfers of data;	The EU model clause on data flows fully preserves European's fundamental rights to data protection and privacy, which are non-negotiable. With regard to cross-border data transfers and the prohibition of data localisation requirements, the Commission will follow an open but assertive approach, based on European values and interests. The Commission will work towards ensuring that its businesses can benefit from the international free flow of data in full compliance with EU data protection and privacy rules and other public policy objectives, including public security and public order. In particular, the Commission will continue to address unjustified obstacles to data flows while preserving its regulatory autonomy in the area of data protection, cyber security and privacy. The agreed provisions on data flows and on the protection of personal data and privacy in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement with United Kingdom facilitate cross-border data flows while the point on the privacy exception ensures that the Parties provide for instruments enabling data transfers under conditions of general application. This solution ensures that the privacy exception cannot be abused for protectionist reasons.		<p><a href="#">Data protection is non-negotiable in international trade agreements</a> (22 February 2021).</p> <p>See also: European Commission, <a href="#">Rules on international data transfers</a>.</p>	

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8)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission to thoroughly review how and to what extent transfers of emerging and disruptive technologies are taking place from the EU to authoritarian states via trade and investment flows; calls on the Commission to propose new measures to limit such transfers, including supply-chain cooperation with like-minded partners; calls for a dialogue on semiconductors to be started with Taiwan;</p>	<p>Among the preparations for the implementation of the new Export Control Regulation (EU) 2021/821, the Commission is setting up a dedicated Technical Expert Group for tightening controls on Emerging Technologies, in application of provisions for controls on non-listed dual-use items. The enhanced transparency requirements and information exchange on authorisations, denials and prohibitions under the new Export Control Regulation will allow to evaluate the trade flows about such technologies and, where needed, to introduce measures for limiting such transfers.</p> <p>The Commission is indeed discussing with like-minded partners the security and resilience of supply chains, and in particular of technology products including semiconductors. The recently launched EU-US Trade and Technology Council will provide an adequate forum to conduct such a cooperation on supply chains. In respect of Taiwan, and other relevant countries such as South Korea and Japan, the Commission is considering to conduct closer cooperation on semiconductor technologies possibly through sector specific bilateral dialogues. Should these dialogues materialize, it would be an appropriate forum to coordinate on supply chain issues related to the semiconductor sector. As regards the latter, the Commission recalls the proposed Digital Decade Communication target that by 2030 the production of cutting-edge and sustainable semiconductors in Europe, including processors, is at least 20 % of world production in value.</p>		<p>The new Export Control Regulation can be found <a href="#">here</a>. The Commission published <a href="#">new EU guidance helps companies to combat forced labour in supply chains</a> (13 July 2021).</p> <p>See also the Commission's actions to implement new EU Export Control Regulation - <a href="#">Memo</a> (9 September 2021).</p> <p>The resilience of supply chains was discussed during the <a href="#">EU stakeholders outreach on the Trade and Technology Council Working Group on Secure Supply Chains</a> (13 December 2021).</p>	



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9)	25. Is therefore concerned about the new rise in export restrictions on vaccines by the main manufacturing countries such as the US, the UK, China, India and, to a lesser extent, the EU and emphasises that this might endanger the rapid global scaling up of vaccine production capacity, disrupt production chains and lead to retaliation; urges the Commission to engage with producing countries to rapidly eliminate export barriers; [...]	The EU is at the forefront of finding multilateral solutions for ramping up production and sharing vaccines. The Commission is making every effort to promote a Trade and Health Initiative (see reply to points 22 and 23 above), which includes, amongst other, stronger global cooperation amongst WTO members and other international organizations to build resilient global supply chain and increase the preparedness for possible future health crises. It is proposed that, when justified, export restrictions should be transparent, proportionate, targeted and limited in time. The EU export authorization mechanism complies with these principles and is being used as a measure of last resort (only one request for exports blocked and over 1,500 requests granted).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  However, the <a href="#">EU extends COVID-19 vaccines export transparency and authorisation mechanism until December</a> (30 September 2021).	
10)	26. [...] urges the Commission to pursue effective vaccine and medical supply diplomacy to strengthen the EU's credibility and diplomatic visibility and calls for more international efforts to speed up the delivery of vaccines to COVAX;	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 26, the Commission however states in reply to point 58 that [...] The EU and the US expressed firm determination to end the pandemic and drive a sustainable global recovery and are committed to promote access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics through COVAX and Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
11)	31. [...] invites the Commission, therefore, to engage with partners to update existing trade and investment agreements by making use of their review clauses;	Consolidated reply 31-33  The Commission has brought forward and has started the review of the 15-point Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) action plan. In the review, the Commission will have a critical look at all relevant aspects of TSD implementation and enforcement. This review will also take into account the results of the recent Trade Policy Review and the Communication, most importantly supporting the green transition and promoting responsible and sustainable value chains. As a first step, to feed this process with evidence-based inputs, a comparative study is now being conducted by an external consultant to see what countries around the world are doing		This process is ongoing:  <a href="#">European Commission open public consultation on the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Review</a> (July 2021).  On 5/11/2021, <a href="#">consultations</a> closed.	

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		<p>on enforcement of TSD chapters and, more globally, on climate, environmental, social and labour law, and to identify best practices. The Commission has also launched an open public consultation, which gives stakeholders the possibility to submit their views and proposals. The deadline for the submissions is 31 October 2021.</p>			
12)	<p>33. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to speed up its review of the 15-point action plan on TSD chapters in 2021 so that it can be implemented in ongoing negotiations;</p> <p>expects the review to address enforceability and recalls, in this regard, the non-paper from the Netherlands and France on trade, social economic effects and sustainable development<sup>17</sup>;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply 31-33</p> <p>The Commission has brought forward and has started the review of the 15-point Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) action plan. In the review, the Commission will have a critical look at all relevant aspects of TSD implementation and enforcement. This review will also take into account the results of the recent Trade Policy Review and the Communication, most importantly supporting the green transition and promoting responsible and sustainable value chains. As a first step, to feed this process with evidence-based inputs, a comparative study is now being conducted by an external consultant to see what countries around the world are doing on enforcement of TSD chapters and, more globally, on climate, environmental, social and labour law, and to identify best practices. The Commission has also launched an open public consultation, which gives stakeholders the possibility to submit their views and proposals. The deadline for the submissions is 31 October 2021.</p>		<p>This process is ongoing:  <a href="#">European Commission open public consultation on the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) Review</a> (July 2021).</p> <p>On 5/11/2021, <a href="#">consultations</a> closed.</p>	

<sup>17</sup> Non-paper from the Netherlands and France on trade, social economic effects and sustainable development, accessed at 'the Netherlands at International Organisations (permanentrepresentations.nl)'

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13)	34. Calls on the Council and the Commission to include in TSD and agricultural chapters provisions regarding animal welfare, fair trade and the circular economy; emphasises the role of the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer in this regard and calls for close cooperation with the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade in the monitoring and scrutiny of TSD enforcement; calls on the Commission to draw on the lessons learned from the recent panel of experts so that TSD chapters include a roadmap with concrete and verifiable commitments;	The monitoring and enforcement of the respect of TSD Chapters of EU trade agreements are top priorities of EU trade policy. The objective is to foster fairer and more sustainable trade and to implement and enforce the sustainability commitments of trade partners on workers' and consumers' rights, climate change, and environment protection. EU trade agreements also play an important role in promoting and enhancing cooperation on animal welfare standards. These efforts will be stepped up in the future, in line with the Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy, for instance by introducing a Sustainable Food Systems chapter in trade agreements to foster dialogue and cooperation. The Chief Trade Enforcement Officer stands ready for, and looks forward to, closer cooperation with the European Parliament's Committee on International Trade.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Green Deal and the Farm to Fork Strategy</a> ).	
14)	35. [...] requests that the Commission look into instruments to tackle these distortions and walk the talk of the Green Deal by implementing it in all aspects of trade policy;	The EU Trade Policy Review Communication puts sustainability at the centre of trade policy - by further promoting trade policy for sustainability, contributing to the green deal on all its trade-related aspects and supporting our sustainability actions notably on climate. The Commission will put sustainability at the heart of all policy levels, whether multilaterally in the WTO, bilaterally through Trade and our Investment Agreements or autonomously through legislation and unilateral trade instruments. The EU is aiming to eliminate tariffs on green goods on a reciprocal basis when negotiating Free Trade Agreements, and is also pursuing an ambitious environmental agenda in the WTO, that includes liberalization of green goods and services.		EU trade negotiations <a href="#">here</a> . Developments on EU trade agreements and sustainability issues <a href="#">here</a> .	

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15)	<p>36. Points out that high up-front costs, which could only repay themselves over time, and a lack of know-how and equipment are currently hindering or slowing developing countries in their green and digital transition; demands that the Commission use all trade instruments and development cooperation policies at its disposal to increase financial support, technical assistance, technology transfers, capacity building and digitalisation in order to empower developing countries and enable them to achieve sustainable resilience and to better implement due diligence across the supply chain;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 36, it states that it will continue to support the enhanced integration in the world economy of vulnerable developing countries and will promote sustainability standards across global value chains. Trade policy can contribute to this objective by promoting responsible business conduct, fair and ethical trade and greater transparency and traceability in supply chains. All recently concluded Free Trade Agreements include provisions that promote responsible business conduct and voluntary sustainability schemes. The Commission wants to ensure that EU policy contributes to its global objectives and is well implemented and enforced. One example is the forthcoming legislation on sustainable corporate governance the objective of which will be to ensure that companies can better contribute to sustainable development by putting in place proactive and reactive processes to identify, manage and report on environmental and human rights risks in their supply chains.</p>		<p>The Commission communication on sustainable corporate governance is still forthcoming.</p> <p>On 26 October 2020, the European Commission launched a <a href="#">public consultation</a>, which closed on 8 February 2021.</p> <p>On 17 December 2020, <a href="#">the European Parliament approved a non-legislative report</a> calling for more sustainable business conduct and addressing shortcomings in existing laws. Parliament wants upcoming corporate governance proposals from the Commission to include a series of mandatory obligations for companies and incentives to act rather than rely on the voluntary disclosure of information. A clear set of rules strengthening the duties of company boards regarding sustainability is also asked.</p> <p>Initially, the Commission proposal was supposed to be published in the first half of 2021, then in December 2021. The Regulatory Scrutiny Board has twice given a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	38. Stresses the importance of drawing up sustainability impact assessments on an ex ante, intermediate and ex post basis, following a concrete timeline, addressing possible risks as early as possible, and, if ex post evaluations prove this to be necessary, address negative impacts; calls on the Commission to brief Parliament regularly on the ongoing and finalised sustainable impact assessments; stresses the need to develop a comprehensive framework with concrete targets to advance the SDGs, the Green Deal and the ILO Decent Work Agenda in trade and investment agreements; [...]	The Commission intends to continue carrying out its comprehensive evaluation policy in the field of trade. The Commission continuously strives to improve and deepen our assessment, both ex-post and ex-ante, of the impact of EU trade agreements and other trade policy initiatives, including on sustainability. The Commission stands ready to inform the Parliament whenever necessary about the results of its evaluations, as it has done regularly in the past.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  Also see the new latest Commission communication <a href="#">Better regulation: Joining forces to make better laws</a> and the EPRS briefing entitled ' <a href="#">New European Commission communication on Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws</a> ' (May 2021).	
17)	40. [...] calls on the Commission to engage with Parliament at all stages of its proposals, follow up on proposals made by the DAGs, reinvigorate civil society dialogue and cooperate more intensively with civil society in the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC); [...]	The Commission is a very transparent negotiator. Before launching a negotiation, the Commission publishes the draft negotiating directives and its negotiating proposals. The Commission makes public its proposals on the different chapters of trade agreements and issues reports after each negotiating round. The Commission then puts online the negotiated text before legal revision and publishes reports of negotiating rounds. In addition, the Commission has made significant efforts over the past years also to provide civil society with more information about what the Commission does and how, in particular as regards the implementation phase of trade agreements.  In all these transparency efforts, the Commission informs the European Parliament via its Committee on International Trade		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>(INTA) at the same time as the Council and treats both institutions equally. The Commission attaches great importance to informing the Parliament immediately at all stages of the negotiations. The Commission continues therefore to stand ready to present the state of play of negotiations in the INTA and in INTA’s Monitoring Groups whenever so desired by the European Parliament.</p> <p>During trade negotiations, the negotiators at political and technical level regularly meet with civil society to hear and address its concerns. Every year, the Directorate General for Trade (DG Trade) organizes around 20 Civil Society Dialogue meetings on trade policy. The topics for the meetings include updates on ongoing trade and investment negotiations and other trade policy issues. In the implementation phase, EU domestic advisory groups (DAGs) set up in all trade agreements since 2011 regularly meet with Commission officials who inform them about the latest on the implementation of their respective trade agreement. In order to further improve DG Trade’s Civil Society Dialogue (CSD), the Commission launched in 2020 a study to review the CSD and to help improving its outreach to civil society in Member States. The conclusions of the study have recently been published and the proposed follow-up was also presented to the European Parliament. The study confirms that, overall, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are satisfied with the CSD.<sup>18</sup> At the same time, it proposed areas for improvement, which the Commission is now taking forward as appropriate to improve in particular the preparation of CSD meetings through, for example, more advanced notice and more targeted input from CSOs. In addition, the Commission is increasing its efforts to reach out to civil society in Member States. Finally, the</p>			

<sup>18</sup> Study available at [https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/may/tradoc\\_159575.pdf](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/may/tradoc_159575.pdf).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Commission calls upon Member States, the European Parliament and other stakeholders to use all possible synergies in engaging with civil society to achieve better results.			
18)	41. Invites the Commission to identify possible concrete and specific actions and a roadmap to implement the concept of open strategic autonomy, and to ensure that all options are on the table; notes with concern that geopolitical competition and tensions have accelerated following the COVID-19 outbreak;	The concept of open strategic autonomy underpins the entire TPR Communication, which in turn outlines a set of 16 headline actions for implementing this concept in the coming years grouped in six priority areas for action.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
19)	46. Shares the emphasis placed by the Commission in its vision for WTO reform on economic recovery, sustainable development, unfair state subsidies and digital trade, and urges the Commission to expend all efforts to implement its agenda, including goals on gender, human rights and labour standards;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
20)	49. Stresses the importance of effective dispute settlement in establishing stability and predictability in the multilateral trading system and the need to resolve the current situation of the Appellate Body in cooperation with the US, in order to make it operational again and in this way ensure that trade disputes can be properly resolved; asks the Commission to propose as part of its WTO trade and climate initiative the inclusion of	The Commission will take forward initiatives and actions that promote climate and sustainability considerations throughout the various functions of the WTO, including a trade and climate initiative. In this respect, the Commission is engaging with like-minded countries to pursue a strong climate and environmental agenda at the WTO, both bilaterally with key partners as well as through the dedicated forum created to this end, the so-called Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions. In disputes before the WTO, it always works to ensure that panellists have relevant expertise. Panels		<a href="#">New initiatives seek to put environment at heart of trade discussions</a> (15 December 2021). <a href="#">DDG Pauqam highlights MC12 expectations for WTO at EU Parliament event</a> (9 November 2021). <a href="#">China, US welcomed as new participants in trade and environmental sustainability talks</a> (4 November 2021).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	environmental expertise in the context of dispute settlements, where relevant;	also have the possibility to seek expert information or advice from any individual or body they deem appropriate, including from international organisations.		<a href="#">First meeting held to advance work on trade and environmental sustainability</a> (5 March 2021). Follow the Trade and environmental sustainability structured discussions <a href="#">news</a> .	
21)	50. Emphasises that reviving the WTO negotiating function will play a key role in any substantial reform of the organisation; notes, in particular, that competitive distortions caused by industrial subsidies and state-owned enterprises, particularly in China, need to be addressed and asks the Commission to put forward proposals to identify and differentiate categories of subsidies according to their contribution to legitimate public goals;	The future plurilateral initiative on Competitive Neutrality should include a modernised category of non-actionable subsidies ("Green box") that includes subsidies that support legitimate public goals while having a minimal distortive impact on trade, provided they are subject to full transparency and agreed disciplines. This would particularly be the case in certain types of environmental and research and development subsidies provided they are subject to full transparency and agreed disciplines.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  On Competitive neutrality with a focus on EU State Aid policy, see <a href="#">here</a> .	
22)	51. Underlines that in order to revive the WTO negotiating function, the EU must work together with like-minded partners to find common ground for WTO reform in the broadest sense; reaffirms that meaningful progress in WTO reform needs a broad consensus and coalitions of like-minded partners; calls on the Commission to continue engaging in plurilateral negotiations as a step towards multilateral agreements; [...]	The Commission agrees that open plurilateral negotiations can represent an important avenue to allow the development of new rules in the WTO, given the difficulty to reach multilateral outcomes. The Commission also agrees that as part of the future work to update the institutional setup of the WTO, it would be important to discuss the parameters for allowing the integration of plurilateral outcomes into the WTO framework. The EU is currently strongly involved in the work of the three plurilateral negotiations in the WTO on services domestic regulation, e-commerce and investment facilitation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. See <a href="#">EU-WTO relations</a> .	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
23)	52. Calls for the Commission to actively pursue a solution to the mismatch between the level of development and the level of commitment taken within the international trading system; [...]	The Commission will continue to support special and differential treatment of WTO members, especially the Least Developed Countries and developing countries with specific needs. At the same time, the Commission considers that special and differential treatment should be more granular. Instead of block exemptions for large number of Members self-declaring as developing, it should rather be guided by the need of supporting developing countries' genuine integration into the trading system.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. See <a href="#">EU-WTO relations</a> .	
24)	54. [...] calls on the Commission to deliver an efficient carbon border adjustment mechanism;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 54, the Commission however states in reply to point 54 that [...] on 14 July 2021 the Commission put forward a comprehensive legislative package with the aim of delivering the EU's increased climate target, of a net domestic reduction of at least 55% in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels – as agreed in the recently adopted European Climate Law Regulation. This package includes a proposal for a regulation on a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism - a climate measure that aims at preventing the risk of carbon leakage. A number of support measures are available to the EU industry to help the decarbonisation process, including EU budget and NextGenerationEU (NGEU) funds, state aid, as well as funds under the EU Emissions Trading System.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
25)	56. Recognises at the same time that some diverging interests remain; invites both the Commission and the US administration to cooperate closely in the new political context to secure a level playing field for businesses in order to increase market access for EU companies, continue to explore agreements on conformity assessment and the elimination of industrial tariffs, agree on ambitious social, technological and environmental standards, and build on each other's experience so as to promote such standards more efficiently on the global stage;	The Commission will explore with the US ways to further facilitate bilateral trade. With the launch of the Trade and Technology Council, the Commission will, among others, seek to advance a positive regulatory cooperation agenda with the US (including cooperation on standards, conformity assessment and compatible regulatory approaches) and to promote its approach to standards-making on the global stage. In line with the Council decision of April 2019 authorising the opening of negotiations with the US for an agreement on the elimination of tariffs for industrial goods, the Commission remains ready to explore the possibility for such negotiations, but the Commission notes that the US Administration would need to abandon its request to expand the negotiations to areas not covered by the Council's mandate (i.e. to include tariffs for agri-food products).		The Trade and Technology Council met in November 2021 ( <a href="#">minutes</a> ).  Developments on EU-US relations see the <a href="#">EU delegation to the United States</a> and the <a href="#">DG TRADE webpage for EU-US trade relations</a> .	
26)	60. Calls on the Commission to put trade, the climate and related reforms at the core of transatlantic relations, while noting the high level of ambition that the new US administration is demonstrating in this area, which should also be based on new approaches such as those introduced by the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA);	Climate change is at the top of the agenda of both the EU and the US. At the June 2021 Summit, the US and the EU have underlined their interest in exploring further how trade could help in ensuring a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 crisis as well as in preventing climate change and protecting the environment. The EU will seek close dialogue and cooperation with the US in pursuing an ambitious transatlantic green trade agenda.		The Trade and Technology Council Working Group 10 (Global Trade Challenges): EU Stakeholder Outreach Event on trade and labour and trade and environment met in Brussels, on 2 December 2021 ( <a href="#">minutes</a> ).  EU-US relations in the area of the transatlantic green trade agenda, follow developments in the <a href="#">EU delegation to the United States</a> and the <a href="#">DG TRADE webpage for EU-US trade relations</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
27)	63. Underlines that Parliament will carefully scrutinise the agreement, including its provisions on sustainable development, and reminds the Commission that it will take the human rights situation in China, including in Hong Kong, into account when asked to endorse the investment agreement;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on human rights in China and Hong-Kong).		Not mentioned.	
28)	64. Urges the Commission to move forward with an investment agreement with Taiwan, showing commitment to meaningful engagement in trade and investment relations and taking the necessary steps towards an impact assessment, public consultations and a scoping exercise before the end of 2021; [...]	The EU and Taiwan are in regular policy dialogues on economic, trade and investment issues. Strengthening EU-Taiwan trade and economic relations is an important element of the EU's policy in the region. These relations should be built upon the strong economic links that already exist between the EU and Taiwan. The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's views and is currently assessing how to engage closer with Taiwan, which is an important and like-minded trade and investment partner. Amongst others, the Commission would like to develop its partnership to address the most pressing and concrete challenges, focusing on issues such as supply chain vulnerabilities and critical value chains, as well as on strategic sectors like semiconductors. This is a work in progress. However, the Commission is currently not considering the launching of investment negotiations with Taiwan.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
29)	66. Reiterates the importance of a strategic and sustainable partnership with South-East Asia and India; calls on the Commission, in this context, to remain engaged with the region and proactively promote rules-based trade relations for a comprehensive and ambitious Indo-Pacific strategy;	The Commission shares the European Parliament's view of the importance of a strategic and sustainable partnership with South-East Asia and India. On 8 May 2021, the EU and Indian Leaders' agreed to resume negotiations for a "balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and mutually beneficial" trade agreement, and to launch separate negotiations on an investment protection agreement and another agreement on geographical indications. Both sides are now engaged in internal preparations to take these various strands of work forward. The Commission continues to be engaged with		The <a href="#">Joint Communication for the Indo-Pacific</a> , that was announced by Commission President von der Leyen in her speech on the State of the Union, was published on 16 September 2021. Commission action is ongoing, but too little time has lapsed since the adoption to be able to assess the action.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		countries in the Indo-Pacific region to promote rules-based trade relations, including through negotiating bilateral trade agreements. Together with the European External Action Service, the Commission will contribute to the implementation of the recently adopted (mid-September) Strategy for the Indo-Pacific.			
30)	70. Calls for all the EU institutions to maintain as a priority our trade and development cooperation and the development of greater resilience to pandemics and health emergencies; calls on the Commission to maintain a structural dialogue with partners in the abovementioned regions to this end;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to maintain a structural dialogue with partners).		Not mentioned.	

#### 4.1.20. ITRE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)** was responsible for nine 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of a nine Parliament's resolutions ('ITRE resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents, as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 25: Overview on ITRE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	9
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	9
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	6
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	2

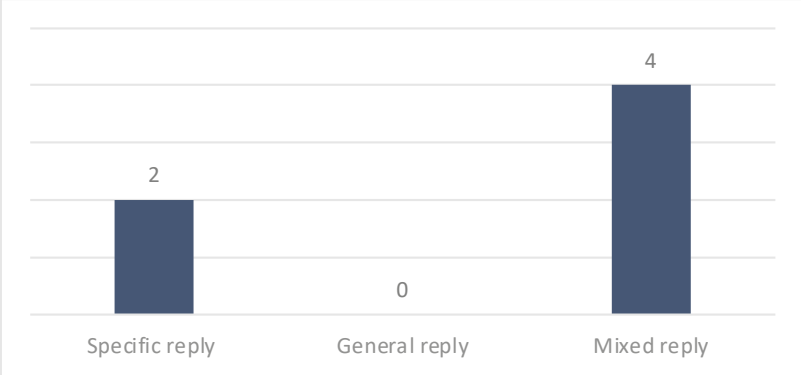
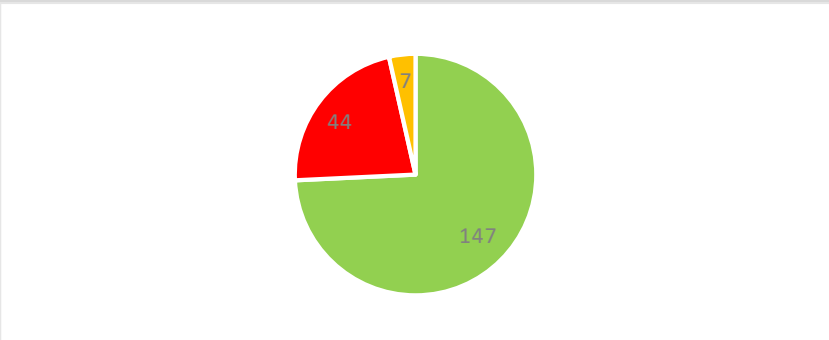
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

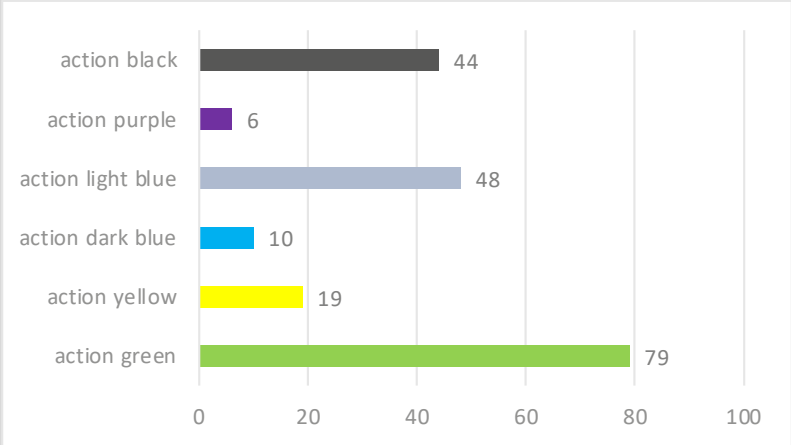
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/6 <sup>6</sup>
Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure) 	Specific reply (2) General reply (0) Mixed reply (4)
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	271
Replies from the Commission 	Specific reply provided - code green (147) No specific reply provided - code red (44) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (7)

<sup>6</sup> only 6 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="439 359 1227 805"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>79</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	44	action purple	6	action light blue	48	action dark blue	10	action yellow	19	action green	79	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (44)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (6)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (48)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (10)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (19)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (79)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	44														
action purple	6														
action light blue	48														
action dark blue	10														
action yellow	19														
action green	79														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">34</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy policy (1) (6)</li> <li>- Energy efficiency (2) (9)</li> <li>- Industrial policy (3)</li> <li>- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), craft industries (4)</li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (5)</li> <li>- Innovation (5)</li> <li>- Alternative and renewable energies (7)</li> <li>- Raw materials (8)</li> <li>- Sustainable development (8)</li> <li>- Building industry (9)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent seven written replies to the Parliament's nine ITRE resolutions. In six cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one ITRE resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted two specific and four mixed replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 34 of Parliament's 271 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 36 of Parliament's 271 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 98 genuine actions. In 58 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in six cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 44 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 98 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 79 cases. In the 19 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.



## 4.1.20.1. ITRE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 July 2020 on comprehensive European approach to energy storage

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Comprehensive European approach to energy storage</b>		10/07/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0198</a> <a href="#">2019/2189(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2020)452</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 December 2020	Mixed reply			
1)	2. Calls on the Commission to develop a comprehensive strategy on energy storage to enable the transformation to a highly energy-efficient and renewables-based economy taking into account all available technologies as well as close-to-market technologies and keeping a technology-neutral approach to ensure a level playing field;		[...] the Commission recognises that a comprehensive approach covering all technologies as indicated by the European Parliament could be valuable to coordinate the different actions, keep a technology-neutral approach and ensure a genuine level playing field. To ensure such a comprehensive approach, the Commission will therefore consider the recommendation of the European Parliament to adopt a strategy on energy storage.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	3. Calls on the Commission to establish a task force involving all relevant Directorates-General to develop this strategy, which shall be based on a comprehensive analysis of:  (a) the carbon footprint and life cycle, taking into account at least the extraction and/or production of raw materials, including the human rights and labour standards aspects, the sourcing of components, the manufacturing process, transport and the recycling process, where applicable;  (b) the technology's energy capacity, power capacity, storage duration, Capex, Opex, roundtrip efficiency and conversion efficiency;  (c) the energy system modelling, which shall incorporate the relevant data mentioned in (b) to assess policy options, while including intra-hour effects so as to correctly estimate current and		No specific reply provided (on task-force).				Not mentioned.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	future system flexibility needs and the contribution of storage to such modelling; (d) energy demand in industry, transport and homes; and (e) the potential of small-scale storage and flexibility potential at district level, as well as cross-border connections and sector integration; (f) the contribution of energy storage technologies to fighting energy poverty;					
3)	5. Calls on the Commission to continue providing support for research on storage, including on new and emerging alternative technologies, in the framework of Horizon Europe;		The new Horizon Europe increases the relevance of energy storage, continuing to provide support for research on storage and for the development of new energy storage technologies.		Horizon 2020, Energy storage is part of <a href="#">cluster 5</a> of Horizon Europe (strategic plan 2021-2024).	
4)	11. [...] <i>Calls for the timely implementation of the Electricity Market Directive (EU) 2019/944 and the Electricity Market Regulation (EU) 2019/943; emphasises that energy storage should be coherently defined across the national legal frameworks; points to uncertainties related to its scope, particularly on inclusion of different Power-to-X technologies, Calls, therefore, on the Commission to provide urgent guidance in this matter;</i>		No specific reply provided (on guidance).		Not mentioned.	
5)	12. Requests the Commission, in the context of the Energy System Integration Strategy, to provide a sound legal basis for gas infrastructure transmission and distribution system operators with the aim of providing energy storage solutions in line with the Union's climate goals and the Paris Agreement;		The Commission has already indicated in the Energy System Integration Strategy its intention to align taxation with EU environment and climate policies [...]  The EU sustainable finance taxonomy will guide investments towards environmentally sustainable economic activities – first, to those that significantly contribute to climate change objectives, while not harming the other environmental objectives as defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852.		Proposal for Directive restructuring the Union framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)563</a> .  Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> .  Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> .	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	13. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure coherence and avoid overlaps in legislation on European, national or regional level;		The Commission will consider common quality standards or cross-border operational rules to ensure interoperability of markets for pure hydrogen, as well as a comprehensive terminology for all renewable and low-carbon fuels and the certification of such fuels. Guarantees of origin for gas are already regulated in European legislation and will be mutually recognised.		Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> . Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> .	
7)	14. Calls on the Commission to differentiate between end use and storage or conversion and to develop an efficient taxation system prohibiting double taxation related to energy storage projects in its upcoming proposal for a revised Energy Taxation Directive;		As expressed in the Energy System Integration Strategy, further measures are needed to ensure that customers' decisions to save, switch or share energy properly reflect the life cycle energy use and footprint of the different energy carriers, including extraction, production and reuse or recycling of raw materials, conversion [...] In addition, several actions will be required to ensure the proper and coherent development of storage in the EU. First, the Commission has already indicated in the Energy System Integration Strategy its intention to align taxation with EU environment and climate policies, ensure the consistency of non-energy price components across energy carriers, and ensure a harmonised taxation of storage and hydrogen production, avoiding double taxation, through the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive.		Consumer rights were enhanced in the Commission proposal to revise and decarbonise the legal framework of the EU internal gas market, <a href="#">website</a> . Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> . Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> . Proposal for a Directive restructuring the Union framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021) 563</a> .	
8)	16. Calls on the Commission to facilitate work on establishing common requirements for grid connection and to address other barriers preventing the integration of storage into electricity markets;		The Commission will consider possible ways to facilitate the work on establishing common requirements for grid connection.		Common requirements for grid connections were part of the revision and decarbonisation of the legal framework on EU internal gas market. Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> . Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	18. Calls on the Commission to acknowledge the crucial role of all flexibility and storage technologies in order to ensure an efficient energy transition and to further provide high levels of security of supply and system stability;	<p>Behind-the-meter storage is becoming a key element for flexibility and security of supply of the system. In order to support its development, the Commission will ensure the correct implementation of the CEAP as well as the future development of a Network Code on Demand Side Flexibility, including the potential of electric vehicles and the digitalisation of the front-end of the storage facilities as well as the end-to-end demand-side flexibility chain. This digitalisation would comply with commonly agreed standards aligned among the standards developing organisations.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Behind-the-meter storage is becoming a key element for flexibility and security of supply of the system. In order to support its development, the Commission will ensure the correct implementation of the CEAP as well as the future development of a Network Code on Demand Side Flexibility, including the potential of electric vehicles and the digitalisation of the front-end of the storage facilities as well as the end-to-end demand-side flexibility chain. This digitalisation would comply with commonly agreed standards aligned among the standards developing organisations.</p>		<p>Increased energy security and supply were one of the key elements of the revision and decarbonisation proposals of the EU internal gas market.</p> <p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a>.</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>.</p>	
10)	23. Calls on the Commission to take into account the important role of storage in the energy transition and to address it accordingly when reviewing the State aid guidelines;	<p>The Commission will also [...] take into account energy storage and the need to foster its deployment when preparing future initiatives like [...] State Aid Guidelines.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>State aid for environmental protection and energy – <a href="#">revised guidelines</a> adopted on 21 December 2021.</p>	
11)	24. Calls on the Commission to make sure that the new guidelines take into account the efficiency and the contribution to grid stability of different storage technologies, so that inefficient funding is avoided and the participation of non-market players is limited to the cases and circumstances	<p>The Commission will also [...] take into account energy storage and the need to foster its deployment when preparing future initiatives like [...] State Aid Guidelines.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>State aid for environmental protection and energy – <a href="#">revised guidelines</a> adopted on 21 December 2021.</p>	

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	referred to in Articles 36 and 54 of the Electricity Market Directive (EU) 2019/944;				
12)	<p>27. [...] calls on the Commission to continue supporting R&amp;D related to the development of a hydrogen economy, and urges the Commission and the Member States to support the further upscaling of Power to X technology, in particular through the support of a hydrogen initiative as an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI);</p> <p>calls on the Commission to assess and develop a clear taxonomy and standards for hydrogen, for both the gas grid and end users;</p>	<p>As announced in the Energy System Integration Strategy and the Hydrogen Strategy the Commission will follow-up on the recommendations for Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) to promote supporting a hydrogen supply chain. The Commission recognises that the repurposing of existing gas infrastructure may provide an opportunity for a cost-effective energy transition. However, and in order not to distort the level playing field for market-based activities, hydrogen infrastructure should be accessible to all on a non-discriminatory basis and network operators must remain neutral.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission has already indicated in the Energy System Integration Strategy its intention to align taxation with EU environment and climate policies, ensure the consistency of non-energy price components across energy carriers, and ensure a harmonised taxation of storage and hydrogen production, avoiding double taxation, through the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive.</p>		<p>Commission <a href="#">website</a> linking to Communication - Criteria for the analysis of the compatibility with the internal market of State aid to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest (adopted on 25 November 2021, not yet published in the Official Journal, will be applied from 1 January 2022).</p> <p><a href="#">Regulation (EU) 2020/852</a> (Taxonomy) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.</p> <p><a href="#">Implementing and delegated acts</a></p> <p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a>.</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>.</p> <p>Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE restructuring the Union framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (recast) <a href="#">COM/2021/563</a>.</p>	
13)	<p>30. Calls on the Commission to conduct a comprehensive impact assessment, a cost-benefit analysis and an availability analysis of retrofitting gas infrastructure or building dedicated new infrastructure, which is important for the use of green hydrogen, for its transport in large quantities and for the roll-out of hydrogen mobility;</p>	<p>Although Commission mentions point 30, no specific reply (a comprehensive impact assessment, a cost-benefit analysis and an availability analysis of retrofitting gas infrastructure) provided.</p>		<p><a href="#">Impact assessment SWD(2021)455</a> accompanying the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen (recast) and the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast).</p>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	<p>32. Calls on the Commission to develop a harmonised definition of green hydrogen based on a transparent methodology; calls furthermore for a system of mutual recognition of Guarantees of Origin for these gases, proposing the development of a common certification scheme and a documentation system throughout the value chain, for example by issuing a green label;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to ensure fair and effective competition between technologies and energy carriers and between imported hydrogen and hydrogen produced in the EU;</p>	<p>The Commission will consider common quality standards or cross-border operational rules to ensure interoperability of markets for pure hydrogen, as well as a comprehensive terminology for all renewable and low-carbon fuels and the certification of such fuels. Guarantees of origin for gas are already regulated in European legislation and will be mutually recognised.</p>		<p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a>.</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>.</p>		
15)	<p>33. [...] calls on the Commission, in the context of the Energy System Integration Strategy, to enable operators to <u>transport</u> low-carbon gases such as hydrogen, biomethane, and synthetic methane;</p>	<p>As expressed in the Energy System Integration Strategy, further measures are needed to ensure that customers' decisions to save, switch or share energy properly reflect the life cycle energy use and footprint of the different energy carriers, including extraction [...] <u>transportation</u> and storage of energy, and the growing share of renewables in electricity supply.</p>		<p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a>.</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>.</p>		
16)	<p>41. Calls on the Commission to propose eco-design requirements for batteries in order to enhance their recyclability by design;</p>	<p>Although Commission mentions point 41, no specific reply provided (on eco-design).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>		
17)	<p>42. [...] urges the Commission to address this dependence in the relevant EU strategies; highlights the role of sustainable sourcing of raw materials and the potential of domestic raw material sources in EU;</p>	<p>The deployment of energy storage requires analysing the possible new dependencies for the EU, in particular regarding the supply of raw materials. Recent EU initiatives to address the dependency on raw materials include the 2017 list of critical raw materials for the EU and the abovementioned Strategic action plan on batteries, currently under implementation. Furthermore, the resilience of the supply chains in the energy sector, and in particular the storage industry, should be assessed.</p>		<p>Commission <a href="#">website</a> on the EU industrial strategy lists the industrial alliances.</p> <p>Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">COM(2021)350</a>.</p> <p>Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Updating the 2020 New Industrial</p>		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
				Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352</a> .	
18)	43. [...] calls on the Commission to apply producer responsibility, with performance and safety guarantees, to the remanufacturer reintroducing the battery to the market;  [...] calls on the Commission to clarify the extended producer responsibility schemes (EPR) related to reused batteries;	Although Commission mentions point 43, no specific reply provided (on producer responsibility, with performance and safety guarantees).  Although Commission mentions point 43, no specific reply provided (on clarification of the extended producer responsibility schemes (EPR)).		Not mentioned.  Not mentioned.	
19)	45. Calls on the Commission to propose ambitious collection and recycling targets for batteries based on critical metal fractions when revising the Batteries Directive and after conducting an impact assessment;	The deployment of energy storage requires analysing the possible new dependencies for the EU, in particular regarding the supply of raw materials. Recent EU initiatives to address the dependency on raw materials include the 2017 list of critical raw materials for the EU and the abovementioned Strategic action plan on batteries, currently under implementation.		Proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 <a href="#">COM(2020)798</a> .	
20)	46. Calls on the Commission to develop guidelines and/or standards for repurposing batteries from electric vehicles, including testing and grading processes, as well as safety guidelines;	Regarding electrochemical storage (points 36-48), as recognised by the resolution, the Commission's strong commitment to batteries is already reflected in the European Battery Alliance and the Batteries Europe Platform, which the Commission will continue to support.  The strategic imperative for batteries remains the creation of competitive and sustainable industrial value chain in Europe. Within Horizon Europe, the Commission is planning a Strategic action plan to set up a co-programmed R&I partnership on batteries that will cover the entire battery value chain. Batteries R&I Partnership is to establish the world best sustainable and circular European battery value chain to drive the transformation towards a carbon-neutral society. The Partnership ambition is to prepare and equip Europe to manufacture and commercialise by 2030 the next-generation of battery technologies, through results-oriented innovation programme, which will enable the rollout of the zero-emission mobility and renewable energy		<a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> , batteries are part of Cluster 5 on climate, energy and mobility.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		storage, thus directly contributing to the success of the European Green Deal. For example, the first IPCEI package on the battery value chain already involved 7 Member States and 17 companies.			
21)	50. [...] calls on the Commission to prioritise the necessary energy transition, to conduct a comprehensive review of the relevant legislation, and to propose changes where necessary, minimising environmental impact;	Regarding mechanical storage (points 49-52), pumped hydro storage is a key storage technology for the energy system, which amounts to more than 90% of the installed storage capacity in the EU. A possible strategy on energy storage could look at the relevant legislation and consider the need for changes while ensuring, where necessary, that negative environmental impacts are minimised.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission will present a strategy on energy storage.	
22)	53. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to support and develop highly energy-efficient district heating networks; moreover, calls on the Commission to take heat infrastructure and thermal storage into account when developing the Ten-Year Network Development Plans for both the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) and the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSO-G);	Regarding thermal storage (points 53-60), the Commission will promote the development of: 1) Thermal energy storage (for space heating, hot tap water, cooling) for electricity load shifting, which reduces the demand for electricity from the grid at peak times; 2) Intermediate period compact thermal energy storage in buildings, which optimise and increase the use of varying solar and wind sources in buildings that do not have district heating and cooling network connections.		Ten-Year Network Development Plan for <a href="#">ENTSO-E</a> and <a href="#">ENTSO-G</a> .	
23)	54. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to support research and development for these solutions and to implement large-scale pilot plants;	Regarding thermal storage (points 53-60), the Commission will promote the development of [...] Large scale Thermal Energy Storage for district heating and cooling by incorporating/connecting also heat pumps and cogeneration units.		Ten-Year Network Development Plan for <a href="#">ENTSO-E</a> and <a href="#">ENTSO-G</a> .	
24)	55. [...] calls on the Commission to promote innovative thermal storage concepts such as heat-to-electricity storage and ice storage;	Although Commission mentions point 55, no specific reply provided (on promoting ice-storage).		Not mentioned.	
25)	58. [...] calls on the Commission to spur energy efficiency renovations in its upcoming renovation wave strategy;	Commission points out that as part of the Renovation Wave initiative, several actions will promote the further electrification of buildings, the deployment of on-buildings		Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives <a href="#">COM(2020)662</a> .	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		renewable energy and the roll-out of electric vehicle charging points.		Proposal for a Directive on energy efficiency (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)558</a> .	
26)	59. [...] Calls on the Commission to consider the role of thermal storage and heating infrastructure in bringing flexibility to the energy system in the upcoming Energy System Integration Strategy;	As expressed in the Energy System Integration Strategy, the Commission will facilitate the reuse of waste heat from industrial sites and accelerate investment in smart, highly-efficient, renewables-based district heating and cooling networks, including through the application of the energy-efficiency-first principle and, if appropriate, by proposing stronger obligations through the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive.		Proposal for a Directive on energy efficiency (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)558</a> .  Proposal for a Directive 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, <a href="#">COM(2021)557</a> .	
27)	63. [...] calls on the Commission to properly monitor the correct implementation of the Electricity Market Directive and of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (the Renewable Energy Directive) as regards those articles establishing a regulatory framework for self-consumers and energy communities;	The Commission will ensure the correct implementation of the CEAP, that the recast <a href="#">Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU</a> takes a part of.		Proposal for a Directive 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, <a href="#">COM(2021)557</a> .	
28)	640. [...] calls on the Commission to create an enabling framework ensuring that the functionality to provide such services is enabled by EV producers, the charging software and the charging station, and to achieve full interoperability in the framework of a revised Alternative Fuels Directive;	As indicated in the Energy System Integration Strategy, the revision of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive will serve to accelerate the roll-out of zero-emission vehicles, including electric ones, strengthen interoperability requirements, ensure adequate customer information, cross-border usability of charging infrastructure, and the efficient integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system, including, where appropriate, the facilitation of smart charging and development of vehicle-to-grid potential. In the same Strategy, the crucial role of digitalisation for the management of decentralised energy solutions and flexible energy consumption has been highlighted. In addition, as part of the Renovation Wave		Proposal for a Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council <a href="#">COM(2021)559</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		initiative, several actions will promote the further electrification of buildings, the deployment of on-buildings renewable energy and the roll-out of electric vehicle charging points.			

## 4.1.20.2. ITRE Resolution 2: EP resolution of 17 September 2020 on maximising the energy efficiency potential of the EU building stock

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Maximising the energy efficiency potential of the EU building stock</b>		17/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0227/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2070(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2020)597</a>	Final reply (SP) received 11 February 2021		Mixed reply	
1)	4. Calls on the Commission to assess the impact of the gentrification and 'renoviction' of neighbourhoods, as well as gender disparities and the situation of vulnerable citizens;		Although the follow-up mentions point 4, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (assessing impact of the gentrification and 'renoviction' of neighbourhoods, as well as gender disparities and the situation of vulnerable citizens).			Not mentioned.	
2)	12. Calls on the Commission to adopt a policy facilitating IRPs at community and regional level in the Member States providing for deep renovations, including staged deep renovations, and taking buildings' needs into account in an inclusive and interactive manner; <i>stresses the opportunity to secure more on-site and nearby renewable energy solutions or to demand response mechanisms through IRPs;</i>		The Commission will launch an Affordable Housing Initiative that will pilot 100 lighthouse renovation districts in a smart neighbourhood approach and provide blueprints for replication.			The affordable housing initiative is part of the Renovation Wave strategy and action plan, <a href="#">website</a> .	
3)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to step up work on the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the EU City Facility; further highlights, in this context, the major importance of the urban agenda and the urban partnership;		Although the follow-up mentions point 12, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the EU City Facility).			Not mentioned.	
4)	15. Calls on the Commission to set up a support service for citizen-led renovation projects, as well as to issue implementing guidelines to Member States regarding the concepts of an enabling framework and level playing field for energy communities introduced by the Electricity Market		To exploit the potential of energy communities, the Commission will look closely into the implementation of the Electricity Market Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive and use concerted actions to support their creation and diffusion across Member States.			Renewable Energy Progress Report <a href="#">COM(2020)952</a> . Proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive <a href="#">COM(2021)557</a> , 2021/0218(COD) includes a briefing on the results of the ex-post evaluation of the previous Directive. COM(2021)557, 2021/0218(COD).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Directive <sup>7</sup> and the RED, so as to ensure successful implementation and fully recognise the benefits of citizen-led energy projects;			<a href="#">Progress report</a> on Internal Energy Market COM (2020) 950 <a href="#">ANNEX 1</a> .	
5)	16. Calls on the Commission to immediately launch platforms, as indicated in its communication on the European Green Deal, and include these platforms as a key priority in the IRPs;	Although the follow-up mentions point 16, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (immediately launch platforms, as indicated in its communication on the European Green Deal, and include these platforms as a key priority in the IRPs).  Nevertheless, further Commission mentions that the Commission will put in place measures to increase reuse and recycling platforms and support a well-functioning internal market for secondary raw materials.		Commission Level(s), <a href="#">website</a> .  European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform, <a href="#">website</a> .	
6)	30. [...] urges the Commission to issue implementing guidelines on the relevant provisions within the 'clean energy for all Europeans' package, in particular to create an enabling framework by requiring regular consultations to understand market needs, and encourage the blending of private and public funds, the use of clear templates for contracts and specific procurement procedures with further clarifications on correctly accounting for building efficiency-related public investments;	Although the follow-up mentions point 30, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on issuing implementing guidelines on the relevant provisions within the 'clean energy for all Europeans' package).		Not mentioned.	
7)	31. Calls on the Commission to revise energy efficiency targets upwards, as required by the EED, starting by increasing the headline target for 2030 based on a proper impact assessment and in a predictable manner, and to propose minimum annual renovation rates for buildings and policy	The Parliament calls for the upcoming revision of the EED to include an increased level of ambition in Articles 3 (Energy Efficiency Targets), 5 (Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings) and 18 (Energy Services). As set out in its Communication on the 2030 Climate Target Plan "Stepping up Europe's 2030 Climate Ambition" <sup>8</sup> , the impact		Proposal for an energy efficiency Directive (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)558</a> .	

<sup>7</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

<sup>8</sup> Stepping up Europe's 2030 Climate Ambition (COM(2020) 562 final)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	measures ensuring deep, including staged deep renovations creating financial triggers and investment stability;	assessment accompanying the communication <sup>9</sup> shows that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly stepped up to around 36% in terms of final energy consumption. The Commission is currently preparing the proposal for a revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive for June 2021; in this context, the Commission will examine the need to extend the renovation requirements to buildings at all public administration levels, including the Commission, and to increase the annual renovation rate. As already mentioned above, the Commission will in this context also propose to expand the use of energy service companies (ESCOs) and energy performance contracts.			
8)	33. Calls on the Commission to lift the financial and non-financial barriers to higher absorption rates of the regional funds set aside for integrated building renovation by 2021;	Although the follow-up mentions point 33, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to lift the financial and non-financial barriers to higher absorption rates of the regional funds set aside for integrated building renovation by 2021).  Nevertheless, the Commission seconds the Parliament's view that financing schemes should incentivise and prioritise deep renovations. In order to steer financing towards sustainable investments in deep renovations, the Commission will consider introducing a 'deep renovation' standard as part of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) revision.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .	
9)	35. Calls on the Commission to study the feasibility of channelling ETS revenues into energy efficiency actions such as for building renovations, including safeguarding mechanisms against fluctuations, and the feasibility of earmarking a portion of the auctioning revenue at EU level;	Although the follow-up mentions point 35, no specific reply is provided to this particular (to study the feasibility of channelling ETS revenues into energy efficiency actions such as for building renovations).		"The <a href="#">proposal</a> for a separate, upstream system for road transport and buildings will regulate fuel suppliers rather than households and car drivers. The new system is designed to start in an orderly, smooth and efficient manner from 2026, while delivering a clear signal on ambition.	

<sup>9</sup> SWD/2020/176 final

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Nevertheless, the Commission declares that it stands ready to advise Member States that are considering using revenues from the EU ETS and funding opportunities under the ETS Modernisation Fund as a source of funding for building renovation programmes, in particular for lower-income households.</p>		<p>To address the social impacts of the extension of emissions trading to road transport and buildings, the Commission has also presented a proposal for a Social Climate Fund.</p> <p>More generally, the Commission proposes that Member States spend the entirety of their revenues from the auctioning of emissions allowances under the EU ETS and the new system for climate action and energy system transformation, including measures to decarbonise the road transport and buildings sectors. "</p> <p>Proposal 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 <a href="#">COM(2021)551</a>.</p>	
10)	<p>36. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to create flexible models for the synergies of different financial programmes and instruments for financing energy efficiency in buildings;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 36, no specific reply is provided to this particular ( to create flexible models for the synergies of different financial programmes and instruments for financing energy efficiency in buildings).</p> <p>Nevertheless, In accordance with the Parliament's calls to increase absorption rates of funds through technical assistance and to step up the capability of the ELENA (European Local Energy Assistance) facility, the Commission has proposed strengthened financing for the ELENA facility from the InvestEU Advisory Hub and possibly from other European programmes. Together with the EIB, the Commission will help Member States to design national or local programmes replicating the ELENA model.</p>		<p>EU funding on building renovations, <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	
11)	<p>37. Calls on the Commission to further facilitate the use of public private partnerships (PPPs), such as PF4EE, relating to smart and sustainable</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 37, no specific reply is provided to this particular (Commission to further facilitate the use of public private partnerships (PPPs).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	financing, and identifying possible local investment concepts;				
12)	38. Calls on the Commission to revise EU State aid rules, including for investments by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in order to create an enabling framework for energy efficiency measures and foster IRPs, including the installation or refurbishment of district heating systems through simplified procedures and adequate thresholds, as well as scrapping schemes for fossil fuel heating devices and inefficient appliances when replaced by individual or collective renewables-based heating, or excess heating; underlines, however, that any revision of EU State aid rules must primarily contribute to equal treatment and increased competition;	Following the Parliament's request to revise EU state aid rules to create an enabling framework for energy efficiency measures, the Commission will (as part of the ongoing revision of the General Block Exemption Regulation and the Energy and Environmental Aid Guidelines) set up simpler, clearer and easier-to-apply State Aid rules for building renovation, in particular in the residential and social sectors, and clarify the scope of State Aid for renewable energy installations for self-consumption. As a first step, the Commission is revising State aid rules to facilitate co-financing of InvestEU guarantees by Member States.		<a href="#">Review</a> of Horizontal Block Exemption Regulations, planned for 2022.  State aid for environmental protection and energy – <a href="#">revised guidelines</a> , adopted on 21 December 2021.	
13)	40. <i>Emphasises the importance of flexibility in the choice of technologies used for renovation and construction; believes that all available technologies should be applied in an objective-driven approach to speed up the decarbonisation of the building stock; underlines that the use of renewable energy plays a crucial role in such decarbonisation; stresses the importance of decarbonised district heating and cooling with integrated storage for more connected and integrated communities; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to actively promote and incentivise the full integration of renewable energies into the building sector;</i>	The Commission shares the Parliament's view that the integration of renewable energies into the building sector has to be further promoted. As part of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive by June 2021, and based on a thorough impact assessment, the Commission will consider strengthening the existing renewable heating and cooling target in accordance with the proposed higher climate target ambition for 2030 and introducing a requirement to use minimum levels of renewables in buildings, and will propose measures for facilitating access to waste and renewable heat and cold. For the latest products, which integrate renewable energy, such as from photovoltaics, the Commission will map challenges encountered by these products on the single market and consider ways to remove identified barriers.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .  Proposal for a revised Renewable Energy Directive <a href="#">COM(2021)557</a> , 2021/0218(COD) includes a briefing on the results of the ex-post evaluation of the previous Directive.	
14)	41. Calls on the Commission to support research and development (R&D) programmes for efficient			<a href="#">Horizon 2020</a> : Energy Efficiency, including energy performance of buildings.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>construction materials and, taking into account the social situation, calls for a low-cost renewable energy-based heating system to be implemented in rural and remote areas; points to the Danish best practice concerning heat decarbonisation through community-owned district heating networks powered by solar heat, heat pumps and biomass;</p>	<p>In accordance with Parliament’s call to support research and development (R&amp;D) programmes for efficient construction materials, the European Green Deal Call, part of Horizon 2020, includes an area dedicated to ‘Energy and resource-efficient buildings’.</p>		<p>RRF Build up flagship including buildings renovations.</p>	
15)	<p>42 [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to propose scrapping schemes in accordance with the circular economy and to use efficiency labelling and advice during routine check-ups to accelerate replacements;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 42, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on scrapping schemes). Nevertheless, the Commission agrees with the Parliament that consumers should be incentivised to replace old, inefficient heating and cooling technologies. The EU legislation on Ecodesign sets minimum energy efficiency standards for such technologies, eliminating the least performing products from the market. In addition, the EU legislation on Energy Labelling provides consumers with information on the most efficient products and steers financial incentives towards the highest performing ones<sup>10</sup>. The Ecodesign Framework Directive and the product-specific Ecodesign and energy labelling delegated and implementing acts will further be developed to continue promoting high environmental standards.</p>		<p><a href="#">Revision</a> of the Eco-design and Ecolabelling legislation is envisaged for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p>	
16)	<p>48 Stresses the need for the adequate management and reduction of construction and demolition waste; notes that collection and take-back schemes and sorting facilities should be created to ensure the appropriate and safe handling of all construction waste, as well as for the recycling or reuse of building materials, for the safe handling, removal and substitution of hazardous substances in waste streams in order to protect the health of occupants</p>	<p>As regards measures to reduce construction and demolition waste, by the end of 2024, the Commission will review the material recovery targets set in the EU legislation for construction and demolition waste. The Commission will put in place measures to increase reuse and recycling platforms and support a well-functioning internal market for secondary raw materials. The Commission’s recent Level(s) framework for sustainable buildings is a tool to help</p>		<p>A <a href="#">revision</a> of the Construction Product Regulation is foreseen for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>.</p>	

<sup>10</sup> See Article 7(2) of the Energy Labelling Framework Regulation (EU) 2017/1369



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	<p><i>and workers, as well as the environment; believes that a circular economy labelling system, based on environmental standards and criteria for materials linked to their potential for easy and low-energy reintroduction into the value chain, especially taking into account the role of secondary raw materials, should be established; notes that the existing Environmental Product Declaration approach must be widened and that it should be used as input for building assessment such as the Level(s) framework; calls on the Commission to propose concrete measures on these issues as part of the circular economy action plan and the strategy for a sustainable built environment;</i></p>	<p>architects, builders and public authorities to improve the sustainability of buildings throughout their lifecycle.</p>			
17)	<p>49 [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to incentivise the use of natural and low-carbon building materials, the deployment of green rooftops and walls, cool surfaces and other passive techniques during major building renovations and the construction of new buildings; calls on the Commission to take these considerations into account and promote green infrastructure solutions and biodiversity features in the renovation wave initiative;</p>	<p>In line with the Parliament's views, the Commission considers life-cycle thinking, high health and environmental standards and fire safety as key principles for building renovation. The Commission will promote green infrastructure and the use of organic building materials that can store carbon, such as sustainably-sourced wood, and thereby turn buildings into a carbon sink. The New European Bauhaus, as announced by President von der Leyen in her State of the Union speech on 16 September 2020, will foster innovative solutions in terms of architecture and materials, including nature-based materials such as wood. By 2023, the Commission will develop a roadmap leading up to 2050 for reducing whole life-cycle carbon emissions in buildings. The Commission agrees with the need to improve buildings' climate resilience and will accelerate work with standardisation organisations on climate resilience standards for buildings.</p> <p>Public buildings and social infrastructure are indeed a focus area of the Renovation Wave strategy. In addition to strengthening the requirements for public buildings in the</p>		<p><a href="#">New Bauhaus Initiative</a> A <a href="#">revision</a> of the Construction Product Regulation is foreseen for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>. A <a href="#">revision</a> of the Ecodesign and Ecolabelling legislation is envisaged for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a>. Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a>. Proposal for an energy efficiency Directive (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)558</a>.</p>	

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		EED and the introduction of minimum energy performance standards in the context of the revision of the EPBD, the Commission will, by June 2022, look into the possibility to develop green public procurement criteria for public buildings such as office buildings and schools, related to life-cycle considerations and climate resilience and based on Level(s).			
18)	51 [...]; calls on the Commission to address these in the circular economy strategy and to revise, by 2021, Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 on harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products <sup>11</sup> to allow the good functioning of the internal market for these products and reward technological research and innovation aimed at supporting the renovation and construction of highly energy-efficient buildings;	As announced in the Circular Economy Action Plan and as called for by the Parliament, the Commission will address the sustainability performance of construction products in the context of its revision of the Construction Product Regulation. As announced in the Circular Economy Action Plan and as called for by the Parliament, the Commission will address the sustainability performance of construction products in the context of its revision of the Construction Product Regulation.		A <a href="#">revision</a> of the Construction Product Regulation is foreseen for <a href="#">Q1 2022</a> .	
19)	52. Calls on the Commission to further identify best practices for IRPs to also include historic and heritage buildings; acknowledges the specificity and the fragility of heritage buildings;	Although the follow-up mentions point 36, no specific reply is provided to this particular (on further identify best practices for IRPs to also include historic and heritage buildings; acknowledges the specificity and the fragility of heritage buildings);		Not mentioned.	
20)	63. Calls on the Commission to launch an EU skills and information initiative in the renovation and building sector, which includes a gender dimension, in order to engage with stakeholders in retraining, upskilling and capacity building, with a focus on employment, in particular to attract young people to work in the renovation sector; underlines that ensuring quality,	Building on the 2020 Skills Agenda and the Blueprint for sectoral cooperation on skills, the Commission will launch the Pact for Skills bringing together private and public stakeholders with the shared objective of up- and reskilling Europe's workforce, including in renovation and building.		Pact for Skills, <a href="#">website</a> .	

<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5).

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	compliance and safety requires the professionals involved during the design and construction/renovation phases to be in possession of adequate competencies and skills, and that this includes intermediaries, such as installers, architects or contractors;				
21)	64. Calls on the Commission to support skills and innovation for IRPs through the Just Transition Fund, targeted Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions and the Erasmus+ programme, and to establish a Horizon Europe mission on the renovation of communities and neighbourhoods, as well as the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) to promote and implement a strategic skills alliance for the construction sector, aimed at designing and delivering common training content to tackle existing skill gaps;	The Commission agrees with the importance and potential of the Just Transition Fund for the training and qualification of workers in the construction and renovation sectors, as underlined by the Parliament, and encourages Member States to make use of the Just Transition Fund, as well as of the NextGenerationEU funds and the European Social Fund+, for this purpose.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
22)	65. Calls on the Commission to release in-depth impact assessments of building, occupier and tenure typologies by 2022, and to develop a legislative framework for the introduction of MEPS for existing buildings that are to be progressively tightened over time in line with the 2050 objective;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament's call to develop a legislative framework for the introduction of minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings that are to be progressively tightened over time in line with the 2050 objective. As part of the revision of the EPBD by the end of 2021, the Commission will propose mandatory minimum energy performance standards, following an impact assessment looking at the scope, timeline and phasing of a progressive implementation of such requirements, including the need for accompanying support policies.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .	
23)	66. Calls on the Commission and Member States to introduce expedited digital building renovation passports by 2025, including a section providing information on improved indoor air quality and healthy buildings;	The Commission will propose Building Renovation Passports, and Digital Building Logbooks that will integrate all building-related data provided by Building Renovation Passports, Smart Readiness Indicators, Level(s) and Energy Performance Certificates.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .	
24)	67. Calls on the Commission to develop an 'EU climate calculator' (ECC) as part of its 'renovation				

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	<p>wave' that will ensure accurate and easy understandable labelling for building materials, products and services related to the renovation of the EU building stock in the run-up to 2050 [...] suggests to the Commission that it use already known scientific methods when estimating GHG emissions, for example by taking inspiration from its 'product environmental footprint';</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 36, no specific reply is provided to this particular (on EU climate calculator).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
25)	<p>69. Calls on the Commission to review the impact of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) across Member States and to strengthen existing provisions;</p>	<p>In line with the Parliament's call to review the impact of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) across Member States and to strengthen existing provisions, the Commission will propose to update the EPC framework, taking into account emerging energy performance metering technologies and introducing more stringent provisions on availability and accessibility of databases and digital repositories for EPCs</p>		<p>Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a>.</p>	
26)	<p>71. Calls on the Commission to look into the reliability and the lack of building-related data and take into account how the further use of digitalisation can contribute positively in order to ensure a strong evidence-based approach when adopting policies related to energy efficiency and renovations;</p>	<p>The Parliament calls on the Commission to look into the reliability and the lack of building-related data. As set out above, the Commission will propose Digital Building Logbooks as digital repositories for EPCs and other data. In the context of updating the EPC framework, the Commission will look into a uniform EU machine-readable data format for EPCs. The Commission will also explore with Member States, stakeholders, market players and data providers whether the European Building Stock Observatory could become a central European repository for reliable data on the building stock.</p> <p>The Parliament welcomes the promotion of smart buildings technologies through a smart readiness indicator (SRI) as a support tool in rating the smart readiness of buildings. On</p>		<p>Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a>.</p>	

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		14 October, the Commission presented the new Smart Readiness Indicator <sup>12</sup> .			
27)	77. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the need to review the charging infrastructure requirements in the EPBD;	As requested by the Parliament, the Commission will evaluate the need to review the charging infrastructure requirements in the EPBD.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .	
28)	81. Calls on the Commission to make the energy efficiency first principle central to the process of the renovation of the EU building stock in line with the Energy Union Governance Regulation;	The Commission shares the Parliament's conviction that the renovation wave can mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 crisis by stimulating national and local economies.		Proposal for Directive on the energy performance of buildings (recast) <a href="#">COM(2021)802</a> .  Recovery and Resilience Facility, <a href="#">flagship Build up and Renovation</a> .	
29)	87. Calls on the Commission to enshrine the renovation wave's measures into new and revised EU legislation and review the 2030 climate and energy targets while fully respecting the principle of subsidiarity and cost-efficiency, to enable synergies between different pieces of legislation and to put them on a trajectory towards climate neutrality, while ensuring that energy efficiency measures, including the renovation of buildings, is integrated as a key policy to fill the gap in the 2030 targets;	As requested by the Parliament, the Commission has provided an overview of all available funding options in a staff working document accompanying the Renovation Wave communication <sup>13</sup> .		Support from the EU budget to unlock investment into building renovation under the Renovation Wave <a href="#">SWD(2020)550</a> .	
30)	88. Calls on the Commission to assess the LTRs and issue recommendations to the Member States highlighting both existing gaps and best practices;	Like the Parliament, the Commission considers national long-term renovation strategies (LTRS) a key instrument for planning, measuring progress and the achievement of energy efficiency objectives. The Parliament calls on the Commission to assess the LTRs and issue recommendations		Commission analysis of the national long-term renovation strategies <a href="#">SWD(2021) 365 final/2</a> .	

<sup>12</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation C(2020) 6930, supplementing Directive (EU) 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing an optional common European Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings ), and Commission Implementing Regulation C(2020) 6929, detailing the technical modalities for the effective implementation of an optional common Union scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings.

<sup>13</sup> SWD(2020) 550 final.

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		to the Member States highlighting both existing gaps and best practices, which the Commission will do as soon as possible, based on the submission rate by Member States. The Commission shares the Parliament's concern at the significant delays on the part of many Member States in submitting their LTRS.			

## 4.1.20.3. ITRE Resolution 3: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on new Industrial Strategy for Europe

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New Industrial Strategy for Europe	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-321/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2076(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a>	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	<p>1. [...] calls on the Commission to define a comprehensive revised industrial strategy which will provide a clear policy framework and regulatory certainty, and, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) creates the conditions for long-term growth, improves the Union's innovation-based prosperity and global competitiveness and achieves climate neutrality;</p> <p>(b) mobilises the appropriate financial resources, including measures for recovery;</p> <p>(c) supports and manages the twin green and digital transitions, maintaining and creating high-quality jobs;</p> <p>(d) delivers on the European Green Deal (EGD);</p> <p>(e) secures, makes more sustainable, diversifies and digitalises strategic value chains, also by promoting and supporting rules-based international trade;</p> <p>(f) strengthens the entrepreneurial spirit, creates a business-friendly environment, supports SMEs and encourages the creation and upscaling of companies, including start-ups;</p> <p>(g) improves the Union's strategic resilience and autonomy, including in raw materials, and enhances technological leadership;</p>	<p>The European Green Deal is Europe's new growth strategy. It guides the transformation of European industry and is an integral part of the industrial strategy (points 1, 11, 49 and 51).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As announced by President von der Leyen in her State of the Union speech in September, the Commission will update the Industrial Strategy in the first half of 2021, taking into account the accelerated green and digital transformation and the changing global competitive landscape (points 1, 10, 11, 12, 48 and 50).</p>		<p>In the <a href="#">2021 Commission Work Programme</a> (CWP), the Commission stated its intention to update the new industrial strategy for Europe to take into account the impacts of the COVID-19, the global competitive context, and the acceleration of the twin green and digital transitions. In the <a href="#">annexes</a> to the CWP, the</p> <p>In its Communication of 9 March 2021, the President von der Leyen called for <a href="#">the course towards a digitally empowered Europe by 2030</a>.</p> <p>On 5 May 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery</a>.</p>		

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	(h) creates the conditions for equal development and encourages it across all the Union's regions, while leaving no-one behind;				
2)	2. [...] calls on the Commission to put in place a Union policy that matches the number of jobs that may be lost in the traditional industries with the demand for labour in the digital and green transformation industries; encourages the Commission and the Member States, since these new jobs are unlikely to be created in the same regions that would lose traditional industries, or to be taken up by the same workers, to facilitate the economic and social revitalisation of territories risking depopulation and impoverishment, paying particular attention to gender disparities;	<p>Implementing the new industrial strategy requires a renewed partnership between EU institutions, Member States, regions and cities, industry, including SMEs and big companies, social partners, researchers and other stakeholders (points 2 and 85).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Thanks to Europe's social market economy, economic growth goes hand-in-hand with improved social and living standards and good working conditions. The European Pillar of Social Rights will continue to be the Commission's compass and help ensure the twin green and digital transitions are socially fair and address the social consequences of structural change (points 2 and 4).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As announced in the strategy, the Commission has set up an Industrial Forum (points 2, 53, 56 and, 85).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted both the economic and social reality. Given the important social implications of the changes ahead, dialogue with social partners and civil society is essential (point 2).</p>		<p>Latest news on <a href="#">Industrial Strategy</a>.</p> <p>Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">COM(2021) 350 final</a>, 5 May 2021.</p> <p>On 4 March 2021, the European Commission presented <a href="#">The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan   European Commission</a>.</p> <p>The Action Plan was published together with a <a href="#">Commission Recommendation for Effective Active Support to Employment</a> (EASE), which addresses labour market transitions in the context of the recovery and the twin transitions.</p> <p>The Action Plan constitutes the Commission's contribution to the Porto Social Summit in May 2021, which will be an occasion to rally forces to renew, at the highest political level, the commitment to the Social Pillar.</p> <p><a href="#">1st meeting of the Industrial Forum</a> took place on 1 February 2021.</p>	
3)	4. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to ensure that this transition fosters conditions for job creation that are fair and socially just in the spirit of the no-one-left-behind principle, going hand in hand with the full implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, improvement of social and living standards and good working conditions;	<p>In 2014-2020, the Commission has provided support from direct management programmes like Horizon2020-Innosup1 and COSME cluster partnerships for smart specialisation, internationalisation and cluster management capacity. In 2021-2027, these efforts will be further continued in the form of Joint Cluster Initiatives as one of the measures envisaged in the Single Market Programme. The cooperation between clusters in different regions helps identifying weaknesses in the supply chains</p>			



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		<p>and find alternative suppliers in case of disruptions. Through its Policy Objective 1, the European Regional Development Fund 2021-2027 will also invest in more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart transformation. The industrial transition challenges are also addressed by the smart specialisation strategies, prepared by the regions in a place-based and bottom up approach. The Commission will also support regions build on the success of the Smart Specialisation Platform for Industrial Modernisation for the future and connect this work to the new EU Industrial priorities (points 4 and 74).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission agrees on the importance of education and life-long learning for the competitiveness of industry and the creation of quality jobs. As the twin green and digital transition gathers speed, millions of Europeans will have to upskill or reskill and new jobs will be created (points 3, 4, 6 and 7).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Additionally, the Commission also presented in September 2020 the Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027) (COM(2020) 624 final), proposing a set of initiatives for high-quality, inclusive and accessible digital education in Europe. The plan aims to strengthen the cooperation and exchange between Member States in digital education at EU level and to support Member States, education and training institutions and citizens in their efforts to adapt to the digital transition and help ensure a fair and inclusive recovery for all (points 3, 4, 6 and 7).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Thanks to Europe's social market economy, economic growth goes hand-in-hand with improved social and living standards and good working conditions. The European</p>		<p>Joint Cluster Initiatives fully operational in 2021 <a href="#">Funding and tenders for clusters   European Cluster Collaboration Platform.</a></p> <p><a href="#">European Skills Agenda.</a></p> <p>See EC <a href="#">website</a> on EU funding instruments for upskilling and reskilling.</p> <p>Digital Education Plan <a href="#">website</a> and communication <a href="#">COM(2020)624</a> on Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, resetting education and training for the digital age.</p> <p>On 4 March 2021, the Commission presented <a href="#">The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan   European Commission.</a></p>	

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		<p>Pillar of Social Rights will continue to be the Commission's compass and help ensure the twin green and digital transitions are socially fair and address the social consequences of structural change (points 2 and 4). [...]</p> <p>The Commission agrees that as the transition picks up speed, it has to be ensured that no one is left behind. To this end, the Commission has proposed to set up a Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) as part of the European Green Deal to support those regions most affected by a transition towards a climate-neutral economy. The Mechanism will provide targeted support over the period 2021-2027 to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the transition in the most affected regions (points 3, 4 and 74). [...]</p> <p>The three JTM financing pillars will be tied together by territorial just transition plans, identifying the most impacted territories that should be supported. The territorial Just Transition Plans, prepared by Member States and approved by the Commission, will need to be aligned with the European Pillar of Social Rights. Member States will need to justify how planned investments contribute to revitalising affected territories while addressing the social consequences of the transition (point 4). [...]</p> <p>The public sector loan facility with the EIB, under the Just Transition Mechanism, is expected to mobilise between EUR 25 and 30 billion of investments. The loan facility will rely on a contribution of EUR 1.5 billion from the EU budget and an EIB lending of EUR10 billion at its own risk. It will be used for concessional loans to the public sector, for example for investments in energy and transport infrastructure, district heating networks, and renovation or insulation of buildings. It can also be invested in skills</p>		<p>Link to JTM: <a href="#">The Just Transition Mechanism: making sure no one is left behind   European Commission</a>.</p> <p>A <a href="#">political agreement</a> on a proposal for a Public Sector Loan Facility of the Just Transition Mechanism was approved on 21 April 2021.</p>	

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		<p>(Proposal for a Regulation on the public sector loan facility under the Just Transition Mechanism, COM(2020) 453 final) (point 4). [...]</p> <p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry (points 1, 4, 10, 11, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48).</p>		<p>The European Recovery Plan was presented in May 2020: <a href="#">Recovery plan for Europe   European Commission</a>.</p>	
4)	<p>7. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to act to strengthen the coordination of education policies, with massive public investments in them across Europe; furthermore urges the Commission to set up an expert stakeholder group tasked with predicting future industrial skills gaps and shortages, with the help of AI and digital resources, especially big data's capabilities;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees on the importance of education and life-long learning for the competitiveness of industry and the creation of quality jobs. As the twin green and digital transition gathers speed, millions of Europeans will have to upskill or reskill and new jobs will be created (points 3, 4, 6 and 7). [...]</p> <p>The updated Skills Agenda 2020 also presents a new "Skills Insight" Mechanism that will strengthen skills intelligence by using big data analysis of job vacancies, 'real-time' information on skills demand at regional and sectoral level, which can be developed and published online. This skills intelligence can be widely disseminated through the Pact for Skills. The Commission will encourage the network of public employment services to prioritise the early identification of skills shortages and trends linked to growing job opportunities (points 3 and 7). [...]</p> <p>The EU platform for people to manage their learning and careers "Europass" will present skills intelligence</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (EU Skills Agenda, Europass, European education area, Digital Education Action Plan).</p> <p><a href="#">European Skills Agenda</a>.</p>	

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		<p>information tailored to individuals' needs. This will assist individuals in their study, training and work choices, and help counsellors and mentors, inter alia in Public Employment Services (points 3 and 7).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Furthermore, the new <a href="#">Council Recommendation</a> on vocational education and training for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience puts forward a number of actions to modernise vocational education and training (VET) in the EU by adapting it to a more digital and greener economy, and to ensure that vocational education and training is agile by enabling it to respond swiftly to labour market needs and provide quality opportunities for young and adults alike. It calls on Member States to link VET to economic strategies and innovation systems, and to build on skills intelligence i.e. graduate tracking systems, skills anticipation mechanisms, including at sectoral and regional levels. Translating these principles into actions, the Osnabrück Declaration of VET ministers defines the roadmap to be completed both at the European and national level in the period 2021-2025. One of its objectives is to enhance knowledge sharing and networking on digital solutions in VET including the application of artificial intelligence and to further improve strategic skills anticipation at EU level (points 3 and 7).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The European Education Area will also support these efforts help strengthening the coordination of education policies across Europe. The Commission published in September 2020 a new Communication setting out the means and milestones to achieve the European Education Area by 2025 (COM(2020) 625 final). It suggests new initiatives, more investment and mutual learning facilitated by an enabling framework for cooperation with Member</p>		<p><a href="#">European education area   Legislative train schedule   European Parliament.</a></p>	

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		States and engagement with experts and stakeholders (point 7). [...] Additionally, the Commission also presented in September 2020 the Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027) (COM(2020) 624 final), proposing a set of initiatives for high-quality, inclusive and accessible digital education in Europe. The plan aims to strengthen the cooperation and exchange between Member States in digital education at EU level and to support Member States, education and training institutions and citizens in their efforts to adapt to the digital transition and help ensure a fair and inclusive recovery for all (points 3, 4, 6 and 7).		<a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027)   Education and Training.</a>	
5)	8. [...] calls on the Commission to take into account the gender dimension into due account in the implementation of the European industrial strategy, in both the recovery and the reconstruction and transformation phases, including the use of gender budgeting tools in the definition of the financial instruments supporting the industrial and economic growth of the Union;	Gender equality is also one of the priorities of the Commission. The Commission presented in March 2020 the new EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 (COM(2020) 152 final), setting out key actions for the next 5 years and committing to ensuring that the Commission will also include an equality perspective in all EU policy areas. Closing gender gaps in the labour market, achieving equal participation across different sectors of the economy, addressing the gender pay and pension gaps and achieving gender balance in decision-making and in politics are among the key objectives of the Strategy. Gender mainstreaming is another main priority, also pursued through gender budgeting (point 8).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">Gender equality strategy   European Commission</a> : EC report 2021 on gender equality in the EU.	
6)	11. [...] Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to bolster relevant existing and future legislation so as to prioritise the green and digital transitions while strengthening long-term competitiveness and societal and economic resilience throughout both phases; furthermore, calls on the	The industrial strategy also promotes the creation of joint initiatives bringing together investors, governmental, institutional and industrial partners in key technologies and business areas (points 11, 44 and 45). [...]		Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">COM(2021) 350 final</a> , 5 May 2021. <a href="#">Revision of State Aid rules</a> for environmental protection and energy.	

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	<p>Commission to stimulate the Union's internal demand and long-term growth by attracting more investment, both public and private, in research and innovation, in the development of the new sustainable and digital technologies, including in labour-intensive industries, in new infrastructure networks and projects that are compatible with the European Green Deal goals, in energy and resource efficiency and in the circular economy;</p>	<p>Mobilising private investment and public finance is acutely important where there are market failures, especially for large-scale deployment of innovative technologies. One State Aid tool with a proven track record in this area concerns Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs). Member States can use IPCEIs to grant State aid, pool financial resources act quickly and connect the right players along key value chains. They are a catalyst for investment and allow Member States to fund large-scale innovation projects, including first industrial deployment, across borders in case of market failures. Building on experience with recent IPCEIs, the Commission is exploring ways to combine national and EU instruments to leverage investment across the value chain, in full respect of relevant financial and competition rules (point 11, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The openness of Europe's economy is a source of prosperity and competitiveness. However, the COVID-19 crisis has revealed that over-dependency on a limited number of for suppliers of certain critical goods may limit Europe's ability to respond to future shocks. Therefore, Europe needs to build up resilience in strategic sectors where such vulnerabilities have been identified, and strengthen its competitiveness in the long run (points 1 and 11).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The European Green Deal is Europe's new growth strategy. It guides the transformation of European industry and is an integral part of the industrial strategy (points 1, 11, 49 and 51).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in</p>	C C	<p>Link to latest news on <a href="#">Industrial Strategy</a>.</p> <p>Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352 final</a>.</p> <p>Annual Single Market Report 2021 Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recover <a href="#">SWD(2021) 351 final</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces a Single market emergency instrument for Q1 2022 and a legislative or non-legislative act on chips and semiconductors Q2 2022.</p>	C C

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		<p>May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry (points 1, 4, 10, 11, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As announced by President von der Leyen in her State of the Union speech in September, the Commission will update the Industrial Strategy in the first half of 2021, taking into account the accelerated green and digital transformation and the changing global competitive landscape (points 1, 10, 11, 12, 48 and 50).</p>			
7)	<p>12. Calls on the Commission to prepare a comprehensive report assessing the state of the Union's economy and the feasibility of carrying out the twin transition, considering the opportunities for industry, including SMEs, to reap the synergies and minimise the risks they may present to each other and to maximise the benefits; asks the Commission, on the basis of its findings, to adapt the strategy published in March 2020 to the current situation and address both phases, while keeping the focus on a green, digital, fair and just transition that reinforces the Union's sovereignty and its strategic autonomy;</p>	<p>Fourteen industrial ecosystems have been identified (tourism, creative and cultural industries, aerospace and defence, textiles, electronics, mobility-automotive, low-carbon energy-intensive industries, renewable energy, agri-food, health, digital, construction, retail, proximity and social economy) representing around 90% of the business value added in the EU, which will play a fundamental role in the recovery, the green and digital transitions and the path to a more resilient economy. After a preliminary assessment of the liquidity and investment needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission is now working on a thorough assessment of the situation of the various ecosystems (points 12, 28, 44, 45, 56, 86, 89, 90 and 91).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As announced by President von der Leyen in her State of the Union speech in September, the Commission will update the Industrial Strategy in the first half of 2021, taking into account the accelerated green and digital</p>		<p>Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">COM(2021) 350 final</a>, 5 May 2021.</p> <p>Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352</a>.</p> <p>Annual Single Market Report 2021 Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recover <a href="#">SWD(2021) 351</a>.</p>	

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		transformation and the changing global competitive landscape (points 1, 10, 11, 12, 48 and 50).			
8)	13. [...] calls on the Commission to establish clear, explicit and concrete definitions of 'strategic', 'autonomy', 'strategic autonomy', 'resilience', 'strategic resilience', and other related concepts, so as to ensure that the actions taken with reference to these concepts are specific and aimed towards the EU's priorities and goals;	In the context of this update, the Commission is also advancing work on identifying strategic dependencies in the most sensitive ecosystems (points 13 and 87).		Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">COM(2021) 350 final</a> , 5 May 2021.	
9)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to work towards the creation of a framework involving institutional investors, Member States and the EU, to cover the losses due to business interruption in case of a future pandemic;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 14, the Commission however states that in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission and the Member States have agreed to move forward in creating a Pandemic Preparedness Partnership to be supported through Horizon Europe. Additionally, following the communication of the European Health Union package in November 2020, the Commission is now actively working on the planning for the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA). The HERA will enable more efficient and effective EU-level response to cross-border health threats. A legal proposal is planned for the fourth quarter of 2021.		On 24th February 2021, the Commission closed the "Inception impact assessment roadmap in regards to <a href="#">European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA)</a> . 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 <a href="#">COM(2021)577, 2021/0294 (NLE)</a> . <a href="#">Commission Decision</a> of 16 September 2021 establishing the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority <a href="#">C(2021) 6712</a> .	
10)	16. [...]; calls on the Commission, nonetheless, to ensure that the aid provided in the emergency phase is justified by the consequences of the pandemic and does not lead to a lack of effective competition in the single market, and that no strategic sector is neglected;	The Commission has conducted a fitness check of State aid rules finalised in October 2020, which concluded that, overall, the State aid rules under scrutiny are broadly fit for purpose. The Commission is currently revising the State aid rules for IPCEIs (point 44). This revision seeks to clarify the conditions under which Member State-led projects in key sectors can move forward in a timely and pro-competitive manner. It should also help SMEs to participate fully in future IPCEIs. However, the design of such projects and the selection of potential aid beneficiaries is a responsibility of the Member States (points 16, 44 and 45).		The Commission <a href="#">adopted</a> revised State aid rules on Important Projects of Common European Interest, 25/11/2021. <a href="#">Revision of State Aid rules</a> for environmental protection and energy.  On 28 January 2021, the Commission presented an amended <a href="#">Temporary Framework</a> .	



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		<p>The revision of the State aid guidelines for environmental protection and energy (EEAG) (2014/C 200/01) is also ongoing and scheduled to be completed by end 2021 (point 16).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Commission adopted in March 2020 a Temporary Framework to enable Member States to use the full flexibility foreseen under State aid rules to support the economy (point 16).</p>			
11)	17. [...] calls on the Commission to propose a specific State aid regime targeted at supporting the sectors that have suffered the most from the COVID-19 emergency measures, such as the automotive, tourism, aviation, steel and metal industries; calls on the Commission to set common minimum requirements for companies receiving financial assistance, in order to avoid different national criteria giving rise to further discrepancies;	The Commission launched a survey with Member States to see whether there is a need for adjustments. The Temporary Framework sets common criteria. Conditionality to other objectives can be attached by Member States but may be difficult to make mandatory, since the objective of the support measures is to provide liquidity or solvency support to remedy a serious disturbance in the economy (point 17).		In 2021, the Commission continues to work on Temporary <a href="#">Competition - State aid - State aid rules and coronavirus - European Commission</a> .	
12)	20. Calls on the Commission to establish a clear, consistent and accessible approach to market definition in competition cases across different industries;	<p>Furthermore, the Commission is revising antitrust rules governing vertical agreements while evaluations are ongoing concerning the rules on horizontal agreements and the Market Definition Notice (points 20 and 22).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission is also finalising its evaluation of procedural and jurisdictional aspects of EU merger control. Based on these results, the Commission will consider the need for follow-up actions (point 20).</p>		<p>The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The revision of the vertical block exemption Regulation and of the vertical guidelines Q2 2022;</li> <li>- The revision of the horizontal block exemption Regulation and of the horizontal guidelines Q4 2022;</li> <li>- The revision of certain procedural aspects of EU merger control Q2 2022;</li> <li>- The revision of the notice on market definition Q4 2022.</li> </ul>	
13)	21. Encourages the Commission to establish a reporting system on the ways in which foreign protectionism affects the Union's industry, as well as a regular assessment of the competitiveness of	Under the Market Access Partnership, the Commission maintains a database of all trade and investment barriers reported by stakeholders (Member States and industry associations) – formerly known as the “MADB” (Market			

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	the different sectors of the Union's industry compared to its main global competitors, and to act rapidly if adjustments of Union rules are necessary;	Access Database) and now integrated in the recently launched "Access2Markets" online portal. The information on barriers can be sorted by industry and by export markets. New online trade tools to support EU businesses are also being developed. On that basis, the Commission also releases every year the TIBR ("Trade & Investment Barriers Report") for transmission to the European Parliament. The TIBR contains an econometric modelling of extra-EU trade generated thanks to solved barriers (EUR 8 billion in 2019), and provides a breakdown per industrial sector of the previous year's new and solved barriers (point 21).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
14)	22. Calls on the Commission, in the light of a profoundly changed global economic context, to review the Union's antitrust rules, seeking a balance between the need to cope with global-scale competition and the protection of the supply chain and consumers from the potential negative consequences of a more concentrated internal market;	[...] the Commission is revising antitrust rules governing vertical agreements while evaluations are ongoing concerning the rules on horizontal agreements and the Market Definition Notice (points 20 and 22).		The <a href="#">CWP 2022</a> announces: - The revision of the horizontal block exemption Regulation and of the horizontal guidelines Q4 2022; - The revision of the notice on market definition Q4 2022.	
15)	23. Considers that the economic schemes put in place by individual Member States to help SMEs, start-ups and companies to cope with the short-term cash crunch are useful, but might in some cases increase their debt levels; in this context, calls on the Commission to support EU and national programmes incentivising capital increase and to facilitate recovery;	The 2021-2027 InvestEU programme will provide crucial recovery support to companies, including start-ups and SMEs. In addition to a single integrated guarantee facility, it will support equity financing for SMEs and small midcaps along all development stages from start-up to scale-up, and Initial Public Offerings (IPO). It will help leverage private funding from investors such as business angels, family offices, venture capital funds, pension funds, and insurance companies (points 23, 24 and 25).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
16)		The strategy builds on the achievements of the Small Business Act. It recognises the diversity and specific needs of SMEs and proposes both, horizontal and ad hoc support measures, to help companies grow and scale up, be			

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	24. Calls on the Commission to revive and renew the spirit of the Small Business Act, through initiatives aimed especially at supporting micro and small businesses, since 'one size fits all' measures are often not suitable for microbusinesses and SMEs;	<p>competitive, resilient and sustainable, e.g. helping them to upgrade obsolete equipment, integrate digital technologies, enhance knowledge transfer or upskill their employees.</p> <p>The Commission will look into the Parliament's suggestion of creating an SME voucher programme to support SMEs' efforts. The strategy addresses all kinds of SMEs, including microenterprises, which represent 92% of SMEs. Reducing the administrative and regulatory burden is one of the core principles of the SME strategy – the EU Commission calls on Member States to respect it at national level too. This includes the roll-out of EU financial instruments, that in the new MFF 2021-2027 will be streamlined in a single programme, InvestEU, whose SME window will aim at simplifying access to EU-backed financial support for SMEs, by means of local financial intermediaries (points 24, 26 and 27).</p> <p>The 2021-2027 InvestEU programme will provide crucial recovery support to companies, including start-ups and SMEs. In addition to a single integrated guarantee facility, it will support equity financing for SMEs and small midcaps along all development stages from start-up to scale-up, and Initial Public Offerings (IPO). It will help leverage private funding from investors such as business angels, family offices, venture capital funds, pension funds, and insurance companies (points 23, 24 and 25).</p>		<p>On 11 January 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">SME vouchers €20 million grant fund</a> to help SMEs maximise their intellectual property assets   Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (on <a href="#">InvestEU</a>).</p>	
17)	25. Underlines that EU funding programmes have an impact on increasing the long-term growth level of beneficiary companies, but also stresses that companies, in particular SMEs, face substantial difficulties in accessing EU funding; therefore asks the Commission also to follow the path already experienced of co-financing national provisional tax credit schemes aimed at fostering	<p>The 2021-2027 InvestEU programme will provide crucial recovery support to companies, including start-ups and SMEs. In addition to a single integrated guarantee facility, it will support equity financing for SMEs and small midcaps along all development stages from start-up to scale-up, and Initial Public Offerings (IPO). It will help leverage private funding from investors such as business angels, family offices, venture capital funds, pension funds, and insurance companies (points 23, 24 and 25).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">InvestEU   InvestEU.</a></p>	

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	investments in digital and environmental technologies;				
18)	26. [...]; encourages the Commission to consider the creation of an SME voucher programme to support SMEs' efforts, including those to upgrade obsolete equipment, enhance knowledge transfer and identify the most effective uses of technologies, such as industrial AI, and upskill the workforce with the immediately necessary skills to allow remote asset control, production monitoring and employee collaboration, as well as environmentally sustainable business models, circular economy approaches, energy and resource efficiency, areas in which digital know-how is often crucial and allows SMEs to stay competitive;	<p>The strategy builds on the achievements of the Small Business Act. It recognises the diversity and specific needs of SMEs and proposes both, horizontal and ad hoc support measures, to help companies grow and scale up, be competitive, resilient and sustainable, e.g. helping them to upgrade obsolete equipment, integrate digital technologies, enhance knowledge transfer or upskill their employees.</p> <p>The Commission will look into the Parliament's suggestion of creating an SME voucher programme to support SMEs' efforts. The strategy addresses all kinds of SMEs, including microenterprises, which represent 92% of SMEs. Reducing the administrative and regulatory burden is one of the core principles of the SME strategy – the EU Commission calls on Member States to respect it at national level too. This includes the roll-out of EU financial instruments, that in the new MFF 2021-2027 will be streamlined in a single programme, InvestEU, whose SME window will aim at simplifying access to EU-backed financial support for SMEs, by means of local financial intermediaries (points 24, 26 and 27). [...]</p> <p>Reacting immediately to the crisis, the Commission took decisive steps and addressed notably liquidity problems of SMEs in a number of ways (point 26).</p>		<p>On 11 January 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">SME vouchers €20 million grant fund</a> to help SMEs maximise their intellectual property assets.</p>	
19)	27 [...] calls on the Commission to further support the European Digital Innovation Hubs, which thanks to knowledge of local ecosystems represent a potentially effective way to reduce the digital divide;	<p>[...] The SMEs will be also supported by a network of around 200 Digital Innovation Hubs, covering all regions of Europe, underpinned by investment from the Digital Europe Programme and from Structural Funds. EUR 750 million are planned from the Digital Europe Programme and an equal investment is expected by the Member States. These hubs will support companies to identify the most effective uses of technologies, business models, and digital approaches improving sustainability. The Member States and the</p>		<p><a href="#">Digital Innovation Hubs (DIHs) in Europe   Shaping Europe's digital future</a></p> <p>European Digital Innovation Hubs are a part of the Digital Europe Programme under Future Financial Framework (2021-2027).</p>	

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		Commission are progressing in setting up the network, which is scheduled to be operative in the last quarter of 2021 (points 27 and 31).			
20)	28. Believes that social economy enterprises should be fully involved in the outcome of the industrial strategy, since they create public value and also contribute to the development of the local communities they are grounded in; calls in this regard on the Commission to take into account the specificities of this category of enterprise in the design of the financial instruments and work programmes, in order to support their access to finance;	[...] The Commission agrees that social economy enterprises should be involved in the elaboration of a new Industrial policy. Proximity and Social Economy has been identified as one of the 14 industrial ecosystems for the recovery. There is a strong need to cushion the socio-economic effects of the decline of industrial activity by targeted investments that allow local added-value creation. The Commission is currently preparing an Action Plan for the Social Economy that will be released in 2021 where dedicated financial schemes will be available for social enterprises and organisations (point 28).		On 9 December 2021, the European Commission adopted a new <a href="#">action plan on the social economy</a> . <a href="#">Feedback</a> on the Action Plan for the Social Economy began on 1 March 2021 and concluded on 26 April 2021.	
21)	32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest, inter alia, in the data economy, humancentric artificial intelligence, smart production, the Internet of Things (IoT), mobility, supercomputing, software engineering and technology, the cloud, quantum technology, resilient, affordable and secure high-speed 5G and 6G networks, Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs), robotics, batteries and satellite internet; therefore invites the Member States and the Commission, in this respect, to ensure a timely implementation of the relevant key measures recommended in the 5G cybersecurity toolbox, and in particular to apply, where appropriate, the relevant restrictions on high-risk suppliers for key assets defined as critical and sensitive in the Union's coordinated risk assessments;	The Commission is joining forces with the Member States and the private sector to invest in strategic digital capacities, infrastructures and services in key technological areas that will underpin Europe's digital leadership in the Digital Decade (point 32).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
22)	33. [...] asks the Commission to assess the potential environmental impact of the massive	Concerning the contribution of digital technologies to the Green Deal objectives, the Commission announced in the			

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	development of digital solutions while ensuring European leadership in highly energy-efficient and circular digital technologies and data centres; calls on the Commission to propose concrete avenues for digital solutions to serve the ecological transition and to establish a methodology for monitoring and quantifying the increasing environmental impact of digital technologies;	new Circular Economy Action Plan and in the Digital Strategy, the Circular Electronics Initiative (CEI) aiming to extend the lifetime of electronic and ICT devices and work towards a "Right to Repair" (including a right to update obsolete software), thereby avoiding premature obsolescence and reducing "e-waste". The Digital Strategy also introduced initiatives to achieve climate-neutral, highly energy efficient and sustainable data centres by no later than 2030, as well as transparency measures for telecoms operators on their environmental footprint. On the former, the Commission is exploring measures to meet the 2030 goal such as developing a monitoring framework to assess energy efficiency of data centres and provide incentives through the different funding mechanisms available. On the latter, the Commission aims to assess appropriate indicators, standards and methodologies for monitoring and reporting of such footprint. In addition, the Commission is supporting the European Processor Initiative, which aims at endowing the EU with low-power processors for high-performance computing, data centres and several projects on the next generation of AI hardware, delivering this way significant improvement in energy efficiency of computing systems (point 33).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
23)	34. [...] calls on the Commission to implement a single European digital and data environment and to ensure and promote interoperability, as well as access and flow for secure data and software within the Union and across sectors, in companies of all sizes and among public institutions; furthermore, calls on the Commission to ensure European leadership in setting future-oriented standards and creating future-oriented tools and infrastructures to store and process data and pool European data in key sectors, with Union-wide common and interoperable data spaces; in this respect, calls on the Commission to	The digital sector will also contribute to the European Green Deal goals, both as a source of clean technology solutions and by reducing its own carbon footprint. With its "Strategy on Shaping Europe's Digital Future" (Digital strategy) (COM(2020) 67 final) in February 2020, the Commission set out its vision for how Europe can be a global digital leader.  As announced in the European data strategy the Commission aims at the creation of a single market for data where data can be shared and reused in full respect of European rules and values (points 34 and 35).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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	focus particularly on projects aimed at data management and labelling, data format standardisation and data security, to develop and process data on European soil, in particular data from public bodies, to build a better digital taxation system in which profits are taxed and where companies have significant interaction with users, and to further develop European standards and certification on cybersecurity, thus ensuring enhanced competitiveness, promoting disruptive technologies, in particular for critical infrastructures, including by revising the Network and Information Security (NIS) directive and by establishing a cybersecurity competence centre network; calls on the Commission, moreover, to ensure a fair platform for business relations that enables enterprises in the EU, especially SMEs, to use data generated on platforms effectively;			Already on 25 November 2020, the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on European data governance</a> , which will draw up rules for common European data spaces and aims to prepare the European Data strategy.	
24)	35. [...] calls on the Commission [...] to progressively reduce fragmentation in the different national strategies and address imbalances in market power, with the aim of supporting a Union-wide flow of data, interoperability, data management, protection and (re)use;	As announced in the European data strategy the Commission aims at the creation of a single market for data where data can be shared and reused in full respect of European rules and values (points 34 and 35).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
25)	38. Calls on the Commission to include in the recovery plan concrete measures to attract industries to Europe, to increase, strengthen and promote the relocation and the diversification of European industries in terms of their strategic importance and, from a climate neutrality point of view, to shorten and diversify supply chains; in this context, highlights the importance of ensuring that the Union produces enough strategic goods, such as medical and healthcare	In this context, the Commission published in September 2020 a new Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials (COM/2020/474 final) looking at the current and future challenges and proposes actions to reduce Europe's dependency on third countries, diversifying supply from both primary and secondary sources and improving resource efficiency and circularity while promoting responsible sourcing worldwide (points 38 and 59). [...] Likewise, the Commission issued in November 2020 a new pharmaceutical strategy for Europe (COM/2020/761 final)		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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	equipment or renewable energy, to be self-sufficient in times of crisis, and encourages the use of incentives to achieve this, such as the requirement of purchasing a higher degree of local (EU/EEA) production from sectors receiving temporary aid;	to ensure patients have access to innovative and affordable medicines and to support the competitiveness, innovative capacity and sustainability of the EU's pharmaceutical industry. The Strategy will allow Europe to cover its pharmaceutical needs, including in times of crisis, through robust supply chains (points 38, 78, 87 and 95).			
26)	40. Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to stand up for an open and rules-based multilateral trading system which is consistent with global efforts to halt climate change and biodiversity loss and with the EU's high environmental and social standards, improves access to international markets for EU companies, and prevents strong international actors from abusing their market power;	<p>The Commission also presented in June 2020 a White Paper on the distortive effects caused by certain foreign subsidies in the Single Market, followed by a public consultation. The Commission is currently carrying out an impact assessment and is scheduled to adopt a legislative proposal in the second quarter of 2021 (points 40, 41 and 42).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission presented a Trade Policy Review Communication (COM(2021) 66) in February 2021 for an open, sustainable and assertive trade policy aimed at creating opportunities, building alliances and supporting the economic recovery (point 40).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In the FTA negotiations of Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters the EU includes ambitious commitments, such as that Parties will effectively implement multilateral environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement (point 40, 65 and 66).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission acknowledges that strong and assertive defence against unfair trade practices such as dumping and subsidisation is needed more than ever. The Commission will continue applying its robust set of trade defence instruments (TDI), which have been reformed in 2017 and 2018, in order to better tackle current unfair practices in the modern global economic environment and ensure the continuous flow of goods and services worldwide (point 40).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>However, following the publication of the <a href="#">Trade Policy Review Communication</a> on 18 February 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">legislative proposal on foreign subsidies</a> in Q2 2021.</p>	



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27)	<p>41. Calls on the Commission to immediately propose a temporary ban on foreign takeovers of European companies in strategic sectors by state-owned enterprises (SOEs) or companies linked to third-country governments; furthermore calls on the Commission to reflect on reciprocity in market access, to strengthen and scan systematically the Union's screening framework for foreign direct investment (FDI) in order to protect access to strategic industries, infrastructure, key enabling technologies, and other security and cybersecurity assets, as well as to block hostile takeovers in order to safeguard competitiveness and decrease market distortions in the single market;</p>	<p>The Commission issued in March 2020 guidance to Member States on the Foreign Direct Investment Screening Mechanism (C(2020) 1981 final), ensuring a strong EU-wide approach to foreign investment screening at a time of public health crisis and related economic vulnerability, preserving Europe's strategic interests while keeping the EU market open to investment (point 41).</p> <p>The Commission also presented in June 2020 a White Paper on the distortive effects caused by certain foreign subsidies in the Single Market, followed by a public consultation. The Commission is currently carrying out an impact assessment and is scheduled to adopt a legislative proposal in the second quarter of 2021 (points 40, 41 and 42).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Furthermore, European industry should not face unfair competition from competitors around the world. The Enforcement Regulation has been revised and the new trade enforcement rules of Regulation (EU) 2021/167 entered into force on 13 February 2021 (point 41).</p>		<p>Proposal for a Regulation on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market <a href="#">COM(2021) 223</a> final, 2021/0114 (COD).</p>	
28)	<p>42. [...] calls on the Commission to propose appropriate legal instruments that address the distortions caused in the single market, including in public procurement procedures;</p> <p>in this context, calls on the Commission to consider giving priority to companies having and maintaining their headquarters, production and employment within the Union;</p> <p>asks the Commission, in the absence of a strong IPI and effective global rules on access to public procurement, to explore the introduction of</p>	<p>The Commission also presented in June 2020 a White Paper on the distortive effects caused by certain foreign subsidies in the Single Market, followed by a public consultation. The Commission is currently carrying out an impact assessment and is scheduled to adopt a legislative proposal in the second quarter of 2021 (points 40, 41 and 42).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission actively supports the discussions in Council and Parliament for the adoption of the International Public Procurement Instrument (IPI). The Commission remains committed to open and fair procurement markets worldwide and is working at many different levels to achieve reciprocity.</p>		<p>Proposal for a Regulation on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market <a href="#">COM(2021) 223</a> final, 2021/0114 (COD).</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.</p>	

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	measures to support European manufacturers, especially SMEs, who are facing an increasing degree of competition from emerging countries which do not comply with common international trade rules and social environmental standards;	Besides IPI, this includes agreements with third countries at plurilateral (such as the Government Procurement Agreement of the World Trade Organisation - WTO-GPA) and bilateral level (Free Trade agreements - FTAs), clarifying access rights of bidders, developing regulatory dialogues and address distortions caused by foreign subsidies in procurement (point 42).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
29)	43. Is of the opinion that a comprehensive approach to industrial strategy that includes all EU policies can play an important role in economic and 'industrial' diplomacy; encourages the Commission to actively use the network of EU Chambers of Commerce in third countries to create new business partnerships;	The Commission collaborates actively with the EBO WWN network (European Business Organizations worldwide network) to help European businesses export and create new business partnerships. The EBO WWN provides an important link between EU Delegations and the EBOs to the benefit of European entrepreneurs, industries, investors, trade. It also makes prevail the democratic values and European principles in key markets in over 40 countries in five continents across the globe, also spreading the European voice abroad. They are key in proving both EU businesses and EU policy makers the tools and ground-level knowledge to facilitate market access and encourage business development (point 43).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
30)	44. [...] calls on the Commission to increase transparency in the implementation of IPCEIs and to ensure the participation of SMEs;  furthermore calls on the Commission to speed up European leaders and/or ecosystems in strategic industrial sectors which are capable of competing on a global scale and will contribute to achieving a climate-neutral economy and digital leadership without creating distortions of competition in the Union or eroding trust in market openness and access;	Fourteen industrial ecosystems have been identified (tourism, creative and cultural industries, aerospace and defence, textiles, electronics, mobility-automotive, low-carbon energy-intensive industries, renewable energy, agri-food, health, digital, construction, retail, proximity and social economy) representing around 90% of the business value added in the EU, which will play a fundamental role in the recovery, the green and digital transitions and the path to a more resilient economy. After a preliminary assessment of the liquidity and investment needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission is now working on a thorough assessment of the situation of the various ecosystems (points 12, 28, 44, 45, 56, 86, 89, 90 and 91).		Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352</a> .  Annual Single Market Report 2021 Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recover <a href="#">SWD(2021) 351</a> .	

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		<p>The industrial strategy also promotes the creation of joint initiatives bringing together investors, governmental, institutional and industrial partners in key technologies and business areas (points 11, 44 and 45). In certain cases, the approach of industrial alliances can be an important tool to bring all players together and pool resources for achieving scale and impact, making Europe economically more competitive and resilient and strengthening industrial ecosystems by reinforcing value chains and diversifying supplies.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Mobilising private investment and public finance is acutely important where there are market failures, especially for large-scale deployment of innovative technologies. One State Aid tool with a proven track record in this area concerns Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs). Member States can use IPCEIs to grant State aid, pool financial resources act quickly and connect the right players along key value chains. They are a catalyst for investment and allow Member States to fund large-scale innovation projects, including first industrial deployment, across borders in case of market failures. Building on experience with recent IPCEIs, the Commission is exploring ways to combine national and EU instruments to leverage investment across the value chain, in full respect of relevant financial and competition rules (point 11, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission has conducted a fitness check of State aid rules finalised in October 2020, which concluded that, overall, the State aid rules under scrutiny are broadly fit for purpose. The Commission is currently revising the State aid rules for IPCEIs (point 44). This revision seeks to clarify the conditions under which Member State-led projects in key sectors can move forward in a timely and pro-competitive</p>		<p>The Commission <a href="#">adopted</a> revised State aid rules on Important Projects of Common European Interest, 25 November 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Revision of State Aid rules</a> for environmental protection and energy, adopted on 21 December 2021.</p>	

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		<p>manner. It should also help SMEs to participate fully in future IPCEIs. However, the design of such projects and the selection of potential aid beneficiaries is a responsibility of the Member States (points 16, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry (points 1, 4, 10, 11, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48).</p>			
31)	<p>45. Calls on the Commission to continue the work on value chains by ensuring an adequate follow-up to the actions proposed for the six strategic value chains identified by the Strategic Forum on IPCEI,</p> <p>and to create transparent conditions of application for joint projects of IPCEI that would be uniform in all Member States, in order to ensure that they benefit the Union as a whole;</p>	<p>[...] After a preliminary assessment of the liquidity and investment needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission is now working on a thorough assessment of the situation of the various ecosystems [...].</p> <p>The industrial strategy also promotes the creation of joint initiatives bringing together investors, governmental, institutional and industrial partners in key technologies and business areas (points 11, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Mobilising private investment and public finance is acutely important where there are market failures, especially for large-scale deployment of innovative technologies. One State Aid tool with a proven track record in this area concerns Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEIs). Member States can use IPCEIs to grant State aid, pool financial resources act quickly and connect the right players along key value chains. They are a catalyst for investment and allow Member States to fund large-scale innovation projects, including first industrial deployment,</p>		<p>The Commission <a href="#">adopted</a> revised State aid rules on Important Projects of Common European Interest, 25 November 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Revision of State Aid rules</a> for environmental protection and energy, adopted on 21 December 2021.</p>	

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		<p>across borders in case of market failures. Building on experience with recent IPCEIs, the Commission is exploring ways to combine national and EU instruments to leverage investment across the value chain, in full respect of relevant financial and competition rules (point 11, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission has conducted a fitness check of State aid rules finalised in October 2020, which concluded that, overall, the State aid rules under scrutiny are broadly fit for purpose. The Commission is currently revising the State aid rules for IPCEIs. This revision seeks to clarify the conditions under which Member State-led projects in key sectors can move forward in a timely and pro-competitive manner. It should also help SMEs to participate fully in future IPCEIs. However, the design of such projects and the selection of potential aid beneficiaries is a responsibility of the Member States (points 16, 44 and 45).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry (points 1, 4, 10, 11, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48).</p> <p>Although the follow-up mentions point 45, no specific reply provided for this particular point.</p>			

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	calls on the Commission, in the current crisis, to invest in projects that have clear European added value and to simplify administrative processes, extend the criteria for cost eligibility and increase funding;				
32)	<p>46. Considers the NGEU initiative to be the pillar of the first phase of the EU's industrial recovery from COVID-19; calls on the Commission to ensure that the fund is swiftly implemented swiftly, and demands that Parliament be fully involved in the decision-making and implementation process, to ensure democratic accountability and maximise transparency and parliamentary control; demands that, for an effective frontloading of the EUR 750 billion, the NGEU</p> <p>(a) foresees targets for social, sustainable and digital investments, with a view to minimising detrimental impacts and maximising benefits in the climate, environment and social dimension;</p> <p>(b) has a specific focus on SMEs, which have been hit the hardest by the COVID-19 crisis, and supports their access to finance;</p> <p>(c) is directly managed, where possible, by the Commission in close cooperation with Member States and through European programmes, in order to move forward in a more coordinated way, so as to better impact the global market and maximise transparency and parliamentary control, as well as to avoid internal and external distortion and disruption of the single market;</p> <p>(d) takes into account the specificities of the Member States, which have been hit by the crisis in diverse ways;</p>	<p>The objectives of the new industrial strategy also guide the European Recovery Plan presented by the Commission in May 2020, which is historic both in its volume and in its political, institutional and budgetary architecture. The European Recovery Plan will address the immediate economic and social damage brought by the coronavirus pandemic, kick-start a sustainable and prosperous recovery and protect and create jobs, and invest in the green and digital transitions and a more resilient European industry (points 1, 4, 10, 11, 29, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48).</p> <p>Both NextGenerationEU and the 2021-2027 Multi-Annual Financial Framework will help make European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the green and digital transitions. NextGenerationEU will top up existing programs and finance new ones to support Member States with investments and reforms, kick-start the EU economy by incentivising private investments and addressing the lessons of the crisis. Acknowledging that the productive fabric in Member States, in particular SMEs, has been severely affected, there is a need to renew the sources of growth with investments in green and digital technologies to raise Europe's productivity. The crisis has also shown the need to have more resilient infrastructures to deal with unforeseen events, for instance in the health sector, in the production of key equipment or in the transport sector (point 46).</p> <p>Interregional cooperation is instrumental for supporting the development of cross regional value chains and industrial ecosystems, and reach the necessary scale for</p>		The implementation of the European Recovery Plan is ongoing, more info on <a href="#">Recovery plan for Europe   European Commission</a> .	

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	<p>(e) distributes the financial aid among the different industrial ecosystems, including microbusinesses and SMEs, according to the damage suffered, the social impact, the challenges faced and the amount of national financial support already received through national aid schemes, taking into account the structural interdependencies between the different value chains; takes into account the lessons learnt from the previous public support measures in responding to the 2008-2009 economic and financial crisis and its impact on resilience and long-term economic and social recovery; takes into account that the fund must be conditional on criteria that ensure that funding is not used to pay off old debts or sustain outdated technology and that companies which contribute to long-term growth are supported and have strong potential to revive the economy; takes into account that recovery spending should also be channelled towards high-multiplier, climate- and innovation-friendly sectors that will contribute to the EU's future economic resilience;</p> <p>(f) supports national fiscal schemes that incentivise private sector equity investment and allow companies to convert part of the loans given by the Fund into equity;</p> <p>(g) allocates dedicated funding to companies, in particular SMEs, microbusinesses and start-ups, which have business plans and operations involving key innovations, technologies and services, including advancing the digital and green transformation, or whose operations are necessary for the strategic autonomy of the Union in critical sectors, with particular reference to enhanced circularity, resource and energy</p>	<p>innovation investments for the green and digital transitions.</p>			

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	<p>efficiency and savings and a switch to renewables; helps make our supply chains more resilient and less dependent by reshoring, diversifying and strengthening them, while avoiding discrimination against companies going through an emergency that are in need of being accompanied in their transition;</p> <p>(h) dedicates funding to large companies having credible plans to transition to a climate-neutral business model;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(j) gives preference to companies that commit to transparency, ensure visibility of EU funding, put in place systems encouraging the participation of workers in company matters, and comply with their non-financial reporting obligations;</p>				
33)	<p>53. Welcomes the proposed Industrial Forum; calls on the Commission to move forward with its establishment and to create within this framework a dialogue with a balanced representation of all relevant scientific experts, organisations and stakeholders, including civil society, consumers' organisations and trade unions, to continuously monitor and regularly report on the progress of the individual industrial sectors at EU level towards the climate neutrality objectives to be achieved by 2050 at the latest, and to advise the Commission on the contribution and consistency of investments with the EU environmental and climate objectives, in line with the Governance of the Energy Union regulation;</p>	<p>As announced in the strategy, the Commission has set up an Industrial Forum (points 2, 53, 56 and 85), a new, inclusive and open mechanism for co-designing solutions with stakeholders, supporting the Commission in its systematic analysis of the different ecosystems and in assessing the different risks and needs of industry as it embarks on the twin transitions and the strengthening of its resilience.</p>		<p>Ongoing - <a href="#">1st meeting of the Industrial Forum</a> took place on 1 February 2021.</p>	
34)	<p>55. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure that better use is made of the EIB, as the Union's</p>	<p>[...] For the support of new climate-relevant technologies, the Innovation Fund established by the EU ETS Directive</p>		<p>Work is ongoing on the <a href="#">EIB Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025</a>.</p>	



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	'Climate Bank', to enhance sustainable financing to the public and private sectors and to assist companies in the decarbonisation process;	will support innovative low-carbon energy technologies with more than EUR 10 billion in the coming years for large-scale demonstrator projects in the area of decarbonisation of energy-intensive industries, renewables, energy storage, and carbon capture, use and storage. As part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, the Commission is preparing the roll-out of the InvestEU Programme to support investments in key EU policy areas and to crowd-in private finance. Financing sustainable investments is one of the priorities under the InvestEU Programme, under the dedicated "Sustainable Infrastructure" Window. The European Investment Bank (EIB) Group is the main partner of the EU to provide finance under the InvestEU Programme. In addition, the Commission and the EIB Group cooperate closely to reach the EU's 2030 and 2050 climate objectives. This includes a strong focus of the EIB Group on financing environmentally sustainable investments. The EIB Group will support investments of EUR 1 trillion in the critical decade from 2021 to 2030 and will align all its financing activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement, in line with its Climate Bank Roadmap 2021-2025 (point 55). [...] The Commission also aims to strengthen EU energy efficiency efforts by revising the Energy Efficiency Directive, amongst others to bring it in line with the 2030 decarbonisation target of 55%, and by publishing guidelines for the application of the Energy Efficiency First principle, including in industry (point 55).		In addition, the Commission adopted its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive on 14 July 2021.	
35)	56. [...] urges the Commission to acknowledge renewable energy technologies as a key Strategic Value Chain and an industrial ecosystem that is eligible for financing from the Strategic Investment Facility, [...] as well as being adequately represented in the upcoming	[...] The Commission is also working together with all other relevant players towards creating lead markets in clean technologies. As part of the European Green Deal, the Commission has launched several initiatives to improve energy efficiency, promote innovative climate-relevant		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Delivering the Green Deal</a> ).	

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	<p>Industrial Forum; stresses the need to prepare support measures for the development of renewable energy technologies in Europe and to ensure a level playing field for Union and extra-Union manufacturers;</p>	<p>technologies, support energy infrastructures and enhance sustainable finance (points 54, 55 and 56). [...]</p> <p>In addition, acknowledging the importance of renewable energy technologies as key strategic assets for the EU economy, the Clean Energy Industrial Forum was set up by the Commission in order to strengthen the industrial basis and maximise the potential of the EU's value chain for all renewable energy technologies, including issues of critical raw materials usage, system integration and end-of-life (point 56). [...]</p> <p>As announced in the strategy, the Commission has set up an Industrial Forum (points 2, 53, 56 and, 85), a new, inclusive and open mechanism for co-designing solutions with stakeholders, supporting the Commission in its systematic analysis of the different ecosystems and in assessing the different risks and needs of industry as it embarks on the twin transitions and the strengthening of its resilience. It has 55 members, including all Member States, the European Investment Bank (EIB) the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), industrial associations, NGOs, trade unions, research and technology organisations, and associations of regions and clusters. The Commission will inform regularly on the progress of the Industrial Forum.</p>		<p><a href="#">1st meeting of the Industrial Forum</a> took place on 1 February 2021.</p>	
36)	<p>60. Calls on the Commission to develop a European export and import strategy for renewable and resource- and energy-efficient technologies;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees on the importance of undistorted trade and investment for renewables and energy efficiency technologies. This will be essential not only for the effective energy transition in the EU but also to ensure that EU businesses can compete on a level playing field in third country markets. This will help to sustain competitiveness of the EU industry and make the transition in other countries more efficient (point 60).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

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37)	64. [...] calls, therefore, on the Commission to submit a large-scale strategy for the rollout of fast EV-charging infrastructure in order to secure uptake of EVs by consumers, giving them certainty as regards the technology's potential and access to a close-knit network of compatible charging infrastructures, and to support European-based car manufacturing;	The Commission also pays special attention to sustainable and smart mobility industries. These have both the responsibility and the potential to drive the twin transitions, support Europe's industrial competitiveness and improve connectivity. As announced in the March 2020 industrial strategy, the Commission presented in December 2020 its "Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy" (COM(2020) 789 final) together with an Action Plan of 82 initiatives that will guide its work for the next four years. This strategy lays the foundation for how the EU transport system can achieve its green and digital transformation and become more resilient to future crises. Boosting investments in the rail sector, in sustainable urban mobility and alternative fuel infrastructure is a clear objective of the Green Deal and of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy. It will be supported at EU level through major instruments such as the regional funds (Cohesion Fund, ERDF, Just Transition Fund), InvestEU, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Connecting Europe Facility. Investments may be needed in both infrastructure and rolling stock (as well as signalling and digitalisation) on all rail segments including high-speed and inter-city lines (point 64). The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the planned actions of the European Battery Alliance should be implemented as a priority (point 64).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  Proposal for a Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council <a href="#">COM(2021) 559</a> final, 2021/0223 (COD).  EC <a href="#">website</a> on the Green Deal and transport and the <a href="#">website</a> on Delivering the Green Deal.	
38)	66. [...] calls on the Commission to implement its recommendation to help replace imports from third countries not sufficiently meeting environmental standards and incentivise higher levels of climate ambition from the EU's global trading partners;	In the FTA negotiations of Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters the EU includes ambitious commitments, such as that Parties will effectively implement multilateral environmental agreements, including the Paris Agreement (point 40, 65 and 66).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
39)	71. [...] calls on the Commission to work closely with the Member States in order to draw up	The 2021-2027 proposals for the structural funds put forward by the Commission a frame to allow an extensive financing for the European regions' economies to achieve		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC	

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	medium- and long-term forecasts regarding the skills required by the employment market;	<p>the main European objectives. [...]. The objectives set for the 2021-2027 cohesion policy also include financing for a more connected Europe, with strategic transport and digital networks that will help the competitiveness and growth of our industry in the different regions. In the new programming period, co-legislators agreed that the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) would pay special attention to the sustainability and creation of jobs in its investments, aiming to enhance SMEs competitiveness (points 5 and 71). [...]</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission encourages place-based innovation and experimentation and stimulates interregional cooperation [...] This allows regions to develop and test new solutions with SMEs and consumers, drawing on their local characteristics, strengths and specialisms. Interregional cooperation is instrumental for supporting the development of cross regional value chains and industrial ecosystems, and reach the necessary scale for innovation investments for the green and digital transitions (points 71 and 74).</p>		was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
40)	74. [...] asks the Commission to support the development of tools which can provide a clear roadmap for regions with a tailor-made approach to secure industrial leadership;	<p>[...] The Commission encourages place-based innovation and experimentation and stimulates interregional cooperation, making the most of the industrial green and digital transformation. This allows regions to develop and test new solutions with SMEs and consumers, drawing on their local characteristics, strengths and specialisms. Interregional cooperation is instrumental for supporting the development of cross regional value chains and industrial ecosystems, and reach the necessary scale for innovation investments for the green and digital transitions (points 71 and 74).</p> <p>In 2014-2020, the Commission has provided support from direct management programmes like Horizon2020-Innosup1 and COSME cluster partnerships for smart specialisation, internationalisation and cluster</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Home - Smart Specialisation Platform.</a></p>	

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		<p>management capacity. In 2021-2027, these efforts will be further continued in the form of Joint Cluster Initiatives as one of the measures envisaged in the Single Market Programme. The cooperation between clusters in different regions helps identifying weaknesses in the supply chains and find alternative suppliers in case of disruptions. Through its Policy Objective 1, the European Regional Development Fund 2021-2027 will also invest in more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart transformation. The industrial transition challenges are also addressed by the smart specialisation strategies, prepared by the regions in a place-based and bottom up approach. The Commission will also support regions build on the success of the Smart Specialisation Platform for Industrial Modernisation for the future and connect this work to the new EU Industrial priorities (points 4 and 74).</p> <p>Additionally, the Commission has conducted preparatory work on how to manage industrial transition in the framework of the Industrial transition pilot led for the Commission by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation (OECD) with an industrial transition toolbox to help policy-makers activate the regional innovation potential and better design the next generation of smart specialisation and regional innovation strategies (point 74).</p> <p>The recently established Digital Transition Forum will also facilitate the discussion on regional tailor-made approaches. The Forum is an informal platform bringing together national Ministries responsible for the digital transition in their Member State, national and regional Managing Authorities for the EU structural funds and relevant Commission services, with the aim of making the best use of Cohesion Policy funds and of funds for digital transition from centrally managed programmes, by strengthening cooperation and exchange of information, knowledge and good practices among all the authorities</p>		<p>Joint Cluster Initiatives fully operational in 2021 <a href="#">Funding and tenders for clusters   European Cluster Collaboration Platform.</a></p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Digital Transition background information for the Cities Forum, 27-28 Nov. in Rotterdam   FUTURIUM.</a></p>	

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		dealing with the integration of the digital dimension both at national and regional levels (point 74).			
41)	76. Believes that interregional cooperation aimed at sustainable and digital transformation, as in the Smart Specialisation strategies, needs to be strengthened in order to stimulate regional ecosystems; therefore calls on the Commission, in addition, to ensure that these partnerships will be transparent and inclusive throughout their implementation, in particular as regards their strategic research agenda and annual work programmes;	Common industrial roadmaps under the 'New ERA' aim to link European partnerships under the 2021-2027 programme Horizon Europe to industrial ecosystems. This shall leverage private-sector investment and promote the transfer of knowledge, to support the recovery and green and digital transition (point 76). [...] Through the European Innovation Council (EIC), the Commission is putting in place a one-stop-shop for breakthrough innovation, which will bridge the gap between innovation and market deployment and support scaling up of start-ups and SMEs. Measures to support and connect actors of EU Innovation ecosystems in complementarity with the EIC and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) will also ensure that Innovation Ecosystems in Europe are better connected and more efficient. The first Horizon Europe Work Programmes for the EIC and Innovation Ecosystems foresee a number of instruments and initiatives to implement these policy goals (points 76 and 79).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">Home - Smart Specialisation Platform (europa.eu)</a> , <a href="#">European Institute of Innovation &amp; Technology (EIT)</a> .	
42)	77.[...] calls on the Commission to support creating a dedicated instrument for Pandemic Preparedness and Societal Resilience, since this measure would create the conditions for better coordination at EU level, identify priority areas, and launch actions that require high-quality medical research and coordinated R&I investments;	In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission and the Member States have agreed to move forward in creating a Pandemic Preparedness Partnership to be supported through Horizon Europe. Additionally, following the communication of the European Health Union package in November 2020, the Commission is now actively working on the planning for the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA). The HERA will enable more efficient and effective EU-level response to cross-border health threats. A legal proposal is planned for the fourth quarter of 2021 (point 77).		On 24 February 2021, the EC closed the "Inception impact assessment roadmap in regards of the <a href="#">European Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA)</a> .  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 <a href="#">COM(2021)577 final, 2021/0294 (NLE)</a> .	

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				Commission Decision of 16.9.2021 establishing the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority <a href="#">C(2021) 6712</a> .	
43)	79. [...] calls on the Commission to tailor Horizon Europe and its industrial strategy to the development, scaling-up and commercialisation of breakthrough technologies and innovations in the Union so as to bridge the gap between innovation and market deployment, by providing risk financing for early-stage technology and demonstration projects and developing early value chains in order to support in the first place commercial-scale, market-uptake, zero and low-emissions, renewable, energy- and resource-efficient and circular technologies and products, processes, services and business models, as well as supporting the development of research infrastructure, also with the aim of reducing the existing gaps between Member States; encourages the Commission and the Member States to develop one-stop shops with streamlined information on financing possibilities for industrial demonstration projects for breakthrough technologies;	Through the European Innovation Council (EIC), the Commission is putting in place a one-stop-shop for breakthrough innovation, which will bridge the gap between innovation and market deployment and support scaling up of start-ups and SMEs. Measures to support and connect actors of EU Innovation ecosystems in complementarity with the EIC and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) will also ensure that Innovation Ecosystems in Europe are better connected and more efficient. The first Horizon Europe Work Programmes for the EIC and Innovation Ecosystems foresee a number of instruments and initiatives to implement these policy goals (points 76 and 79).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
44)	80. Calls on the Commission to examine measures to counter the potential loss of knowledge and innovation during the current crisis, including through instruments to support companies temporarily sharing knowledge workers with public research institutions and universities so as to enable public-private research on public priorities, and to preserve	The focus of the new ERA is, among others, on knowledge creation, circulation and use. Enhanced cooperation among actors of the ecosystems is encouraged including public and private cooperation. To reinforce such links, it is also important to support value creation, including higher education and research institutions spin offs, and other arrangements for enhanced cooperation between research institutions and business, including sharing knowledge workers (point 80).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as the Commission was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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	employment and innovation capacity in times of crisis;				
45)	81. Calls on the Commission to develop, together with Member States, potential tax incentives to boost R&D investments, which have decreased heavily due to the COVID-19 crisis;	[...] the Commission proposed as part of its common corporate tax base (CCTB) proposal a tax incentive for R&D investment. This remains an important issue, in particular following the COVID-19 crisis, and the Commission is exploring as part of its broader business taxation agenda how best the tax system can support investment, including in R&D (point 81).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">In its 2021 CWP</a> , the Commission included a proposal for a Council Directive on a Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base is regarded as a priority-pending proposal. See <a href="#">Legislative Observatory</a> .	
46)	82. Calls on the Commission to continue supporting the ability of European companies to innovate on the basis of a comprehensive intellectual property (IP) regime, enhancing flexibility in licensing, so as to maintain effective protection for their R&D investments, to secure fair returns and, at the same time, to continue developing open technology standards that support competition and choice as well as the participation of EU industry in the development of key technologies;	Intellectual property rights play an important role in fostering innovation and protecting investment and can support the digital and green transitions. Intellectual property (IP) is also a lever to support EU resilience and economic recovery in times of crisis. To assume leadership in key industrial areas, improve resilience in times of COVID-19 while making the transitions to a greener and more digital economy, the EU needs to effectively protect and manage intellectual property. The Commission has designed a legal framework and intellectual property system that offers incentives for EU companies to invest in the provision of goods and services with high standards of quality, innovation, design and creativity (points 82 and 83).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  See: Communication on Making the most of the EU's innovative potential An intellectual property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience <a href="#">COM(2020)760 final</a> .	
47)	83. [...] calls on the Commission to preserve and strengthen this framework; stresses the need to ensure parity with the US and China in life-science IP incentives in order for Europe to remain an attractive location for R&D investment and industrial development; calls on the Commission to maintain and develop Europe's world-class IP system by promoting strong IP protection,	Intellectual property rights play an important role in fostering innovation and protecting investment and can support the digital and green transitions. Intellectual property (IP) is also a lever to support EU resilience and economic recovery in times of crisis. To assume leadership in key industrial areas, improve resilience in times of COVID-19 while making the transitions to a greener and more digital economy, the EU needs to effectively protect		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Intellectual property rights).	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	incentives and reward mechanisms for R&D to attract investment in the development of future innovation for the benefit of society; 83. [...] invites the Commission to encourage the transfer of crucial environmental and climate technologies to developing countries by granting open licenses for such technologies;	and manage intellectual property. The Commission has designed a legal framework and intellectual property system that offers incentives for EU companies to invest in the provision of goods and services with high standards of quality, innovation, design and creativity (points 82 and 83). [...] The Commission will continue improving our IP principles, and promote their adoption worldwide, including in strategic areas such as health, artificial intelligence (AI), and Standard Essential Patents. The EU's ambition is to be a norm-setter, not a norm-follower (point 83).		Communication on Making the most of the EU's innovative potential An intellectual property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience <a href="#">COM(2020)760 final</a> .	
48)	84. Calls on the Commission to implement as soon as possible the European Unitary Patent, as provided for by the agreement on a unified patent jurisdiction of 19 February 2013;	Concerning the unitary patent system, the Commission considers it to be a key tool for the EU's industrial recovery, especially in the areas of renewable energy, electronics, aerospace and defence, as well as mobility ecosystems (point 84).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
49)	89. [...] calls on the Commission to set priorities related to research and innovation, digitalisation and support for start-ups and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in the automotive sector;	Although the follow-up mentions point 89, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (on setting priorities related to research and innovation, digitalisation and support for start-ups and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including in the automotive sector).		Not mentioned.	
50)	90. Stresses that the tourism sector has also been highly affected by the COVID-19 crisis, and calls on the Commission to set priorities related to helping and promoting the recovery of the sector, considering its contribution to EU GDP and the Union's competitiveness; invites the Commission to promote cooperation between Member States and regions to create possibilities for new investments and further innovations, in order to achieve a European tourism ecosystem that is sustainable, innovative and resilient and protects the rights of workers and consumers;	Fourteen industrial ecosystems have been identified (tourism, [...]) representing around 90% of the business value added in the EU, which will play a fundamental role in the recovery, the green and digital transitions and the path to a more resilient economy. After a preliminary assessment of the liquidity and investment needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission is now working on a thorough assessment of the situation of the various ecosystems (points 12, 28, 44, 45, 56, 86, 89, 90 and 91).		Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352 final</a> .  Annual Single Market Report 2021 Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recover <a href="#">SWD(2021) 351 final</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
51)	91. calls on the Commission and the Member States to pay sufficient attention to the cultural and creative sectors in the development of a comprehensive, coherent and long-term industrial policy framework, including access to finance and funding programmes;	Fourteen industrial ecosystems have been identified (tourism, creative and cultural industries, aerospace and defence, textiles, electronics, mobility-automotive, low-carbon energy-intensive industries, renewable energy, agri-food, health, digital, construction, retail, proximity and social economy) representing around 90% of the business value added in the EU, which will play a fundamental role in the recovery, the green and digital transitions and the path to a more resilient economy. After a preliminary assessment of the liquidity and investment needs to cope with the COVID-19 crisis, the Commission is now working on a thorough assessment of the situation of the various ecosystems (points 12, 28, 44, 45, 56, 86, 89, 90 and 91).		Strategic dependencies and capacities Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery <a href="#">SWD(2021)352 final</a> .  Annual Single Market Report 2021 Accompanying the Communication on Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recover <a href="#">SWD(2021) 351 final</a> .	
52)	96. [...] calls on the Commission to study how to fully use the leverage of public expenditure and investments to achieve policy objectives, including by strengthening sustainability and making public procurement central to the Union's economic recovery plan by prioritising and fostering demand for eco-innovative, cost-effective and sustainable goods and services, as well as by enabling relocation in key strategic sectors, such as health-related products, agriculture and renewable technologies, fostering shorter and more sustainable supply chains; calls on the Commission and the public authorities to analyse the conditions for making mandatory in public procurement sustainability based on environmental, social and ethical criteria, including carbon footprint, recycling content and working conditions throughout the whole life-cycle, as well as to increase awareness and make better use of the existing schemes for promoting green services;	The Commission has been promoting and will continue to promote the use of sustainability criteria in public procurement, in line with the ambitions of the Green Deal (point 96).		<a href="#">A European Green Deal   European Commission. Sustainability criteria   Energy.</a>  The Commission and a number of European countries have developed guidance in the area of Green Public Procurement (GPP), in the form of national GPP criteria. For more information on the Commission's strategy on GPP, see the <a href="#">Commission website</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
53)	98. Calls on the Commission to adopt a strong Key Performance Indicator (KPI) system to analyse the ex-ante impact of Union regulations and instruments and possible investments needed, and to monitor progress and results taking into account the SME dimension;	In line with our better regulation guidelines, the Commission carries out impact assessments when the expected economic, environmental or social impacts of EU action are likely to be significant. For each impact assessment, the most significant impacts are identified and assessed, including costs, benefits and impacts on employment and SMEs. Each impact assessment includes a section describing how will actual impacts be monitored and evaluated. Moreover, the Commission's proposals include monitoring and review clauses (point 98).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  See <a href="#">updated</a> (November 2021) Better Regulation guidelines and toolbox.	
54)	99. Calls on the Commission to strengthen its impact assessment practise and ensure that, before presenting new proposals for legislation or adopting new measures, it carries out a detailed impact assessment of the potential compliance costs, the impact on employment, and the burdens and potential benefits for European citizens, sectors, and companies, including SMEs [...] invites the Commission to support regulatory coherence and to acknowledge a smart regulation drive designed to reduce bureaucratic burdens without undermining the effectiveness of legislation or lowering social and environmental standards, especially when traditional industry has to adapt because of regulatory decisions;	The Commission has a well-functioning better regulation system (points 99 and 100), including evaluations, impact assessments and public consultations. OECD ranks our system among the best in the world. The Commission stocktaking exercise from 2019 shows a wide support for our better regulation approach among stakeholders.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Better regulation).	
55)	101. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure the exchange of national and regional best practices in the field, with specific reference to the public management of economic competitiveness;	Good public administration (point 101) is a key for social progress, equality, and trust in the EU.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

4.1.20.4. ITRE Resolution 4: EP resolution of 16 December 2020 on new strategy for European SMEs

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C	
<b>New strategy for European SMEs</b>	16/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0359/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2131(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply received 18 June 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	5. Calls therefore on the Member States and the Commission to acknowledge the need for better regulation and simplification and to adopt a roadmap with concrete and binding targets and indicators as an important prerequisite for our economy's ability to recover and innovate, and for the safeguarding of EU companies' competitiveness; notes that several Member States have set quantitative targets of up to 30 % <sup>14</sup> for the reduction of administrative burden and calls on the Commission to set ambitious and binding quantitative and qualitative targets at EU level for the reduction of administrative burdens, as soon as possible after conducting an impact assessment and in any case no later than June 2021, and in advance of the Commission communication;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 14, the Commission however states that 'the twin transition to digitalisation and sustainability is at the heart of the SME Strategy. SMEs need to be able to pursue Green Deal objectives in the least burdensome way. Green Deal legislation should seek to keep administrative and regulatory burden on SMEs to the minimum.' The Commission also refers to better regulation activities already in place and those announced in the April 2021 Communication. The updated Better Regulation toolbox and guidelines explained in practice the application of the novelties, such as the One In One Out principle (OIOO). A stock taking exercise will be published in the Annual Burden Reduction Survey 2023.			According to the Commission reply, a stock taking exercise will be published in the Annual Burden Reduction Survey 2023.		
2)	7. [...] calls on the Commission to manage a true single digital entry point for all enquiries on EU financing opportunities for SMEs and ensure that EU support schemes, including those addressing the COVID-19 aftermath, contain a strong SME component;	The Commission will continue to update and promote the single digital entry point for all enquiries on EU financing opportunities for SMEs ( <a href="http://www.access2finance.eu">www.access2finance.eu</a> ) (point 7).			The <a href="http://www.access2finance.eu">www.access2finance.eu</a> portal is operational.		

<sup>14</sup> Report for the German Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy presented by the Centre for European Policy Studies, *Feasibility Study: Introducing 'one-in-one-out' in the European Commission*, 5 December 2019.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	9. Calls on the Commission to analyse carefully the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on SMEs and to take into account SMEs' concerns resulting from the COVID-19 crisis when conducting impact assessments ahead of proposing legislation;	The SME performance review (point 13) is one of the main tools to monitor and assess countries' progress in implementing SME policy on a yearly basis. The review brings comprehensive information on the performance of SMEs in EU countries and other partner countries and on the impact of COVID-19 on SMEs (points 2 and 9). [...]		On 1 July 2021, the <a href="#">annual report on European SMEs</a> Related to this area also Commission Communication from <a href="#">April 2021</a> 'Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws' and the Better Regulation guidelines and toolbox revised in <a href="#">November 2021</a> . The guidelines presents a comprehensive approach to impact assessments, incl. impact on SMEs. The toolbox incl., inter alia, tool #23 the SME test.	
4)	11. Calls on the Commission to ensure the effectiveness and good functioning of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) by ensuring it has a majority of external experts and support from the Joint Research Centre; reiterates that the independence, transparency and objectiveness of the RSB and its work must be ensured and that the members of the Board should not be subjected to any political control, conflict of interest or bias;  calls on the Commission to guarantee a balanced representation of large and small companies in all relevant bodies and committees associated with EU policymaking, including on the RSB; [...];	The Commission ensures independence, transparency and objectivity of the RSB and underlines that the members of the Board are not subject to any political control, conflict of interest or bias. By its constitution and by function, the RSB is de facto independent, which was confirmed by the European Court of Auditors. The RSB also complies with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recommendation that oversight bodies should be close to 'the centre of government'. There is no requirement to have one SME representative on the RSB. Having special interests represented on the RSB would go against their independence. In any event, the RSB will have a regular dialogue with the SME envoy to understand better the challenges faced by SMEs. The RSB takes into account in their regular work how the proposed options would affect SMEs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission	
5)	13. Takes note of the Commission's plan to appoint a dedicated EU SME envoy to bring more visibility to SMEs' concerns and furthermore calls on the Commission to place the SME envoy in a central unit under the President of the Commission in order to enable oversight over SME issues in all Directorates-General;  calls on the Commission to build on the existing SME performance review process and engage in an annual debate on the 'State of the SMEs Union' to be held at a Parliament plenary sitting;	The EU SME Envoy and the SME Envoys' network (point 13) will play a key role in burden reduction for SMEs as set out in the SME strategy. The forthcoming Communication on better regulation will set out the vision of the Commission on how better regulation will further evolve to support the recovery of our economy.  The SME performance review (point 13) is one of the main tools to monitor and assess countries' progress in implementing SME policy on a yearly basis.		Better Regulation Communication of <a href="#">April 2021</a> , the 2021 report of SME envoy network and the latest report of <a href="#">SME performance review</a> from July 2021 are available.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	16. [...] calls on the Commission to remove such barriers by simplifying procedures, ensuring online access to information and further supporting tailored incentives for SMEs and micro-enterprises;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
7)	18. Encourages the Commission and Member States to make the best use of the forthcoming EU instruments under the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) according to the specific needs of the local communities and taking into consideration, whenever possible, existing sectoral and national specificities; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	20. Urges the Commission to better customise EU funding to attract more participation from non-digital, high-tech and innovative SMEs and calls, furthermore, for the design of new EU instruments to take into consideration whether funding can reasonably be used by SMEs and is suited to their needs, and to ensure that SMEs are able to benefit as much as all the other partners involved in the value chain, to the benefit of Europe's global competitiveness;	Under the SME window of InvestEU, the Commission will build on the experiences with the EU loan guarantee and equity financial instruments in the 2014-2020 period (such as COSME, the European programme for SMEs, Horizon 2020 or the <i>European Fund for Strategic Investments</i> (EFSI)), to tailor the new products to the needs of SMEs (point 20). The InvestEU programme aims at streamlining the range of financial instruments by integrating them into a single one: simplification and accessibility will be its major feature. To attract more patient, long-term capital into SMEs, the SME window's equity product will also aim at co-investing with private investors e.g. into VC funds. The Commission is also using regulatory tools (e.g. Solvency II) to make it more attractive for private institutional investors (e.g. insurers) to invest into SMEs, and not unduly restrain the investors' demand for long-term investments.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
9)	21. [...] reminds the Commission to use all means of communication available as well as competitions for students and young entrepreneurs;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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10)	24. Recalls that liquidity must be swiftly provided to SMEs, while measures for SME re-capitalisation should also be reinforced; urges Member States and the Commission to address the problem of late payments, which continue to create significant liquidity challenges for SMEs, and urges Member States that still have not done so to implement the Late Payment Directive, in particular with regard to public administrations and to business-to-business relations;	<p>The Commission will support Member States in enforcing the Late Payment Directive (points 24 and 25). It will implement stronger synergies between late payment and public procurement frameworks, support the provision of credit management education for SMEs, facilitate SMEs' access to credit information, and foster a more widespread uptake of supply chain management measures.</p> <p>At the 2020 SME Assembly, the Commission launched a virtual late payment observatory, starting with the ecosystems that are suffering most from the COVID-19 impact (points 24 and 25). Moreover, the Commission will bring together major players in the area of alternative dispute resolution and mediation to design and test pilot alternative dispute resolution schemes to support SMEs. In addition, the Commission will also monitor more closely the public authorities' payment performance, and if necessary, it will initiate infringement proceedings to ensure full compliance with the Directive.</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Ex-post evaluation</a> of the <a href="#">Late Payment Directive</a> is from 2015 and a report on its implementation was carried out in 2016.</p> <p>Infringement procedure, <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	
11)	25. Urges the Commission to strengthen monitoring and enforcement of the Late Payment Directive and assess the need for its revision, so as to ensure that prompt payments are the norm across the internal market both for business-to-business transactions, in particular from bigger to smaller businesses, and for government-to-business transactions; [...]	<p>The Commission will support Member States in enforcing the Late Payment Directive (points 24 and 25). It will implement stronger synergies between late payment and public procurement frameworks, support the provision of credit management education for SMEs, facilitate SMEs' access to credit information, and foster a more widespread uptake of supply chain management measures.</p> <p>At the 2020 SME Assembly, the Commission launched a virtual late payment observatory, starting with the ecosystems that are suffering most from the COVID-19 impact (points 24 and 25). Moreover, the Commission will bring together major players in the area of alternative dispute resolution and mediation to design and test pilot alternative dispute resolution schemes to support SMEs. In addition, the Commission will also monitor more closely the public authorities' payment performance, and if necessary, it</p>		<p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		will initiate infringement proceedings to ensure full compliance with the Directive.			
12)	26. Recognises the need for a temporary relaxation of State aid rules and an acknowledgement that they have led to the uneven implementation of measures across the Union; calls on the Commission and the Council to take swift action to ensure a competitive level playing field among Member States;	Since January 2019, the Commission has been evaluating its State aid rules in line with the Commission's Better regulation guidelines (point 60). This fitness check (an evaluation of all relevant state aid rules) provides the basis for decisions about whether to prolong or update the existing rules. The current rules targeted at supporting SMEs (contained in the General Block Exemption Regulation) cover all aspects the Commission deems relevant to balance the scope for Member States' SME support with the need to ensure effective enforcement of the EU's competition law to ensure a level playing field in the EU. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission adopted a new State aid Temporary Framework to enable Member States to use the full flexibility foreseen under State aid rules to support the economy (points 26 and 27), while limiting negative consequences to the level playing field in the Single Market.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
13)	29. [...]; calls on the Commission to actively support Member States in transposing the Directive on restructuring and insolvency <sup>15</sup> to ensure a real second chance to SMEs in difficulty;	Under the Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs), Member States can launch and/ or accelerate reforms related to the digitalisation of their justice system to speed up procedures for insolvent companies and facilitate the second chance in business (point 29). Member States can also introduce other actions to speed up the legal procedures facilitating a fast return to the market of entrepreneurs who went bankrupt because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the Early Warning Europe (EWE) project has developed methodologies and tools to help companies in distress. They are now available for the Member States responsible for the transposition of the Directive to establish or upgrade the existing early warning tools aimed at flagging financial		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs)</a> ).	

<sup>15</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/1023 of 20 June 2019 on preventive restructuring frameworks, on discharge of debt and disqualifications, and on measures to increase the efficiency of procedures concerning restructuring, insolvency and discharge of debt, and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132 (OJ L 172, 26.6.2019, p. 18).



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		distress at an early stage and helping entrepreneurs to rescue their companies. When doing so, Member States can request assistance from the Commission. In addition, the Commission is currently preparing a new action to the EWE project to improve services for companies in financial distress.			
14)	30. Notes that the COVID-19 crisis has pushed SMEs towards innovative technologies, new ways of organising their work and digital business models such as e-commerce, the sharing economy and remote working; points out that many SMEs have struggled to adapt to the new circumstances and calls on the Commission, in this regard, to ensure that research and innovation (R&I) investment is geared towards SME participation while striking a balance between the enforcement of intellectual property rights and the push for innovation;	SMEs play a critical role in the innovation process, in particular in breakthrough deep tech innovation. SMEs' high level of participation in the Framework Programme is a major objective for the Commission (point 30). European SMEs are invited to participate through consortia in multi-beneficiary instruments (Horizon Europe second pillar, European Innovation Council's (EIC) Pathfinder and Transition activities, Knowledge and Innovation Communities of the European Institute of Technology) or through the main mono-beneficiary instrument - the EIC Accelerator. In addition to financial support, notably through blended finance, the EIC is providing Business Acceleration Services (BAS) to start-ups and SMEs that have the potential to scale up. The Enterprise Europe Network will continue to support SMEs participation in Horizon Europe, in close cooperation with National Contact Points, including with advice on access to finance and partnering services.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> , <a href="#">European Innovation Council's (EIC) Pathfinder and Transition activities</a> , <a href="#">Knowledge and Innovation Communities</a> of the European Institute of Technology).	
15)	38. Encourages the Commission to support SMEs' effort to, inter alia, upgrade obsolete equipment, enhance knowledge transfer and identify the most effective uses of technologies, such as industrial AI, and, upskill the workforce with the immediately necessary skills to allow remote asset control, production monitoring and employee collaboration, as well as environmentally sustainable business models, circular economy approaches, and energy and resource efficiency, where digital know-how is often crucial and allows SMEs to stay competitive; calls on the Commission also to consider the	Innovation vouchers effectively support SMEs in building capacity and skills for digital transformation (point 38). EU regions have already successfully implemented innovation voucher schemes for SMEs targeting the use of digital technologies to improve their services and competitiveness. Innovation vouchers can incentivise SMEs to pursue digital transformation, which will help them recover from the current crisis and improve future resilience. The Commission will consider how voucher programs could link to Digital Innovation Hubs and their services.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (See Interreg <a href="#">website</a> on vouchers).	

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	creation of an SME voucher programme to support the above;				
16)	40. [...] calls on the Commission to perform a thorough mid-term and <i>ex post</i> evaluation of these instruments by consulting SME representatives throughout the evaluation process to ensure that these networks effectively reach SMEs;	<p>The Commission recognises the importance of thorough interim and <i>ex post</i> evaluation (point 40). A central node in the network of digital innovation hubs, called Digital Transformation Accelerator (DTA), will provide services to the hubs in the areas of community building, training, online presence and network support. Specifically, the DTA will collect and analyse the Key Performance Indicators defined in the DIGITAL programme for the hubs with the contribution of the SME community, including e.g.: the number of SMEs helped, the number and quality of training events provided, the amount of financing secured for SMEs. The resulting report will help the European Commission to measure the performance of the European Digital Hubs (EDIH) network, and to identify improvements needed.</p> <p>The Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) is evaluated (interim or <i>ex-post</i>) in regular intervals, either as a separate stand-alone evaluation or as a part of a higher-level programme evaluation (COSME/ Single Market Programme). There was a separate <i>ex-post</i> evaluation of the EEN 2008-2014 in 2015-2016 and for the EEN 2015-2021, an evaluation is planned for 2022-2023 (point 40).</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
17)	42. [...] calls on the Commission to consider binding targets for connectivity;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
18)	43. [...] Insists that Horizon Europe is a priority and needs robust overall funding; calls for a substantial part of it to be made available for SMEs including for the SME components of the European Innovation Council, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that, whenever possible, R&I instruments such as the EIC Accelerator offer fast-track opportunities	The budgets allocated to the Horizon Europe's third pillar, "Innovative Europe", amount to EUR 13.418 billion (point 43), including the NextGenerationEU funds. Close to EUR 10 billion are allocated to the EIC, which will have a 70% earmarking for SMEs. Under Horizon Europe, a fast-track mechanism should be set up to offer accelerated opportunities for already well known and assessed start-ups and SMEs, especially when the R&D has been conducted in the context of other parts of the Framework Programme.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Horizon Europe's third pillar</a> : 'Innovative Europe').	

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	to SMEs and start-ups that are developing innovative technologies;	[...] Horizon Europe is open to all types of innovators. An ambitious climate target of 35% of overall Horizon Europe funding is set to support the development of innovative solutions in the fields of resource efficiency or environmental performance (points 43,44 and 45). EU strategic priorities are set on digital and green deal objectives, as well as on innovative solutions to cushion the effects of the COVID-19 crisis (point 44). The EIC is also supporting breakthrough deep-tech innovative startups and SMEs with fully open calls for proposals, which may cover any technology (points 43, 44 and 45).			
19)	45. [...] calls on the Commission furthermore to ensure that Horizon Europe's partnerships and missions are transparent and inclusive throughout their implementation, in particular as regards SME participation and the setting of their strategic research agenda and annual work programmes; [...]	Horizon Europe is open to all types of innovators. An ambitious climate target of 35% of overall Horizon Europe funding is set to support the development of innovative solutions in the fields of resource efficiency or environmental performance (points 43,44 and 45). EU strategic priorities are set on digital and green deal objectives, as well as on innovative solutions to cushion the effects of the COVID-19 crisis (point 44). The EIC is also supporting breakthrough deep-tech innovative startups and SMEs with fully open calls for proposals, which may cover any technology (points 43, 44 and 45). [...] Within Horizon Europe's third pillar, collaboration and cooperation for the benefit of SMEs are first conducted by the European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT), through its thematic Knowledge and Innovation Communities. EIC's Pathfinder and Transition activities will also be supporting consortia that may include start-ups and SMEs (point 45).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Horizon Europe</a> ).	
20)	47. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest, inter alia, in the data economy, artificial intelligence, smart production, the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Internet of Things (IoT) and quantum computing and to ensure a strong SME component in these fields; [...]				
21)	51. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States while lowering the regulatory burden to remove such barriers by putting in place an enabling regulatory framework and technical and financial support schemes, including through private investment, to allow SMEs to successfully and swiftly take up green practices, products, processes and services; is of the opinion that reinforced targeted technical and financial assistance will be essential in promoting green opportunities among those SMEs, including micro-enterprises; [...]	The InvestEU SME window will support green financing (including SMEs investing in energy efficiency, circular economy and other types of climate- and environmentally-friendly projects) (point 51). The Commission will encourage InvestEU implementing partners, to propose financial products that do not create unnecessary administrative burden to final recipients, and to attract private capital.		Due to a general character of the promise/reply, the action(s) taken can not be assessed.	
22)	54. Notes that a balanced intellectual property (IP) rights framework has long been known as an important step in improving the functioning of the internal market; calls on the Commission, therefore, to prioritise the announced intellectual property action plan in order to ensure EU-level protection of copyrighted goods and patented inventions and strengthen the ability of European companies, and in particular SMEs, to innovate on the basis of strong and balanced IP regimes, which will benefit the global competitiveness of innovative SMEs as well as minimising the costs and complexities of administrative procedures, while also addressing the challenges related to patent litigation and providing open source and open data models for future innovation;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on intellectual property action plan).		Not mentioned.	
23)	56. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to accelerate and expand initiatives to	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point the Commission however states that:		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>identify the skills needs and to address the gaps in the labour market through education, professional training strategies and skills development programmes targeted at SMEs, and regrets that the gap in entrepreneurship and access to finance for micro-enterprises and SMEs led by women still persists; [...]</p>	<p>Skills are central to Europe's recovery from the coronavirus pandemic and for mastering the digital and green transitions. Yet, mismatches and shortages in skills are increasing, while a large number of people are at risk of unemployment. Only by joining the forces of all relevant partners can we make substantial progress in meeting Europe's skills needs.</p> <p>The European Commission launched a <a href="#">Pact for Skills</a> on 10 November 2020, a central element of the <a href="#">European Skills Agenda</a> adopted on 1 July 2020. It is a shared engagement model for skills development in Europe. The Pact promotes joint action to maximise the impact of investing in improving existing skills (upskilling) and training in new skills (reskilling). The Commission invites public and private organisations to join forces and take concrete action to upskill and reskill people in Europe. The Pact will encourage the setting-up of large-scale partnerships in strategic industrial ecosystems and value chains heavily affected by the current crisis and the priority areas identified in the European Green Deal to achieve ambitious commitments. The setting-up of training centers of excellence providing vocational education and training (VET) and the opening of local or regional inter-company training centers will offer support to SMEs in a whole ecosystem and value chain. The first European skills partnerships in key industrial ecosystems have been announced in automotive, microelectronics, and aerospace and defence industries.</p> <p>The Commission will support the Pact through dedicated services to be deployed in 2021. [...]</p> <p>Networking hub, including support in finding partners and first meetings of the partnerships; linking with existing EU tools, e.g. <a href="#">Europass</a>, <a href="#">Skills Panorama</a>, <a href="#">EURES</a> and <a href="#">European Network of Public Employment Services</a>;</p> <p>Knowledge hub, including webinars, seminars peer learning activities;</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		<p>Guidance and resources hub, including access to information on relevant EU funding; guidance to identify financial possibilities; facilitation of exchange between the Pact members, national and regional authorities. The <a href="#">Recovery and Resilience Facility</a> and relevant <a href="#">funding instruments</a> under the <a href="#">Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027</a> can support the Pact.</p> <p>Similarly, the <a href="#">Digital Education Plan</a>, adopted on 30 September 2020, stresses the importance of promoting digital skills and competences for offering everyone an opportunity to participate in the digital transformation.</p> <p>Finally, in its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final), the Commission identified a digitally skilled population and highly skilled digital professionals as one of the four 'cardinal points' for mapping the EU's trajectory, as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. The Communication recalls that the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan includes the objective to increase the share of adults with basic digital skills to 80% by 2030<sup>16</sup>, and includes the target to increase the number of employed ICT specialists to 20 million by the same year, with convergence between women and men.</p>			
24)	58. Calls on the Commission, in the context of the EU's SME support programmes, in particular the single market programme, to also pay particular attention to social economy enterprises, as they are locally rooted, provide a wide range of products and services across the EU single market	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>16</sup> COM (2021) 102.  
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	and generate high quality jobs and promote social innovation;				
25)	59. Calls on the Commission to present and commit to a roadmap for the reduction of administrative burdens, including a timeline for actions and mid-term checkpoints, and on the implementation of the SME strategy to be presented at an annual plenary debate on the 'State of the SMEs Union';  [...] calls on the Commission, furthermore, to ensure that companies supplying medical supplies will not face again the same difficulties that arose within the internal market and to learn from problems that occurred during the early stages of the COVID-19 crisis;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
26)	60. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure the effective enforcement of the Union's competition law, without prejudice to workers' rights; recalls, in this regard, the importance of promoting social dialogue in designing and implementing SME policies and guaranteeing a level playing field for SMEs to make sure that they benefit from the internal market on a fair basis and are able to harness opportunities to scale up;	Since January 2019, the Commission has been evaluating its State aid rules in line with the Commission's Better regulation guidelines (point 60). This fitness check (an evaluation all relevant state aid rules) provides the basis for decisions about whether to prolong or update the existing rules. The current rules targeted at supporting SMEs (contained in the General Block Exemption Regulation) cover all aspects the Commission deems relevant to balance the scope for Member States' SME support with the need to ensure effective enforcement of the EU's competition law to ensure a level playing field in the EU.		Results of the <a href="#">fitness check/ evaluation</a>  No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
27)	61. Calls on the Commission to ensure that SMEs will thrive in the context of the ecosystems guaranteeing an inclusive approach and bringing together all actors operating in a value chain, in order to promote European leadership in strategic sectors and competitiveness on the global stage;	[...] the Commission recalls that, although adopted before the pandemic hit the EU, the SME strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe remains more valid than ever. It is a flexible tool, which has been adapted to reply to current challenges, notably by advancing certain actions and/ or adjusting them to the new reality under COVID-19. The Strategy supports SMEs in the recovery's priorities, i.e. the twin transition to sustainability and digitalisation, and aims to increase their		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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		<p>resilience. The SME Strategy is being implemented in line with the Industrial Strategy and the Recovery Plan, which look at the specific needs of key industrial ‘ecosystems’, representing around 90% of the business value added in the EU. The concept of ecosystems was created to better identify the needs and interests of each stakeholder group in various industries, SMEs being an important element of this concept (point 61).</p> <p>Many actions of the SME strategy are already being implemented and will help SMEs withstand the impact of the crisis and support their recovery. The Commission is also moving ahead with the remaining actions. In addition, SMEs interests are mainstreamed in most EU policies e.g. in the Green Deal, the European Data strategy, industrial strategy and the single market action plan. SMEs will be specifically addressed in the upcoming update of the industrial strategy, which will take into account the accelerated transformation and the changing global competitive landscape.</p>			
28)	64. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to introduce tools such as a single digital entry point to easily identify opportunities for SMEs stemming from international trade agreements; welcomes in this respect the launch of the new Commission portal named ‘Access2Markets’ on customs procedures and formalities and urges the Commission to ensure multilingual access to this tool;	Through the dedicated SME chapters, now systematically inserted in new international trade agreements negotiated by the Commission, SMEs can learn about the benefits and opportunities those agreements offer (the most recent examples are SME chapters negotiated in the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement, or in the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement) (point 64). In addition, the new ‘Access2Markets’ portal (available in all EU official languages) is offering a single digital entry point to relevant information for exporters and importers.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Access2Markets</a> ).	
29)	66. Urges the Commission to pursue a level playing field and a regulatory environment in which SMEs can thrive and compete globally and to consider the deployment of trade defence instruments (TDIs) in order to reduce unfair competition resulting from illegal or unfair trade practices of third countries, including trade	Regulatory fragmentation implies significant additional costs for SMEs and can constitute for them an insurmountable market access barrier. The Commission addresses regulatory issues as a priority in trade negotiations and steers greater cooperation in international regulatory fora, while maintaining high European standards (point 66). The Commission also continues its efforts to eliminate non-tariff		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	defence measures unfairly blocking EU businesses from enjoying free access to their markets;	<p>barriers through the enforcement of agreements and regulatory cooperation.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission will pursue a model of “Open Strategic Autonomy” (point 66). A commitment to openness remains at the heart of Commission plans for future growth, prosperity and competitiveness. A key element of this approach is building alliances to drive global change, in particular to a more sustainable and fair globalisation. This however does not exclude being more assertive in defending the EU’s interests where needed. This includes stronger enforcement of agreements (multilateral and bilateral) and deploying trade defence instruments when European companies, including SMEs, are harmed by dumped or subsidised imports.</p>			

4.1.20.5. ITRE Resolution 5: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on European strategy for data

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>European strategy for data</b></p>	<p>25/03/2021  <a href="#">T9-0098/2021</a>  <a href="#">2020/2217(INI)</a>  <b>ITRE</b></p>	<p>On 7 May 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – February 2020 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Didier Reynders. Furthermore, the Commission has already presented one legislative proposal and has planned further proposals for legislation in this area by the end of 2021.                      The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 25 March 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>3. Underlines that future data legislation must be designed to facilitate technological development, innovation, data access, interoperability and cross-border data portability; urges the Commission, in this respect, to carry out an evaluation and mapping of the existing legislation in order to assess what adjustments and additional requirements are needed to support the data society and economy and safeguard fair competition and legal clarity for all the relevant actors;</p>				
2)	<p>8. [...] calls on the Commission to include data sharing, particularly in the field of ticketing and booking systems, in the upcoming revision of the ITS Directive;</p>				
3)	<p>12. Urges the Commission to empower consumers, with particular attention for certain groups of consumers considered as vulnerable;</p>				
4)	<p>18. Calls for the creation of a Commission-led expert group that would have the capacity to help and advise the Commission to set common, EU-</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	wide guidelines on data governance in order to turn interoperability and data sharing into a reality in the EU; calls on the Commission to seek the regular involvement of Member States, relevant agencies and other bodies and stakeholders such as citizens, civil society and businesses in an effort to improve the governance framework;				
5)	19. [...] calls on the Commission to address fragmentation in the single market and unjustified diverging rules in Member States in order to ensure the development of common data spaces in the EU;				
6)	21. Urges the Commission and Member States to build interoperable, sectoral data spaces that follow common guidelines, legal requirements and data sharing protocols in order to avoid the creation of silos and to enable cross-sectoral innovations; [...]				
7)	22. Encourages the Commission to use common European data spaces to enhance trust, adopt common standards and regulations, and encourage the creation of well-formed application programming interfaces (APIs) along with robust authentication mechanisms, and to consider using pre-agreed, clearly specified and time-bound sandboxes to test innovations and new business models as well as new data management and processing tools, both in the public and private sector;				
8)	23. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to further improve individuals' access to effective remedies under the GDPR, to guarantee the interoperability and data portability of digital services and, in particular, to harness APIs to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	enable users to interconnect between platforms and to increase the range of options for different kinds of systems and services;				
9)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to provide guidance, tools and funding from existing programmes to improve the findability of metadata within data spaces; highlights initiatives such as the Nordic Smart Government programme, which aims to enable SMEs to voluntarily share data automatically and in real time through a decentralised digital ecosystem;				
10)	25. Recalls the key role of data intermediaries as structural enablers for the organisation of data flows; welcomes the Commission's plans for the classification and certification of intermediaries with a view to the creation of interoperable and non-discriminatory data ecosystems; calls on the Commission to ensure interoperability by developing minimum criteria between data intermediaries; urges the Commission to work together with European and international standards organisations to identify and close gaps in data standardisation;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	26. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to ensure that all consumers' rights are respected at all times and that all consumers can benefit equally from the advantages of the creation of the single market for data; underlines that when the processing of data includes mixed data sets, these data sets must be treated in accordance with the applicable legislation, including the Commission's guidance on Regulation (EU) 2018/1807 on the free flow of non-personal data;				
12)	28. [...] urges the Commission and European data protection authorities to provide further guidance on the lawful processing of data and on practices on the utilisation of mixed data sets in industrial environments, while fully respecting the GDPR and Regulation (EU) 2018/1807; considers that the use of privacy protecting technology should be encouraged in order to increase legal certainty for businesses, including through clear guidelines and a list of criteria for effective anonymization; stresses that the control of such data always lies with the individual and should be automatically protected; calls on the Commission to consider establishing a legislative framework and a clear definition of horizontal and cross-cutting personal data spaces alongside other data spaces, and to further clarify the challenge of mixed data sets; calls on the Commission to empower citizens and companies through, for example, trustworthy intermediaries such as MyData operators which facilitate data transfers with the owner's consent and provide an adequate level of detail on the permissions; emphasises the need to further develop digital identities, which are the essential foundation of a reliable, multi-player data				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	economy; calls on the Commission, therefore, to revise Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market <sup>17</sup> and to publish a legislative proposal on a trusted and secure European e-ID; calls on the Commission, moreover, to analyse whether organisations and things, such as sensors, should need digital identities to facilitate the cross-border use of trust services, which are essential for the multi-player data economy;				
13)	40. Calls on the Commission to explore the potential merits and scope of creating common European data spaces for the cultural and creative sectors and industries and for cultural heritage; [...]				
14)	45. Urges the Commission to present a data act to encourage and enable a greater and fair B2B, B2G, government-to-business (G2B) and government-to-government (G2G) flow of data in all sectors;				
15)	46. Encourages the Commission to facilitate a data sharing culture and voluntary data sharing schemes, such as the implementation of best practices, fair contractual model agreements and security measures; notes that voluntary data sharing should be enabled by a solid legislative framework that ensures trust and encourages businesses to make data available to others, particularly across borders; urges the Commission to clarify utilisation rights, notably in B2B and B2G market settings; urges the Commission to incentivise businesses to exchange their data,				

<sup>17</sup> OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	whether original, derived or co-generated, possibly through a reward system and other incentives, while respecting trade secrets, sensitive data and IPR; encourages the Commission to develop collaborative approaches for sharing data and standardised data agreements in order to improve predictability and trustworthiness;				
16)	48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to examine actors' rights and obligations to access data they have been involved in generating and to improve their awareness, in particular the right to access data, to port it, to urge another party to stop using it, or to rectify or delete it, while also identifying the holders and delineating the nature of such rights; calls on the Commission to clarify the right of actors to benefit from the economic value created by applications trained using data they have been involved in generating;				
17)	52. [...] calls on the Commission to promote best practices for anonymization techniques, and to further promote research into the process of reversing anonymization and how to counter it; calls on the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) to update its guidance in this regard; [...]				
18)	54. Highlights that the sharing of data should enhance competition and encourages the Commission to ensure a level playing field in the single market for data;				
19)	55. Calls on the Commission to further define for B2G data sharing the circumstances, conditions and incentives under which the private sector should be obliged to share data with the public				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	sector, such as due to its necessity for the organisation of data-driven public services; [...]				
20)	56. [...] calls on the Commission to examine opportunities for data curation at scale;				
21)	58. Stresses the importance to both the economy and society of extensively reusing public sector data, which should be, to the extent possible, real-time or at least up-to-date and easy to access and process thanks to machine-readable and user-friendly formats; encourages the Commission to coordinate with the Member States to facilitate the sharing of non-sensitive, public-sector-generated data sets in machine readable formats beyond what is required by the Open Data Directive, either for free, whenever possible, or covering the costs, and to issue guidance on a common model for data sharing in accordance with the GDPR requirements; while preserving the flexibility of updates of the high-value data sets, encourages the Commission to extend the scope of the Open Data Directive to additional public data sets and to implement the principle of implicit digital transparency of public sector data so as to encourage Member States to publish existing digital raw data in real-time;				
22)	60. Calls on the Commission to identify and establish a voluntary, open and interoperable environmental, social and governance (ESG) data register on corporate sustainability and responsibility performance, which is crucial to ensure sustainable investments and would improve the transparency of companies' sustainability and responsibility to enable them to better demonstrate action taken towards Green				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Deal objectives; calls on the Commission to assess which data sets are essential for the ecological transition and supports, in particular, the opening up of private data when justified for public research purposes;				
23)	61. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, with a view to strengthening the Union's technological sovereignty, to promote research and innovation and work on technologies that facilitate open collaboration, data sharing and analytics, and to invest in capacity-building, high-impact projects, innovation and the deployment of digital technologies, while respecting the technological neutrality principle;				
24)	62. Stresses that the ongoing COVID-19 emergency has exposed shortcomings and vulnerabilities in the digital area, both at Union and Member State level; calls for the Commission and the Member States to continue effectively addressing the digital divide, both across and within the Member States, by improving access to high-speed broadband, very high capacity networks and ICT services, including in most peripheral and rural inhabited areas, thus promoting cohesion and economic and social development; [...]				
25)	67. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote competitive markets while strengthening European businesses and to support the development of European cloud offerings; welcomes the initiatives of the European Cloud Federation, such as a European Alliance for Industrial Data and Cloud and funding initiatives, as well as the GAIA-X project, which aim to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	develop a federated data infrastructure and create an ecosystem that allows scalability, interoperability and self-determination of data providers by design to ensure organisations' or individuals' self-determination to have control over their own data; supports competitive EU markets in the areas of IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS and in the development of specialised and niche cloud services and applications; urges the Commission to remain vigilant about any potential abuses of market power by dominant actors operating in oligopolistic markets in the Union that could inhibit competition or consumer choice; [...]				
26)	68. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to fast-track the development of a 'cloud rule book' that will establish principles for the provision of competitive cloud services in the Union, represent a solid framework to enhance clarity and facilitate compliance for cloud services, as well as inter alia oblige service providers to reveal where data is processed and stored, while ensuring users have sovereignty over their data; [...]				
27)	70. Emphasises the importance of trust and a more robust cybersecurity framework for a stable data economy, in addition to a culture of security for entities that handle large amounts of data; stresses the importance of state-of-the-art underlying digital infrastructure and calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest together to ensure its full deployment; calls for the support of further development of technology for secure data sharing, such as via secure multi-party computing and encryption technology; urges the Commission to present solutions and				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	cybersecurity standards suited to market players of all sizes, including micro enterprises and SMEs; supports the joint and coordinated approach on the EU toolbox on 5G cybersecurity and the secure 5G deployment in the EU;				
28)	71. Calls on the Commission to promote audits on the abusability, vulnerability and interoperability of data sharing infrastructure; [...]				
29)	79. [...] calls on the Commission to issue guidance on how reserving the rights will be made publicly available for all in a centralised way;				
30)	80. States that the Commission should further evaluate changes to the current legal frameworks in civil procedure law in order to reduce existing investment obstacles for private investors; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to promptly and adequately follow up on the European Parliament's resolution of 4 July 2017 on common minimum standards of civil procedure <sup>18</sup> ;				
31)	84. Urges the Commission to conduct a comprehensive assessment of similar potential legal gaps in relation to liability for data, such as for AI- and non-AI-caused damage resulting from deficiencies in or the inaccuracy of data sets, and to evaluate possible adjustments to the current liability systems before coming up with new legislative proposals;				
32)	85. Calls on the Commission to promote best practices in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education, with a specific				

<sup>18</sup> OJC 334, 19.9.2018, p. 39.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	focus on gender equality, as well as the involvement and employment of women in tech;				
33)	89. Believes that global rules governing the use of data are inadequate; invites the Commission to come forward with a comparative analysis of the regulatory environment for data in third countries; notes that European companies operating in some third countries are increasingly faced with unjustified barriers and digital restrictions; calls on the Commission and the Member States to bolster efforts with like-minded third countries at international and multilateral forums and in bilateral and trade discussions in order to agree on new international ethical and technical standards to govern the use of new technologies, such as AI, the IoT, 5G and 6G, which should promote the Union's values, fundamental rights, principles, rules and standards and ensure that its market remains competitive and open to the rest of the world; [...]				
34)	91. [...] calls on the Commission, together with the Member States, to negotiate new rules for the global digital economy, including the prohibition of unjustified data localisation requirements; recalls the importance of making progress with e-commerce negotiations at the World Trade Organization and calls for the inclusion of ambitious and comprehensive digital trade chapters in EU free trade agreements; [...]				

## 4.1.20.6. ITRE Resolution 6: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on European strategy for energy system integration

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>European strategy for energy system integration</b>	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-240/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2241(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2021)538</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 November 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Supports the direction set out by the Commission in its communication on a strategy for energy system integration, namely a cascading priority for energy efficiency and savings, decarbonisation of end-uses through direct electrification, renewable-based and low-carbon fuels for applications that do not have another alternative; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that a coherent long-term approach is implemented in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation and that a stable regulatory framework be designed for the industries concerned and society as a whole;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
2)	3. Recalls the importance of taking into account the diversity of national energy systems and challenges; encourages the Commission to explore various decarbonisation pathways that can help each Member State to use the most efficient decarbonisation solutions according to their needs and resources;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
3)	6. Calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of applying the energy efficiency first principle in the upcoming revisions of Union legislation and methodologies and in new initiatives, notably for scenario and infrastructure planning and cost-benefit analysis, and through	The proposal for a revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558 final) adopted on 14 July 2021 introduces in Article 3 a new provision on the Energy Efficiency First principle, to provide the legal basis for the application of the principle, while minimising the administrative burden. It includes an obligation to consider energy efficiency solutions in policy and investment decisions in energy systems and non-energy sectors, including social housing. Furthermore, a				<a href="#">On the 28th September 2021</a> , the Commission published guidance on the <a href="#">Energy Efficiency First Principle</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	recommendations to Member States on their national legislation;	Commission recommendation on implementation of the Energy Efficiency First Principle providing practical guidance for the application of this principle to policy makers and regulators is planned for September 2021.			
4)	7. Notes the high energy consumption in the water sector; calls on the Commission to consider energy-efficient measures for the EU water sector and the possibility of using treated waste water as an on-site source of renewable energy in energy system integration;	The proposal for a revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558 final) adopted on 14 July 2021 introduces in Article 5 an obligation for the public sector to reduce its energy consumption for public services and installations of public bodies. This can be reached in any subsector of the public sector, including water and waste management. Also, other elements of the recent proposal could stimulate efficiency in the water sector, namely Article 8 on energy efficiency obligations, Article 11 on energy management and energy audits and Article 24 on efficiency in heating and cooling supply. Additionally, ambient energy from sewage water is considered as renewable under the Renewable Energy Directive (Directive (EU) 2018/2001).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
5)	8. Notes the insufficient progress made by Member States, and by the Union as a whole, on energy efficiency and renovation of buildings, as presented in the 2020 Energy Efficiency Progress Report; urges the Commission to revise the targets set out in the Energy Efficiency Directive, making them more aligned with the climate targets after a thorough impact assessment, while taking into account its recommendations as part of the Energy Union governance process and the Climate Target Plan;  calls on the Commission to review the existing measures and adopt more targeted policies, especially in those sectors, such as transport, where progress has been insufficient; welcomes, in this regard, the renovation wave strategy and the upcoming revision of Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of	The proposal for a revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558 final) adopted on 14 July 2021 sets in Articles 1 and 4 an increased Union binding energy efficiency target for final and primary consumption, as well as indicative national energy efficiency contributions and provides a formula to the Member States to calculate their contributions. The Union targets are set in terms of the level of final and primary energy consumption to be achieved in 2030 and the level of ambition is expressed by comparing these levels to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030. The level of ambition expressed in such a way reflects additional efforts compared to the efforts that are in place or indicated in the National Energy and Climate Plans.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a> , including also proposals presented on 15 December 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency <sup>19</sup> ; recalls the importance of assessing the impacts of revised targets on businesses, notably SMEs;			Note especially: Commission proposal for a directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen. <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD), and Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast). <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> 2021/0424 (COD) final published on 15 December 2021. See: Commission <a href="#">website</a>	
6)	9. Calls on the Commission to extend the principle of energy efficiency to the entire value chain and to all end-uses, as a cost-efficient way to reduce emissions;  calls on the Commission to propose concrete initiatives to reduce energy losses along the transmission and distribution networks, through the revision of the TEN-E Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 <sup>20</sup> ;	The proposal for a revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558 final) adopted on 14 July 2021 introduces in Article 3 a new provision on the Energy Efficiency First principle, to provide the legal basis for the application of the principle, while minimising the administrative burden. It includes an obligation to consider energy efficiency solutions in policy and investment decisions in energy systems and non-energy sectors, including social housing. Furthermore, a Commission recommendation on implementation of the Energy Efficiency First Principle providing practical guidance for the application of this principle to policy makers and regulators is planned for September 2021.		<a href="#">On 28 September 2021</a> , the Commission published <a href="#">Energy Efficiency First Principle providing practical guidance for the application of this principle to policy makers</a> .	
7)	10. Welcomes the new EU Methane Strategy; recalls that it is essential to rapidly deploy methane emissions monitoring systems that rely on satellite observation technologies such as the ones developed through the Copernicus programme; calls on the Commission to propose measures to further reduce methane emissions in the energy sector; welcomes the Commission's	The Commission plans to come up with proposals to reduce methane emissions in the energy sector by the end of 2021.		Proposal for a Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942 <a href="#">COM(2021) 805</a> final 2021/0423 (COD).  See also: Commission <a href="#">website</a> on methane emissions.	

<sup>19</sup> OJL 156, 19.6.2018, p. 75.

<sup>20</sup> OJL 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	proposal to make measuring, reporting and verification, and leak detection and repair, mandatory;				
8)	11. Underlines the potential of the reuse of waste, particularly energy and waste heat from industrial processes, biowaste, buildings and data centres; emphasises the sustainable production of energy stemming from agriculture, food consumption and forestry; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop effective incentives and business models to recover industrial waste heat and unavoidable waste heat into heat networks or storage, when further revising the Waste Framework Directive <sup>21</sup> ;	The proposal for a revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) adopted on 14 July 2021 introduces in Article 23(1) an obligation for the Member States to assess their potential for the use of waste heat and cold. Article 24(6) is also amended with a new point on a framework to facilitate coordination among actors having a role in the use of waste heat and cold.		On 14 July 2021, the Commission published <a href="#">revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558 final)</a> , Revision of the Waste framework Directive was not envisaged in CWP 2021 nor it is foreseen for 2022.	
9)	12. Draws attention to the challenge of decarbonising heating and cooling; calls for the further implementation of the heating and cooling strategy, including when revising the Renewable Energy Directive, the Energy Efficiency Directive, as well as the creation of an enabling framework when revising the environmental and energy State aid guidelines <sup>22</sup> ; highlights the potential of 4th and 5th generation high-efficiency low-temperature district heating networks; notes that they can play a significant role in cost-efficient heat decarbonisation in urban and industrial areas; welcomes the fact that district heating and cooling networks will be eligible for funding under the revised Connecting Europe Facility Regulation, and calls for their	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) and the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSO-G);		Not mentioned.	

<sup>21</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).

<sup>22</sup> Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	inclusion as potential projects of common interest under the TEN-E Regulation; calls, moreover, on the Commission to take heat infrastructure and thermal storage into account when developing the 10-year network development plans for both the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) and the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSO-G);				
10)	13. Recalls that the energy transition will require between EUR 520 and EUR 575 billion in annual infrastructure investment and the commensurate and effective deployment of renewable energy; calls on the Commission to develop an inclusive, integrated and realistic scenario planning, which further considers energy efficiency and energy system integration, in line with the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on an inclusive, integrated and realistic scenario planning).		Not mentioned.	
11)	16. Calls on the Commission to use the revision of the TEN-E Regulation as an opportunity to make it fully consistent with the goal of climate neutrality; underlines that the principles of emissions reductions, digitalisation and energy system integration should be enshrined in the regulation's objectives and the 10-year network development planning, as well as a longer planning timeframe aligned to the climate neutrality target in order to, inter alia, avoid stranded costs; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (relative to revision of the TET-E Regulation).		Not mentioned.	
12)	17. Encourages the Commission to propose more ambitious measures and targets in the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive on the promotion of renewable energy in order to	Several references to the Commission proposal published on the 14 July 2021 on <a href="#">revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558)</a> .		On 14 July 2021, the Commission published a proposal for the <a href="#">revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (COM(2021) 558)</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	increase the share of renewable energy across sectors on the basis of a thorough impact assessment; [...]				
13)	18. Welcomes the adoption of the Renovation Wave for Europe strategy that will speed up the uptake of energy and resource efficiency measures and higher penetration of renewables in buildings throughout the EU; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the synergies between the energy sector and the building sector in order to achieve climate neutrality;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
14)	20. Welcomes the adoption of the European Hydrogen Strategy; stresses that priority should be given to building a renewable hydrogen supply chain in Europe to foster first-mover advantages, industrial competitiveness and the security of energy supply; is convinced that renewable and low-carbon hydrogen can help reduce persistent emissions, such as those from industrial processes and heavy transport, where direct electrification might be limited due to low cost-efficiency or technical, social and environmental reasons; recalls the need to accelerate the decarbonisation of existing hydrogen production; supports the launch of important projects of common European interest on hydrogen; calls on the Commission to develop a comprehensive classification and certification framework of gaseous carriers on the basis of the full life cycle GHG emissions savings and sustainability criteria, in line with the approach set out in the Renewable Energy Directive on the promotion of renewable energy; stresses that such a classification is of utmost importance for	<p>The Commission plans to come up with proposals for a comprehensive classification and certification framework of low-carbon fuels by the end of 2021. The revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) already provides a detailed definition and certification for renewable fuels, including renewable hydrogen and its derivatives produced from renewable electricity, including threshold for greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability criteria. Meanwhile, the research &amp; Innovation (R&amp;I) programme is progressively embedding more and more the circularity by design principle into R&amp;I on renewable energy technology. It will especially be the case for the Work Programme of the new Joint Undertaking on Clean Hydrogen and for the part on renewable energy in the Horizon Europe Work Programme.</p> <p>The current Renewable Energy Directive already requires additionality for the production of Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBOs), including renewable hydrogen in Article 27. The revision of the Renewable Energy Directive proposed on 14 July 2021 has broadened the definition of RFNBOs to applications in all end-use sectors. As such, the requirements for additionality have also been expanded to other application areas. By 31 December 2021, the</p>		<p>Commission: Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD)</p> <p>and</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> 2021/0424 (COD).</p> <p>See also: Commission <a href="#">website</a> on hydrogen and decarbonisation of the gas market.</p>	

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	<p>market players, authorities and consumers; underlines the need to develop a robust framework and appropriate baseline to ensure that sufficient additional renewable energy generation capacity is deployed in proportion to the need for renewable hydrogen;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to consider this diversity of needs in its forthcoming legislative proposals;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to guarantee a fair and efficient competition between hydrogen that is imported from international partners and hydrogen that is produced in the EU;</p>	<p>Commission shall adopt a delegated act to establish a Union methodology setting out detailed rules for additionality.</p>			
15)	<p>22. Highlights that transport can be a significant facilitator of renewable energy deployment; calls on the Commission and Member States to propose a favourable policy framework and ambitious targets based on the principle of technology neutrality among those technologies necessary to achieve climate neutrality, for a just, affordable and balanced transition towards the decarbonisation of all passenger and freight transport modes, including public fleets and networks, road, maritime, inland waterborne, rail and air transport primarily through electrification, and where this is not possible, sustainably-produced fuels; welcomes the Commission's announcement of the deployment of one million charging points for electric vehicles in the revision of Directive 2014/94/EU;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to incentivise car manufacturers to enable vehicle-to-grid charging; stresses the need to adapt the electrification networks and infrastructure for alternative fuels for Europe's vehicle fleet as well as to support other readily deployable solutions, notably in</p>	<p>The proposal for a revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) adopted on 14 July introduces in Article 20a an obligation for the Member States to ensure that new, non-publicly accessible normal power recharging points installed in their territory can support smart charging functionalities and, where appropriate based on assessment by the regulatory authority, bidirectional charging functionalities. It also includes provisions concerning access to battery data. These provisions complement other provisions included in the proposal for a new Regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (COM(2021) 559 final) adopted on 14 July. The proposal defines smart recharging and introduces in Article 5 (8) an obligation that all public accessible normal power recharging points are capable of smart charging from the date of entry into force.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a> including also <a href="#">proposals</a> presented on 15 December 2021).</p>	

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	transport hubs; underlines the potential for internal cooperation on the decarbonisation of transport across borders; highlights in this respect the critical role of the Transport Community and the Commission in order to create synergies with neighbouring countries and accelerate the transfer of EU standards on transport emissions; stresses the importance of public transport in reducing energy demand and the need to develop and expand decarbonised public transport in both urban and rural areas;				
16)	23. Stresses that there are sectors that are increasing their energy consumption, such as the transport sector, the tourism sector and the ICT sector; supports the Commission in looking into the synergies between district heating and cooling networks and sources of unavoidable waste heat; welcomes the commitment included in the EU Digital Strategy to make data centres climate-neutral by 2030; calls on the Commission to propose an action plan for the participation of the tourism sector in the process of energy system integration, looking inter alia at the promotion of rail tourism, soft and e-mobility and the creation of circular-energy communities in sustainable tourism;	While the Commission Strategy does not include actions specific to the tourism sector, several provisions contained in the Fit-for-55 package are relevant for the tourism sector, as they help to build back better in a sustainable manner, in particular the accelerated development of recharging and refuelling infrastructure for zero- and low-emission vehicles (AFIR), as well as the greater use of renewable and low carbon fuels in aviation and maritime (ReFuelEU Aviation and FuelEU maritime).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a> , including also <a href="#">proposals</a> presented on 15 December 2021).	
17)	26. Regrets that a number of Member States have not yet reached their 10 % electric interconnection target by 2020; welcomes the Commission's proposal to raise the 2030 electricity interconnection target to 15 %, provided that it better supports national investments through the list of projects of common interest; encourages the Commission to	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on launching expert group on interconnection targets).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	relaunch the work of the expert group on interconnection targets;				
18)	28. Reiterates that the European energy storage capacity is an essential source of flexibility and security of supply; highlights the need to reduce regulatory barriers to the installation of storage equipment; calls on the Commission to assess how to reduce the costs of taxes and levies on energy transformation and energy storage, and to eliminate the potential double taxation on storage projects in its forthcoming revision of Directive 2003/96/EC; recalls the importance to ensure full interoperability of different transport and storage systems, including those with cross-border relevance and connected to third countries; urges the Commission to revise that directive while avoiding undue market distortions at the expense of other energy sources and adverse effects on consumers;	The Electricity Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/944) already indicates in Article 15 that active customers owning an energy storage facility shall not be subject to double charges for stored electricity remaining within their premises. As regards taxation, electricity storage facilities and transformers of electricity may be considered as redistributors when they supply electricity and electricity can be subject to taxation and become chargeable at the time of supply by the redistributor.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
19)	29. [...] calls on the Commission to further take into consideration the need for deployment of storage infrastructure in the next list of projects of common interest and in the revision of the guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy;	The Commission is currently consulting on proposals to revise the State aid Guidelines for Energy and the Environment, which should be formally adopted by 2022.		<p><a href="#">State aid for environmental protection and energy – revised guidelines</a>, 21 December 2021.</p> <p>Revision of State Aid rules on climate, energy and environment, Commission <a href="#">website</a> and <a href="#">public consultation</a>.</p> <p>Adoption of the latest list of PCIs: Commission <a href="#">proposes new list</a> of Projects of Common Interest for a more integrated and resilient energy market, 19 November 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	33. Highlights the advantages of a 'multi-directional' system in which consumers play an active role in energy supply; recalls that the Member States must ensure that all citizens have the right to produce, consume and store their own energy individually or as a community and in this respect underlines the role of flexibility options in the shift from a supply-driven to a demand-driven energy system, enabling active consumers for demand-response via digital solutions fully in line with the General Data Protection Regulation <sup>23</sup> ; calls on the Commission and the Members States to explore ways of further incentivising the development of a European market for demand-side flexibility through, inter alia, common standards for end-use flexibility, an assessment of the potential benefits and impacts on energy system costs; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on exploring ways of further incentivising the development of a European market for demand-side flexibility).		Not mentioned.	
21)	35. Recalls the importance of addressing cybersecurity risks in the energy sector to ensure the resilience of the energy systems; underlines that the increasing number of connected products, such as heating appliances, electric vehicles and smart meters, may increase the risk of cybersecurity attacks to the electricity system; urges the Commission to swiftly address cybersecurity risks by setting a high level of	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on cybersecurity).		Not mentioned.	

<sup>23</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	cybersecurity protections for connected products in the context of the electricity network code on cybersecurity;				
22)	36. Stresses that a more renewable, decentralised and better integrated energy system requires better forecasting of energy demand and more real-time matching of the supply and storage from different energy carriers; highlights, in this regard, the crucial role of digitalisation for the processing of statistical and meteorological data; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop an internal market for digital energy technologies while protecting consumers' privacy and personal data;	The Commission is currently working on the preparation of a Digitalisation of Energy Action Plan, planned for 2022.		As regards Digitalisation of Energy Action Plan, according to Commission <a href="#">roadmap</a> adoption planned for Q2 2022.	
23)	37. Reiterates the crucial role of the Agency for Cooperation of Energy Regulators in the energy system integration and the implementation of the EU energy legislation; calls on the Commission and the Member States to make sure that the agency is provided with sufficient means to carry out its missions;	Significant increases in resources should be based on a Legislative Financial Statement (LFS). The Commission is preparing an assessment whether the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) has sufficient resources to be included in the Commission Opinion on ACER's Programming Document 2022-2024. This assessment could identify higher proposed needs in the future and, subsequently, result in an LFS annexed to the Commission Opinion and be reflected in the autumn amending letter to the draft 2022 budget. This would be a one-off effort covering existing tasks of ACER for which staffing needs had been underestimated when preparing the third internal market package and the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT). As concerns the new tasks, staffing and other funding needs should be sufficiently reflected in the LFS accompanying new legislation. This is not only important when the Commission prepares proposals. Also, the Parliament and the Council should, when agreeing on changes to a proposal in the interinstitutional negotiations which gives ACER new tasks, at the same time accept, as		European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators <a href="#">Single Programming Document 2022-2024</a> , December 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Budgetary Authority, that ACER may need additional resources.			
24)	<p>38. Recalls that the primary objective of Union action in the field of energy is to ensure the proper functioning of the market with regard to the need to preserve and improve the environment; calls on the Commission to take the necessary measures to safeguard the well-functioning of energy markets, to ensure the full implementation of the <i>acquis</i> for the internal energy market, including the Clean Energy Package, to align consumer rights in the gas and district heating sectors with those of electricity consumers, and help them contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy; stresses the importance of guiding customers towards the most energy-efficient and cost-effective decarbonisation option, on the basis of prices that properly reflect all the costs of the energy carrier used; welcomes the initiative to revise Directive 2003/96/EC and transform it into an instrument aligning taxation policies to the energy and climate targets for 2030 and 2050; calls on the Commission and the Member States to integrate the climate objectives in this directive; stresses the need to revise its scope and differentiate fossil gases, low-carbon gases and renewable gases to incentivise the development of sustainable alternatives; calls on the Member States to remove undue taxes and levies to ensure taxation is harmonised, to promote clean innovative technologies, and to ensure competitive energy costs in Europe; calls on the Member States to work on phasing out direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (Commission to take the necessary measures to safeguard the well-functioning of energy markets, to ensure the full implementation of the <i>acquis</i> for the internal energy market, including the Clean Energy Package).</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on climate objectives).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
25)	39. Concurs with the Commission's analysis on the need to further work towards the phase out of fossil fuel subsidies, the need to provide more consistent price signals across energy sectors and the Member States, the lack of consistency on high non-energy related charges and levies borne by electricity customers and the fact that external costs are not internalised; urges the Commission and Member States to remedy the known problems through effective regulatory measures;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	
26)	40. Is convinced of the need to encourage energy consumers to be more active; welcomes the entry into force of the new provisions set out in Directive (EU) 2019/944, which enable active consumers to fully participate to the market and reap the benefits of their activities; calls on the Commission to assess the remaining barriers to facilitate the development of renewable self-consumption and renewable energy communities in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households and for industrial consumers; calls for transparent information on the climate impact of energy choices as part of the planned consumer information campaign;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on assessment of the remaining barriers).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
27)	43. Calls on the Commission to propose rules allowing citizens' energy communities to further participate in energy system integration, for example through the connection to heat networks, electric-mobility charging, storage or demand-response devices alongside renewable-energy production;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on new rules for citizens).		Not mentioned.	
28)	45. Stresses the importance of increasing the competitiveness of European technologies to foster the autonomy of the Union in the strategic energy sector; calls on the Commission to support research and innovation through the various structural and sectoral funds; recalls the Union's global leadership in satellite emission measurement technologies and in particular the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service; recalls the expertise of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts in predicting weather and therefore anticipating fluctuations in the energy demand; calls on the Commission to consider further supporting technologies that will contribute to a climate-proof and integrated energy system, including where Europe has global leadership and domestic-based value chains;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on supporting research and innovation through the various structural and sectoral funds).		Not mentioned.	
29)	47. Highlights the need for a just transition and calls on the Commission and Member States to address structural changes in the energy sector in all relevant legislative proposals in order to help facilitate the transition towards climate neutrality; reiterates the promise outlined in the new Green deal that no one should be left behind; notes in this regard that it is of the utmost importance to	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on structural changes).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	transform the skills of employees in sectors that face the risk of disappearing through the green transition; highlights the value of the well-established European expertise on energy system integration, and calls on Member States to value this expertise and help transfer it from the fossil energy sector to a climate-neutral sector integrated energy system;				
30)	49. Welcomes the initiatives undertaken for strategic value chains; calls for recognising renewable energy technologies as a strategic value chain and for the establishment of an alliance to support efforts in scaling up these technologies, as well as an initiative on enhancing process and energy efficiency; calls on the Commission to ensure a transparent governance of all alliances including the participation of SMEs, civil society, non-governmental organisations and independent experts while guaranteeing geographical diversity;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

4.1.20.7. ITRE Resolution 7: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on European Strategy for Hydrogen

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
European Strategy for Hydrogen	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-241/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2242(INI)</a> ITRE	<a href="#">SP(2021)538</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 November 2021	Specific reply			
1)	2. Welcomes the hydrogen strategy for a climate-neutral Europe proposed by the Commission, including the future revision of the Renewable Energy Directive, as well as the growing number of Member State strategies and investment plans for hydrogen; underlines that these strategies need to be aligned with the Member States' national energy and climate plans, and calls for their swift and ambitious implementation; believes that the Commission should take these strategies into account in future legislative proposals; urges the Commission to align its approach on hydrogen with the new EU industrial strategy and make it part of a coherent industrial policy, taking into account the fact that the hydrogen strategy is not a goal in itself, but should be seen in the context of the EU's overall efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while securing long-term quality jobs and contributing to the competitiveness of EU industry;	<p>The establishment of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and the on-going intensive work on Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on hydrogen demonstrate that the EU efforts are supporting the overall objective of decarbonising the European industry. Both the New EU industrial strategy and the accompanying Staff Working Document "Towards competitive and clean European steel"<sup>24</sup> recognise the interest to support the sector to ensure breakthrough innovation.</p> <p>In addition, the proposal for introducing a sub-target for Renewable fuels of non-biological origins (RFNBOs), together with an overall indicative target for renewables uptake in the industrial sector, within the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) will ensure that demand for renewable hydrogen is created in those lead markets where it is most needed to replace fossil-based hydrogen (Article 22a).</p>				<p>The Commission has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a>, including also proposals presented on 15 December 2021.</p> <p>Commission proposals:</p> <p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD), and</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>, 2021/0424 (COD).</p> <p>See also: Commission <a href="#">website</a>.</p>	
2)	4. Is convinced that hydrogen produced from renewable sources is key to the EU's energy transition, as only renewable hydrogen can sustainably contribute to achieving climate neutrality in the long term and avoid lock-in	[...] the proposal for introducing a sub-target for Renewable fuels of non-biological origins (RFNBOs), together with an overall indicative target for renewables uptake in the				<p>The Commission actions falling under the scope of the EP request are presented in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a>, including also proposals presented on 15/12/2021.</p> <p>Commission proposals:</p>	

<sup>24</sup> SWD(2021) 353 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>effects and stranded assets; notes with concern that renewable hydrogen is not yet competitive; therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to incentivise the value chain and market uptake of renewable hydrogen, taking into account the fact that the relationship between price and yield would gradually improve in view of the development of industrial methods and value chains;</p>	<p>industrial sector, within the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) will ensure that demand for renewable hydrogen is created in those lead markets where it is most needed to replace fossil-based hydrogen (Article 22a).</p>		<p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD), and</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> 2021/0424 (COD).</p>	
3)	<p>5. Recognises the efforts undertaken by hydrogen valleys in various regions throughout the EU to develop integrated, cross-sectoral hydrogen value chains; underlines their important role in initiating the production and application of renewable hydrogen with a view to developing the EU hydrogen economy; urges the Commission to build on these initiatives, support their development and help those involved to pool their know-how and investments;</p>	<p>Within the framework of the Smart Specialisation Platform for Industrial Modernisation, the Commission supports the Hydrogen Valleys interregional partnership, with the objective to strengthen the value chain for hydrogen and fuel cell (HFC) technologies via interregional cooperation and develop the technological readiness and the commercial availability of HFC applications. Under the pilot action on interregional innovation partnerships for COVID-19 response and recovery, which runs until early 2022, one of the selected partnerships “Hy2Market” deals with Hydrogen Technologies in carbon-intensive regions. It will benefit from the Commission experts' support, providing, among others, advice on how to enhance the commercialisation and scale-up activities and best combine EU funds to finance projects. The Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Partnership set up a platform integrating all Hydrogen Valleys and will continue developing it, through the new Joint Undertaking on Clean Hydrogen under Horizon Europe.</p>		<p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Smart Specialisation Platform for Industrial Modernisation</a>).</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out (setting up and development of the platform integrating all Hydrogen Valleys).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>7. Believes that a common legal classification of the different types of hydrogen is of utmost importance; welcomes, as a first step, the classification proposed by the Commission; points out that rapid agreement on comprehensive, precise, science-based and uniform EU-wide terminology is necessary in order to adapt national legal definitions and establish a clear classification with a view to providing legal certainty; calls on the Commission to conclude its work on establishing such terminology as rapidly as possible, in the context of all relevant legislation;</p>	<p>The revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) provides a detailed definition and certification for renewable fuels, including renewable hydrogen as well as its derivatives produced from renewable electricity, including threshold for greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability criteria. Definitions for low-carbon hydrogen have also been included in the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive (COM (2021) 563 final), and a proposed certification system will be expanded in the upcoming revision of the Hydrogen and Gas Markets Decarbonisation Package (end 2021). Consistency between the certification schemes and verification schemes under the revision of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (COM(2021) 551 final) are ensured.</p>		<p>Commission proposals: Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD) and Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>, 2021/0424 (COD).</p>	
5)	<p>11. Stresses that the standardisation system needs to be based on a holistic approach and must be applicable to imported hydrogen; calls on the Commission to introduce a regulatory framework with robust and transparent sustainability criteria for the certification and tracking of hydrogen in the EU, taking into account its greenhouse gas footprint throughout the value chain, including transport, in order to also trigger investment in sufficient supplementary renewable electricity generation; also calls on the Commission to provide, as early as possible in 2021, a regulatory framework for hydrogen that ensures standardisation, certification, guarantees of origin, labelling and tradability across Member States, and to also use the upcoming revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to examine what changes are needed to unlock the full potential of hydrogen to contribute to the EU's climate goals, taking into account the risks of carbon leakage;</p>	<p>The revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) provides a detailed definition and certification for renewable fuels, including renewable hydrogen as well as its derivatives produced from renewable electricity, including threshold for greenhouse gas emissions and sustainability criteria. Definitions for low-carbon hydrogen have also been included in the revision of the Energy Taxation Directive (COM (2021) 563 final), and a proposed certification system will be expanded in the upcoming revision of the Hydrogen and Gas Markets Decarbonisation Package (end 2021). Consistency between the certification schemes and verification schemes under the revision of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (COM(2021) 551 final) are ensured.</p>		<p>The Commission actions falling under the scope of the EP request are presented in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a>, including also proposals presented on 15 December 2021. Commission proposals: Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD), and Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>, 2021/0424 (COD).</p>	

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6)	15. Believes that the EU gas market design and the Clean Energy Package could serve as basis and example for the regulation of the hydrogen market; highlights that the rapid and predictable development of functioning hydrogen production also requires democratic public planning, associating producers, workers and their trade unions, scientists and non-governmental organisations (NGOs); also encourages the Commission and the Member States to devise specific solutions in order to ramp up hydrogen production in less connected or isolated regions, such as islands, while ensuring the development of related infrastructure, including by repurposing it;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
7)	16. Calls on the Commission to include and assess the legal requirements that are necessary for an EU sustainable hydrogen economy in its impact assessments regarding the revision of the relevant legislation, in order to deliver on the EU's increased climate ambition and make renewable hydrogen more economically attractive; urges the Commission to look, in particular, into the review of the Renewable Energy Directive, the Energy Taxation Directive <sup>25</sup> and the ETS Directive, in order to ensure a level playing field and a future-proof regulatory framework for hydrogen;	Building on the project collection exercise initiated under the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, the Commission has collected detailed information on 997 projects across the full value chain, and with detailed timelines for the completion of each project. Matchmaking exercises and the conversion of this project collection into a curated project pipeline will be provided by the end of 2021. The impact assessment (SWD(2021) 623 final) of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive identifies the expected volumes of renewable hydrogen uptake in 2030, and the associated need for low-carbon hydrogen to fully decarbonise hydrogen production in Europe.		The Commission actions falling under the scope of the EP request are presented in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a> , including also proposals presented on 15 December 2021. Commission: Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD), and Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> , 2021/0424 (COD). See especially impact assessment accompanying the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament	

<sup>25</sup> Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, p. 51).

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				and of the Council on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen (recast) and the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">SWD(2021)455</a> .	
8)	<p>17. Welcomes the Commission’s ambitious goals of increasing the capacity of electrolysers and renewable hydrogen production;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to develop a roadmap for the deployment and upscaling of electrolysers and to forge partnerships at the EU level to ensure their cost-effectiveness;</p> <p>urges the Commission and the Member States to remove existing administrative burdens and to incentivise the expansion of the value chain and the market uptake of renewable hydrogen in order to make it technologically mature and competitive by providing financial stimuli and dedicated funding schemes, including innovative solutions such as feed-in premiums for renewable hydrogen fed into the hydrogen grid, by revising State aid rules and by carrying out a comprehensive revision of energy pricing and taxation systems with a view to internalising external costs;</p>	<p>Points 17, 18 and 19:</p> <p>The Commission will revise the State aid Guidelines for Energy and the Environment to ensure that “fossil-based hydrogen with carbon capture” projects can only be supported for a limited period, in keeping with the decarbonisation trajectory needed to meet the Union’s climate goals.</p>		<p><a href="#">State aid for environmental protection and energy – revised guidelines</a>, published on 21 December 2021.</p>	
9)	<p>18. Notes that a sustainable hydrogen economy should allow capacities to be ramped up inside an integrated EU energy market; recognises that there will be different forms of hydrogen on the market, such as renewable and low-carbon hydrogen, and underlines the need for investment to scale up renewable production fast enough to reach the EU’s climate targets and</p>	<p>Points 17, 18 and 19:</p> <p>Building on the project collection exercise initiated under the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, the Commission has collected detailed information on 997 projects across the full value chain, and with detailed timelines for the completion of each project. Matchmaking exercises and the conversion of this project collection into a curated project pipeline will be provided by the end of 2021. The impact assessment</p>		<p><a href="#">European Clean Hydrogen Alliance - project pipeline</a> (November 2021).</p> <p><a href="#">Transition platform</a> - Just Transition Mechanism.</p>	



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	<p>environmental goals for 2030 and 2050, while recognising low-carbon hydrogen as a bridging technology in the short and medium term; calls on the Commission to assess approximately how much low-carbon hydrogen will be needed for decarbonisation purposes until renewable hydrogen can play this role alone, in which cases, and for how long;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to reduce regulatory and economic hurdles in order to foster a quick market uptake of hydrogen; further notes the need to avoid unsustainable resource exploitation, continued methane emissions, carbon lock-in and stranded assets; underlines that the use of hydrogen should contribute to achieving EU climate goals and the fast development and deployment of renewable hydrogen;</p>	<p>(SWD(2021) 623 final) of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive identifies the expected volumes of renewable hydrogen uptake in 2030, and the associated need for low-carbon hydrogen to fully decarbonise hydrogen production in Europe. Financial support for renewable or low-carbon hydrogen uptake will be needed from various sources, among others the Commission has set up a Just Transition platform to assist EU countries in funding support to the available Just Transition Mechanisms.</p>			
10)	<p>19. Stresses the importance of phasing out fossil-based hydrogen as soon as possible, focussing on the cleanest technologies in terms of sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions; urges the Commission and the Member States to immediately start planning that transition carefully, so that the production of fossil-based hydrogen starts decreasing swiftly, predictably and irreversibly and so that the prolongation of the lifetime of fossil-based production facilities is avoided; notes that a number of fossil-based hydrogen production sites are located in the just transition territories and highlights that effective support measures should be directed at the decarbonisation of existing fossil-based hydrogen production; urges that measures aimed at the</p>	<p>Points 17, 18 and 19:</p> <p>Financial support for renewable or low-carbon hydrogen uptake will be needed from various sources, among others the Commission has set up a Just Transition platform to assist EU countries in funding support to the available Just Transition Mechanisms.</p>		<p><a href="#">European Clean Hydrogen Alliance - project pipeline</a> (November 2021).</p> <p><a href="#">Transition platform</a> - Just Transition Mechanism.</p> <p>The Commission actions falling under the scope of the EP request are presented in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a>, including also proposals presented on 15/12/2021.</p> <p>Commission proposals:</p> <p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD) and</p>	

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	<p>development of the European hydrogen economy should not lead to the closure of these production sites, but to their modernisation and further development, thus benefiting the regions by ensuring a locally produced sustainable energy carrier, facilitating GHG emissions reduction, and contributing to the reskilling and further employability of the local workforce;</p>			<p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a>, 2021/0424 (COD).</p>	
11)	<p>21. Underlines that a hydrogen economy requires significant additional amounts of affordable renewable energy and the corresponding infrastructure for the production of renewable energy and its transport to hydrogen production sites and of the produced hydrogen to the end users; calls on the Commission and the Member States to start the roll-out of sufficient supplementary renewable energy capacity to supply the electrification process and the production of renewable hydrogen, by inter alia simplifying permit procedures, and to develop cross-border partnerships based on the opportunities different regions have to produce renewable energy and renewable hydrogen;</p>	<p>The Commission has put forward a revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final), which has increased the EU-wide target for the share of renewable energy from at least 32% to at least 40% by 2030. In addition, the EU has underpinned the necessary investments in renewable energies with the EU's recovery instrument NextGenerationEU, alongside the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). The Commission is in the process of revising the State aid Guidelines for Energy and the Environment, as well as the General Block Exemption Regulation, to facilitate the granting of aid to renewable projects alongside appropriate competition safeguards. The delegated regulation on the EU sustainable finance taxonomy (C(2021) 2800 final) has put forward the criteria to support investments in upscaling renewables. Moreover, a substantial part of renewable energy technologies still need a lot of research and innovation (R&amp;I) to increase efficiency (including for industrial production processes) and reduce cost, for production, storage and transformation, meaning a need for substantial efforts in R&amp;I through Horizon Europe and through the national research and innovation programmes.</p>		<p>Next Generation EU, <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p><a href="#">State aid for environmental protection and energy – revised guidelines</a>, published on 21 December 2021.</p> <p>General Block Exemption Regulation - Commission Regulation (EU) 2021/1237 of 23 July 2021 amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty <a href="#">C/2021/5336</a>.</p> <p>Sustainable finance taxonomy Regulation 2020/852 - corresponding delegated and implementing acts, <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>The Commission actions falling under the scope of the EP request are presented in the <a href="#">Fit-for-55 package</a>, including also proposals presented on 15/12/2021.</p> <p>Commission proposals:</p>	

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				Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021)803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD) and Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> 2021/0424 (COD).	
12)	24. Underlines that renewable hydrogen can be produced from several renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar and hydropower (including pumped storage); stresses the potential of brownfield sites to provide space for renewable energy production; invites the Commission, in view of the recently published strategy on offshore renewable energy, to assess how offshore renewable energy sources could pave the way for the wider development and uptake of renewable hydrogen;	The Clean Energy Industrial Forum, relaunched under the Offshore Energy Strategy (COM(2020) 741 final), and the Clean Energy Competitiveness report (COM(2020) 953 final) have already developed a set of key performance indicators to track the performance of European industry within the renewables ecosystem. The European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, through its open membership, is ensuring the participation of SMEs as part of the creation of the European hydrogen ecosystem.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
13)	26. Notes that the transition to a climate-neutral energy system should be planned carefully, taking into account today's starting points and infrastructure, which may differ across the Member States; emphasises that the Member States should be flexible when designing support measures, including State aid measures, for the development of their national hydrogen economies; asks the Commission, in that regard, to provide more information on planned differentiation and the flexibility of support measures;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
14)	30. Stresses that in order to have a properly functioning EU hydrogen market, people with specialised skills are needed, especially with regard to safety; underlines the necessity of a	The European Skills Agenda released in July 2020 proposes a number of action to ensure that the workforce has the opportunity to develop the skills need to address the huge societal changes, such as the digitalisation of everything and		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

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	<p>strong public and free vocational training system; calls on the Commission to adopt an action plan aimed at guiding Member States to develop and maintain dedicated training programmes for workers, engineers, technicians, and the general public, and to create multi-disciplinary teaching programmes for economists, scientists and students; stresses that more must be done to promote equal opportunities in the hydrogen sector, and calls for the launch of an EU initiative focused on employment, training and development for women, with a view to identifying and removing obstacles and building networks and models;</p>	<p>the shift to low carbon society. A number of existing and new EU instruments can be used to fund the necessary actions for upskilling and reskilling: the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), which supports a huge share of initial and continuing vocational training provision, the Just Transition Fund, which specifically addresses challenges related to decarbonising the European society and economy, the Erasmus Plus programme, which among other funds the Blueprint alliances for sectoral cooperation on skills. Renewables and renewable hydrogen are part of the roundtable with renewable energy stakeholders, which took place for the first time in May 2021 and may lead to a specific Blueprint alliance. The Commission opened a discussion with Hydrogen industry stakeholders on this point.</p>		<p>request (<a href="#">European Skills Agenda</a> , <a href="#">the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)</a>);</p>	
15)	<p>32. Calls on the Commission to produce data on the possible impacts, opportunities and challenges of the transformation of industry and the transport and energy sectors in relation to the scaling-up of hydrogen; calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop sectoral transformation strategies in this regard, together with industry and trade unions; suggests the launch of an EU skills partnership on hydrogen under the Pact for Skills;</p>	<p>The European Skills Agenda released in July 2020 proposes a number of action to ensure that the workforce has the opportunity to develop the skills need to address the huge societal changes, such as the digitalisation of everything and the shift to low carbon society. A number of existing and new EU instruments can be used to fund the necessary actions for upskilling and reskilling: the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), which supports a huge share of initial and continuing vocational training provision, the Just Transition Fund, which specifically addresses challenges related to decarbonising the European society and economy, the Erasmus Plus programme, which among other funds the Blueprint alliances for sectoral cooperation on skills. Renewables and renewable hydrogen are part of the roundtable with renewable energy stakeholders, which took place for the first time in May 2021 and may lead to a specific Blueprint alliance. The Commission opened a discussion with Hydrogen industry stakeholders on this point.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">European Skills Agenda</a> , <a href="#">the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)</a>);</p>	
16)	<p>36. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to make a science-based assessment of the possibility of repurposing existing gas pipelines</p>	<p>The Commission will come up with proposals for the Hydrogen and Gas Market Decarbonisation Package. The associated impact assessment, as well as the European</p>		<p>Commission proposals:</p>	

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	<p>for the transport of pure hydrogen and the underground storage of hydrogen, taking into account various factors, such as a cost-benefit analysis, from both techno-economic and regulatory perspectives, overall system integration and long-term cost efficiency; notes that repurposing appropriately located gas infrastructure that already exists or is under development could maximise cost efficiency, minimise land and resource use and investment costs and minimise the social impact; underlines that the repurposing of gas infrastructure can be relevant for the use of hydrogen in the priority sectors of emission-intensive industries, including connections between industrial sites and multimodal transport centres, keeping in mind the need to transport hydrogen through the most efficient means;</p> <p>urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that any potential future gas infrastructure is compatible with pure hydrogen;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to assess where hydrogen blending is currently used and to scientifically assess its demand for meeting demonstrated industrial hydrogen needs, as well as its advantages and disadvantages, with a view to identifying infrastructure needs while avoiding stranded assets;</p>	<p>Committee for Standardisation (CEN) and relevant stakeholders are already looking at the impacts of hydrogen blending on gas quality on existing gas infrastructure, and (industrial and household) end users. In addition, the impact assessment investigates how to ensure within an integrated market the quality of pure hydrogen for industrial needs.</p>		<p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD) and</p> <p>Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> 2021/0424 (COD).</p> <p>See especially impact assessment accompanying the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen (recast) and the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">SWD(2021)455</a>.</p>	
17)	<p>37. Underlines the necessity of regulating hydrogen infrastructure, in particular regarding its operation and connection to the energy network, and the need to uphold unbundling as a guiding principle for the design of hydrogen markets while taking into account that the hydrogen market still needs to be developed;</p>	<p>Currently, there are no EU rules on the ownership, operation, use and financing of dedicated hydrogen grids. The Commission will develop proposals in this regard under the Hydrogen and Gas Markets Decarbonisation Package. Experience with methane networks has shown that smart regulation is important to create an open and competitive internal energy market, and that the principles of third party</p>		<p>Commission proposals:</p> <p>Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen, <a href="#">COM(2021) 803</a> final 2021/0425 (COD) and</p>	

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	stresses that unbundling plays a key role in ensuring that innovative new products are put on the energy market in the most cost-efficient manner; notes that any derogation from this regulatory principle in the medium term would come at an unnecessarily high cost to end consumers; calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish clear guidelines on the ownership of new and repurposed pipelines in order to provide planning security;	access and neutrality of network operators have been instrumental in the integration of European energy markets. The associated Impact Assessment and stakeholder engagement ensures that new regulation is commensurate with the needs of a developing supply chain.	C C	Proposal for a Regulation on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast), <a href="#">COM(2021)804</a> , 2021/0424 (COD).	C C
18)	41. Notes that there are obstacles in some of the current regulatory frameworks to the use of hydrogen; encourages the Commission and the Member States to adapt those regulatory frameworks in order to stimulate hydrogen demand and to eliminate disincentives such as legal uncertainties;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C
19)	42. Urges the Commission to promote lead markets for renewable hydrogen technologies and their use for climate-neutral production – especially in the steel, cement and chemical industries – as part of the update and implementation of the New Industrial Strategy for Europe;  calls on the Commission to assess the option of recognising steel produced with renewable hydrogen as a positive contribution to meeting fleet-wide CO <sub>2</sub> emission reduction targets;  further urges the Commission to soon come forward with an EU strategy for clean steel, which should include an appropriate focus on the use of renewable hydrogen;	The proposal for the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) puts forward an EU-wide methodology to claim or label the amount of renewable energy, including renewable hydrogen used in the production of industrial products (Article 22a). As part of the update of the New Industrial Strategy, a document called "Towards competitive and clean European steel" (SWD(2021) 353 final) has been published with a comprehensive overview of all the instruments that will help the European steel industry to remain competitive.  Meanwhile, the Clean Steel Joint Undertaking to be soon adopted and funded under Horizon Europe is developing joint actions with the Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (also funded through Horizon Europe) for innovation in steel production using hydrogen.	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">The Joint Undertaking under Horizon Europe is awaiting for final decision 2021/0048(NLE)</a> .	C C
20)	45. Calls on the Commission to increase research and investment within the framework of the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C		C C

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	Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy and to assess whether the Renewable Energy Directive needs to be revised in order to ensure a level playing field for all renewable energy solutions in transport;			Not mentioned.	
21)	46. Stresses the importance of research, development and innovation along the whole value chain and of carrying out demonstration projects on an industrial scale, including pilot projects, and of their market uptake, in making renewable hydrogen competitive and affordable and in completing the integration of the energy system, while ensuring geographical balance with a special focus on carbon-intensive regions; calls on the Commission to stimulate research and innovation efforts relating to the implementation of large-scale high-impact projects in order to secure technology transfer throughout the hydrogen value chain; welcomes in this regard the launch of mobility laboratories in EU cities to promote sustainable public transport experiments based on the use of alternative fuels and encourages the inclusion of hydrogen as one of the fuels to be used to carry out these experiments;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
22)	49. Calls on the Commission to develop a coordinated renewable energy and hydrogen investment strategy aligned with national research and innovation strategies, taking into account the different starting points of the Member States;	The Clean Energy Industrial Forum, relaunched under the Offshore Energy Strategy (COM(2020) 741 final), and the Clean Energy Competitiveness report (COM(2020) 953 final) have already developed a set of key performance indicators to track the performance of European industry within the renewables ecosystem. The European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, through its open membership, is ensuring the participation of SMEs as part of the creation of the European hydrogen ecosystem. The ratio of SMEs in the stakeholders under new Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking reaches		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">The Clean Energy Industrial Forum</a> , relaunched under the Offshore Energy Strategy and the <a href="#">Clean Energy Competitiveness report</a> ).	

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		around a third of participants, and allows SMEs to have a say in R&I in hydrogen.			
23)	<p>50. Calls on the Commission to put an emphasis on the significant role of SMEs in that strategy; stresses the need to include regulatory safeguards and to ensure access to finance and innovation assets, such as incubators and joint research projects, so that start-ups and SMEs can take root in the hydrogen industry;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to ensure equal market access and facilitation of market entry for such undertakings and to promote their participation, inter alia by proactively appointing them for round tables and including them in public consultation processes;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to estimate the needs of SMEs and the costs of decarbonising their production processes and energy supply through hydrogen, and to monitor their progress using a suitable set of key performance indicators in order to contribute to evidence-based policymaking;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 50, the Commission however states (in reply to point 49) that:</p> <p>The European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, through its open membership, is ensuring the participation of SMEs as part of the creation of the European hydrogen ecosystem. The ratio of SMEs in the stakeholders under new Clean Hydrogen Joint Undertaking reaches around a third of participants, and allows SMEs to have a say in R&amp;I in hydrogen.</p>		<p>The impact on SMEs is analysed in the impact assessment accompanying the proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen (recast) and the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) <a href="#">SWD(2021)455</a>.</p>	
24)	<p>52. Welcomes the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance (the Alliance), other renewable hydrogen initiatives and associations, the European Hydrogen Forum, and the important projects of common European interest (IPCEIs), as important means to enhance investment in renewable hydrogen; encourages the Member States, the Commission and economic operators to rapidly unlock the potential of IPCEIs in order to support projects of relevance for the EU hydrogen economy; calls for a pragmatic approach to facilitate the approval of these projects; also</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (unlock the potential of IPCEIs).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	welcomes the Commission’s plan to revise the State aid guidelines for environmental protection and energy to facilitate the production of hydrogen and its rapid market uptake;				
25)	53. Encourages the Alliance to come up, in cooperation with the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH JU), with an investment agenda and a project pipeline that can ensure the implementation of the hydrogen goals as soon as possible; underlines that the Alliance should focus on the development of renewable hydrogen and commit clearly to achieving the EU 2030 and 2050 climate targets; stresses that the Alliance should also ensure a balanced representation of all relevant EU stakeholders including renewable energy producers, scientists, independent experts, think tanks, environmental NGOs and social partners; stresses that the Alliance’s decision-making procedure should be improved with regard to transparency and inclusiveness, and that this process should be led by the Commission and supported by an independent body of scientific experts, and aim to define the transition pathways and provide guidance for hydrogen needs; notes the current delays in implementing the work of the Alliance and urges the Commission to speed up the process;	<p>The establishment of the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and the on-going intensive work on Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on hydrogen demonstrate that the EU efforts are supporting the overall objective of decarbonising the European industry. Both the New EU industrial strategy and the accompanying Staff Working Document “Towards competitive and clean European steel”<sup>26</sup> recognise the interest to support the sector to ensure breakthrough innovation. In addition, the proposal for introducing a sub-target for Renewable fuels of non-biological origins (RFNBOs), together with an overall indicative target for renewables uptake in the industrial sector, within the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive (COM(2021) 557 final) will ensure that demand for renewable hydrogen is created in those lead markets where it is most needed to replace fossil-based hydrogen (Article 22a).</p> <p>The Commission has put forward the establishment of a Clean Hydrogen Partnership with a budget of EUR 1 billion for the period 2021-2027, building upon the expertise of the FCH JU. This new Joint Undertaking has put priority on production, storage, transport and distribution of clean hydrogen and therefore set up synergies with other partnerships covering potential sectors for utilisation for hydrogen: industry (Process4Planet, Clean Steel), transport (Go4Zero, Clean Aviation, Clean Rail, maritime) and building environment (Build4People). Piling the EU contribution (1 billion), the corresponding amount from private partners and</p>		Clean Hydrogen Partnership, FCH <a href="#">website</a> , EU to set up new European Partnerships and invest nearly €10 billion for the green and digital transition, <a href="#">Press release 23/02/2021</a> . European Green Hydrogen Alliance, Commission <a href="#">website</a> .	

<sup>26</sup> SWD(2021) 353 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the potential addition from the end-use partnerships, the overall amount reaches close to EUR 2,5 billion for R&I in hydrogen in public private partnerships.			
26)	54. Welcomes the renewal of the FCH JU under Horizon Europe; stresses the importance of its work and asks the Commission to use it as a competence centre for hydrogen and provide it with sufficient financial resources to play its role in delivering the European Green Deal objectives; highlights that it should promote research and development activities across the value chain in order to ensure cost-efficient use of funding for hydrogen and better coordination; underlines that it should carry out synergies with the joint undertakings in the transport sector in order to promote adequate integration between hydrogen technology and transport infrastructure and services; calls on the Commission to make use of the experience gained through the FCH JU and to incentivise further research into fuel cell and hydrogen energy technologies;	The Commission has put forward the establishment of a Clean Hydrogen Partnership with a budget of EUR 1 billion for the period 2021-2027, building upon the expertise of the FCH JU. This new Joint Undertaking has put priority on production, storage, transport and distribution of clean hydrogen and therefore set up synergies with other partnerships covering potential sectors for utilisation for hydrogen: industry (Process4Planet, Clean Steel), transport (Go4Zero, Clean Aviation, Clean Rail, maritime) and building environment (Build4People). Piling the EU contribution (1 billion), the corresponding amount from private partners and the potential addition from the end-use partnerships, the overall amount reaches close to EUR 2,5 billion for R&I in hydrogen in public private partnerships.		No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Clean Hydrogen Partnership</a> ).	
27)	55. Requests the Commission to assess the potential inclusion of hydrogen deployment in the general objectives of the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) in line with the priorities of Horizon Europe, in order to strengthen research and innovation capacities and to develop knowledge and common innovative solutions across the Mediterranean region;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
28)	57. Calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to engage in an open and constructive dialogue in order to establish	The Commission has established a number of bilateral and regional dialogues with North Africa and the Middle East on hydrogen and hydrogen certification under the Strategic		Action is ongoing.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>mutually beneficial cooperation and partnerships with neighbouring regions, such as North Africa, the Middle East and the Eastern Partnership countries, safeguarding the EU's strategic interests and the energy security of both the EU and its partners; underlines that this cooperation would be beneficial for creating clean and new technology markets through the transfer of knowledge, enhancing the transition to renewable energy and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals; stresses the need to avoid the relocation of environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, and any delay in the decarbonisation of the power grid in non-EU countries;</p>	<p>Partnership for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) project, and is developing a new strategy for the "Eastern Partnership Policy beyond 2020" which will include hydrogen. At a multilateral level, the Commission participates in two taskforces under the International Partnership on Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE) to develop a mutually agreed methodology for determining the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and other pollutants emissions associated with the production of hydrogen and a task force on trade rules. Under the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Commission has initiated a new Global Hydrogen Ports Coalition to enable cross-border cooperation on international trade of hydrogen. Furthermore, Mission Innovation launched a new mission on clean hydrogen at international level, which the Commission is co-leading with the objective to boost the development of hydrogen at world level, including developing widely the concept of hydrogen valleys.</p>		<p><a href="#">Eastern Partnership Policy beyond 2020.</a></p>	

4.1.20.8. ITRE Resolution 8: EP resolution of 23 November 2021 on a European strategy for critical raw materials

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
A European strategy for critical raw materials	23/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0468/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2011(INI)</a> ITRE	N.A. <sup>27</sup>					
1)	5. Calls on the Commission to carefully review the criticality assessment methodology before 2023, ahead of the publication of the next list of CRMs, in order to assess whether the list needs broadening, taking into account the development of the international situation related to CRMs, scenarios for future demand for CRMs and other raw materials, and social and ecological criteria based on the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights and the SDGs, to get a broader picture of extraction conditions across the globe; further calls on the Commission to duly take into account all environmental externalities related to extraction and processing in its supply risk analysis; also calls for a comprehensive debate involving all stakeholders;						
2)	6. Calls on the Commission to pay attention not only to CRMs but also to the potential criticality of other raw materials needed for strong supply chains, the continuity of production and the twin transition, and their availability from EU sources, also taking into account natural mineral scarcity; [...]						

<sup>27</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	7. Asks the Commission to take a holistic approach when assessing the implications of several low-carbon, renewable and digital technologies competing for the same CRMs and to examine critical supply chains, also with regard to the needs of individual sectors; stresses the importance of ensuring that the energy-efficiency-first principle, zero emissions and resource-efficient solutions prevail;				
4)	9. Calls for investment in the training and reskilling of workers, including through the Just Transition Mechanism, as mining skills can be transferred to metal and mineral exploitation, processing and recycling, preferably in the same regions; calls on the Commission to ensure that respective funding also addresses the social, employment and environmental impacts of the transition in former mining areas;				
5)	10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to create, as soon as possible, an Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on CRMs to strategically and sustainably plan for our demand for the twin transition, covering requirements, sources of supply and (social, environmental and financial) costs; [...]				
6)	11. Calls on the Commission to promote research and development on and skills and competencies relating to CRMs for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as a growth strategy for EU high-tech technologies such as lithium-ion batteries, fuel cells, wind turbines, electric traction motors, photovoltaic technology, robotics, drones, 3D printing and a broad range of digital technologies and medical devices;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	12. Calls on the Commission to conduct a comprehensive, scientific and evidence-based impact assessment to determine the minimum volumes of CRMs of strategic importance required for the twin transition;				
8)	15. Calls on the Commission to propose science-based sustainability criteria for defining what constitutes a sustainable investment in the mining sector under the Taxonomy Regulation; emphasises the need to enable the EU mining industry to contribute to the twin green and digital transitions;				
9)	16. [...] calls on the Commission to introduce support schemes encouraging innovation in new mining techniques and new small-scale mining projects; calls for the development of new and innovative technologies in the field of sustainable CRM mining in the EU;				
10)	17. Calls on the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the other EU institutions, in cooperation with international partners, to provide technical and strategic financial support for long-term strategic CRM investment projects, including to find new tools for sharing risks in the mining sector, and to promote and support investments in research on sustainable CRM sourcing and processing and on refining sites, to make them compliant with EU rules and high social and environmental standards, thereby ensuring a level playing field;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	21. Regrets that the creation of strategic stockpiling is not yet part of the action plan and calls on the Commission to also focus on securing supplies of CRMs in the EU by encouraging Member States to carry out strategic stockpiling as part of a coordinated approach, where analysis deems it appropriate; [...]				
12)	22. Believes that awareness of possible scarcity problems with CRMs is too low and should be improved; calls on the Commission to expand ERMA in order to increase cooperation between industrial actors throughout the value chain, Member States, regions and non-EU countries, trade unions, civil society, research and technology organisations, investors and non-governmental organisations within the sectors of the EU economy most affected by bottlenecks in CRM supply, either through the framework offered by ERMA or by forming sector-specific industry and stakeholder alliances; [...]				
13)	23. Believes that more coordination and joint efforts are necessary to develop resilient supply chains to meet the demand for current and future CRMs for the EU's industrial needs, in order to avoid supply chain disruptions, reduce dependency and maintain high social and environmental standards; calls on the Commission to ensure that, in the EU, the assessment of imports and exports and global supply of and demand for CRMs, the coordination of stockpiling and the monitoring of CRM sourcing are implemented in a coherent and				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	cohesive way, for example by establishing a CRM taskforce;				
14)	24. Asks the Commission to diversify supply chains for both primary and secondary sources and calls for better transparency regarding information on supply chains;				
15)	26. Reiterates the circular economy potential of optimised use of products and services; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support new sustainable and circular business models in the new sustainable products initiative, including product-as-a-service, provided they save resources, reduce environmental impacts and guarantee consumer protection; calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate these approaches by introducing regulatory frameworks;				
16)	27. Considers it important to support a circular economy approach throughout the value chain, from design to material recovery, of the key technologies for the energy, digital and mobility transitions, such as wind plants, solar plants, battery production, electric mobility and smart grids; calls on the Commission to make the transition to a circular economy a priority, reducing the EU's import dependence, improving resource efficiency, optimising resource consumption and keeping and reusing valuable raw materials within the EU; recalls its demand in its resolution on the New Circular Economy Action Plan to consider proposing, based on a comprehensive impact assessment, clear and				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	easily understandable harmonised labelling on durability, which could take the form of an index, and reparability, which could take the form of a uniform repair score;				
17)	28. Calls on the Commission to strengthen cooperation with non-EU countries on the sustainable sourcing of CRMs, particularly like-minded partners, as well as in its engagement at the World Trade Organization (WTO);				
18)	29. Underlines the need to build well-functioning secondary CRM markets in order to guarantee constant secondary CRM flows to strengthen the EU's industrial ecosystems and to keep jobs in the manufacturing sector; calls, in this regard, on the Commission to examine the balance of imports and exports of secondary CRMs in the EU and to rapidly establish a market observatory for key secondary materials, including CRMs;				
19)	30. Welcomes the proposal to map the potential supply of secondary CRMs from EU stocks, waste and the processing of by-products; encourages the Commission to make this mapping exercise a priority and carry it out earlier than envisaged; encourages the Commission, furthermore, to extend it to current available technologies used to decrease demand for CRMs and increase the reuse of CRMs in the supply chain; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to unlock the potential of secondary processing projects through specific incentives, including expedited licensing, and to provide incentives for recovering CRMs to ensure reliable, secure and sustainable access to them;				
21)	34. [...] calls on the Commission to provide incentives for the recycling and recovery of CRMs from mining, processing and commercial waste streams to ensure reliable, secure and sustainable access to them;				
22)	35. Encourages the Commission to propose minimum recycled CRM content targets and dedicated CRM recycling targets accompanied by a robust monitoring framework, drawing inspiration from the proposal for a regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries and based on a comprehensive, scientific and evidence-based impact assessment assessing the minimum volumes of CRMs required for products that will facilitate the twin transition, the percentage of this demand that could be covered via recycling in line with existing assessments, and the availability of the necessary technology; notes that any reduction targets for primary raw materials should not lead to the overall raw material yield dipping below these minimum volumes;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
23)	37. Underlines that stronger controls for EU exports of key CRM waste products are needed and that a level playing field for recycling operators who meet the necessary standards for safe and efficient recovery needs to be established; calls on the Commission, when it revises the Waste Shipment Regulation, to prevent the illegal export of waste products containing CRMs; calls for the setting of requirements that only allow waste products containing CRMs to be exported with a guarantee that they will be processed in the destination country under conditions equivalent to EU social and environmental standards;				
24)	38. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to enhance efforts to properly collect and recycle end-of-life-products with CRMs instead of stockpiling them in households or landfills or incinerating them;				
25)	39. Asks the Commission to propose product design measures, tailored to different product categories, for the easy identification and removal of parts or components containing CRMs, especially with regard to post-consumer waste, in addition to eco-design requirements to significantly improve the longevity, durability, reparability, modularity, reusability and recyclability of end-of-life products manufactured or sold in the EU; stresses that these measures should create competitive advantages for EU businesses, should not place a disproportionate financial burden on them, and should trigger innovation;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
26)	40. Believes that substitution is helpful where a CRM could be substituted by an abundant material, but has little benefit if the substitute itself is not sustainable, leaves the finite nature of resources unaddressed, is critical or might become so because of the substitution; recognises the importance of maintaining the quality performance of the products and their economic viability; calls on the Commission to encourage and increase research on and innovation of substitutes for CRMs for different uses;				
27)	47. Calls on the Commission to request that industrial side streams containing CRMs be effectively used; underlines that especially in the mining industry, there is a great deal of potential for the recovery and separation of rare earths;				
28)	49. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to make sure that sustainable CRM sourcing is based on an approach diligently balancing both the EU's increased need for sustainably sourced CRMs and the need to protect nature and biodiversity;				
29)	51. Expects the Commission to provide further details on the operationalisation of CRM projects as an alternative business model and a source of regional employment in coal mining and other regions in transition;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
30)	52. Urges the Commission to foster relations with all existing CRM supplier countries of the EU, to systematically and strategically build new CRM partnerships, in cooperation with our allies, where possible, taking into account the sovereignty of non-EU countries over their resources, so as to ensure that CRM becomes a source of welfare for developing countries, to promote the participation of SMEs and make this endeavour a horizontal task of its external and internal policies, and to present the results in 2021; [...]				
31)	54. Welcomes the EU's commitment to responsible and sustainable sourcing and encourages the Commission to take the standard for responsible mining developed by the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance as a starting point, taking into consideration the needs of SMEs; stresses the need to underpin this commitment with concrete technical support, knowledge transfer, building of skills, institutions and legal frameworks, institution-building and political dialogue with partner countries; [...]				
32)	58. Calls on the Commission to strengthen standardisation activities with regard to CRM-related high-quality components in relevant international fora, since this is important for EU companies, in particular SMEs;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
33)	60. Asks the Commission to propose effective EU-wide collection scheme rules to increase collection rates of waste products containing CRMs; calls on the Commission to assess, among other options for extended producer responsibility, introducing deposit refund schemes in EU waste legislation, in particular in the WEEE Directive, taking into account the characteristics of different products, while ensuring the schemes are compatible across Member States, in order to incentivise consumers to bring their end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment – particularly small items – to dedicated collection and recycling facilities, building on positive experience from deposit refund schemes for glass and plastics in many Member States;				
34)	62. Calls on the Commission to prioritise CRM extraction from existing domestic mines – i.e. from mine tailings, waste rock, landfills and through more effective urban mining – in preference to new mining, if sustainable, i.e. if the environmental impacts, including from energy and chemical use, are smaller; stresses that this extraction and subsequent restoration must be carried out using the best available techniques, guaranteeing best ecological performance and economic viability;				
35)	63. Calls on the Commission to pay particular attention to the post-extraction phase of mining projects and the end-of-life phase of CRMs, in accordance with the waste hierarchy established				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	in the Waste Framework Directive, and especially where CRMs are also hazardous substances;				
36)	64. Believes that mining permits and concessions should include requirements for the safe, efficient and sustainable recovery and processing of all economically and technically recoverable CRMs; asks the Commission to urgently implement Parliament's demands in its resolution on implementation of the Mining Waste Directive; reiterates that the questionnaire currently used as a reporting system under Article 18 of the directive is not fit for purpose, and asks the Commission to create a harmonised, digitised and transparent EU registration system that is based on harmonised definitions of and treatment criteria for mining waste and that includes all the relevant environmental impact data, including the content concentrations of waste deposits;				
37)	65. Calls on the Commission to tighten enforcement and ensure full implementation of current EU environmental legislation and to propose amendments to legislation where necessary;				
38)	67. Encourages the Commission to review the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive to ensure that an environmental impact assessment is carried out for mining projects of all sizes, and that these assessments are performed by an independent third party;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
39)	70. Recalls the Commission's commitment to ensure marine minerals in the international seabed cannot be extracted or used before the effects of deep sea mining on the marine environment, biodiversity and human activities have been sufficiently researched, the risks are understood, and it is proven that the technologies and operational practices do no serious harm to the environment, in line with the precautionary principle, and calls for Parliament and the Council to make the same commitment; encourages the Commission to translate this commitment into concrete actions to protect these highly vulnerable ecosystems;				
40)	71. Calls on the Commission to consider legislative options in line with the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions to ensure that local authorities adopt and enforce the right of local communities to effective and inclusive participation in permit procedures for new mining prospecting and extraction projects, throughout all stages of mining projects and when permit requests for the extension of existing mines are submitted, and to ensure that local communities have the right of recourse to effective redress mechanisms governed by independent courts and oversight bodies free from any conflict of interest;				
41)	73. Stresses that EU industry faces fierce international competition for access to raw materials and is vulnerable to export restriction measures by non-EU countries; acknowledges that a global increase in demand is likely to lead				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	to an increase in prices and encourages the Commission to present an analysis of this point;				
42)	74. Calls on the Commission to diversify the supply sources of CRMs as much as possible, increase resource efficiency and reduce current reliance on a few non-EU countries by supporting investment which engages EU and global partners and SMEs as a part of a long-term international sourcing strategy; stresses that this goal should be achieved by strengthening existing partnerships and trade agreements and building new strategic agreements or EU joint ventures with resource-rich and other like-minded sourcing countries, in accordance with clearly defined priorities; welcomes in that sense the ongoing dialogue with Canada, Australia and Chile, aiming to strengthen trade relations in the area of CRMs; calls on the Commission to further reinforce cooperation during the next EU-US-Japan Conference on Critical Materials; emphasises the need for closer cooperation with key international suppliers in the Western Balkans, eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa, as well as with China and other developing countries in the global south;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
43)	75. Underlines that future EU free trade and partnership agreements can provide not only greater supply security but also a reliable political and economic framework, and that they should include specific provisions on CRMs, as announced by the Commission in its Trade for All Strategy, in order to promote cooperation, ensure compliance with international commitments, eliminate and avoid export restrictions and comply with the current rules for pre- and post-establishment of foreign direct investments; calls on the Commission to further enhance the monitoring and enforcement of free trade agreements, including trade and sustainable development chapters, to ensure that commitments and provisions on the responsible sourcing of CRMs are defined and are met by trading partners and that the possible concerns of communities affected by extractive activities are considered; underlines that this should be among the priority tasks of the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer;				
44)	76. Calls on the Commission to launch a discussion at the WTO on the constraints placed on the scaling up of a circular economy by local content requirement measures, to build a stronger partnership with different world regions, in particular Africa, and to ensure that free trade agreements reflect the enhanced objectives of the circular economy;				
45)	78. Underlines that a fully functioning rules-based multilateral trading system is key to ensuring open and sustainable trade flows of CRMs; expresses concern at the use of export				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>restrictions on CRMs by some WTO members, including China, and urges all members to refrain from pursuing such policies; calls on the Commission, therefore, to use international fora to curtail such distortive export restrictions on CRMs; renews its call on the Commission, in this regard, to redouble its efforts to achieve an ambitious reform of the WTO in order to fight distortions of international trade and unfair trade practices, provide a stable and predictable international trading environment and guarantee fair and effective competition worldwide;</p>				

#### 4.1.20.9. ITRE Resolution 9: EP resolution of 15 December 2021 on implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive</b>	15/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0503/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2077(INI)</a> ITRE	N.A. <sup>28</sup>					
1)	7. Calls on the Commission to closely monitor whether the objectives of the LTRSs are aligned with the Renovation Wave, the heating and cooling comprehensive assessments required by the Energy Efficiency Directive and Renewable Energy Directive <sup>29</sup> , and the new climate and energy targets for each Member State according to their building stock;						
2)	8. Calls on the Member States to foster renovation that favours the energy system integration of renewables in buildings, such as the installation of EV charging infrastructure, thermal storage and connection to smart grids; encourages the Member States and the Commission to promote the sharing of best practices;						

<sup>28</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>29</sup> OJL 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	15. Notes that the current definition of nearly zero-energy buildings in the EPBD is of a qualitative nature and leaves a wide margin of discretion to the Member States in setting standards accordingly; calls on the Commission to introduce a 'deep renovation' standard to achieve energy savings and GHG emission reductions as well as a harmonised definition of nearly zero-energy buildings;				
4)	27. [...] asks the Commission to investigate whether a revision of the cost-optimal level, as defined in Article 2(14), is necessary as part of the EPBD review;				
5)	31. Calls on the Member States to ensure the proper implementation of the directive in all its aspects, with particular regard to the social housing stock; calls on the Commission to continue monitoring this implementation and to take action, where necessary, in the event of non-compliance;				
6)	32. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the current provisions of the EPBD to ensure that Member States' LTRSs are consistent with the EU's climate neutrality goals and energy targets; highlights that building renovations will need to be carried out at a rate of 3 % per year for deep and staged deep retrofits in order for the EU to achieve climate neutrality by 2050;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	33. Calls on the Commission to investigate how to formulate a standard template that Member States could use to ensure they address all of the requirements of Article 2a of the EPBD and to harmonise the objectives and requirements to ensure better comparability of progress and results, and an assessment of national recovery and resilience plans, or any other EU funding, for which a complete LTRS is a condition; encourages the Commission to create an ad hoc network of experts to support Member States in the design, monitoring and implementation processes of their LTRSs;				
8)	34. Calls on the Commission to consider how to facilitate further the development of one-stop shops that provide advisory services to citizens and other stakeholders, including through more stringent measures in the EPBD; is convinced that additional guidance and support measures, notably technical assistance, information campaigns, training and project financing, can lead to a higher renovation rate;				
9)	44. Acknowledges the different construction and renovation dynamics for different types of buildings (public and private, non-residential and residential) in the Member States; calls on the Commission to provide a framework to introduce minimum energy performance standards, accounting for different starting points and building stocks across the Member States, notably buildings of special architectural or				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	historical merit, to accelerate renovation rates and provide visibility to the entire value chain about expected improvements and to stimulate innovation, while ensuring affordability, particularly for those on low incomes and in vulnerable situations;				
10)	46. Calls on the Commission to link the LTRs with the relevant provisions of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive on efficient district heating and cooling and on the promotion of renewable energy in the building sector, such as solar, thermal and geothermal energy, as well as a greater role for energy storage and self-consumption in response to grid and micro-grid signals, while recognising that fossil fuels, especially natural gas, are currently employed in heating systems for				
11)	47. Calls on the Member States to fully implement the provisions of Articles 14 and 15(4) of the EPBD, providing citizens and professionals with clear details on how the building, automation and control system can deliver the mandatory capabilities as soon as possible, in order to ensure that all of the preparatory action is taken without delay and before the 2025 deadline; calls on the Commission and the Member States to consider using tools or checklists developed by experts and professionals when transposing those provisions;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	51. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that charging points in buildings are ready for smart charging and to align the requirements with the revised Renewable Energy Directive; [...]				
13)	53. Emphasises the important role that the renovation of existing buildings and design of new buildings can play in encouraging the uptake of EVs such as cars, vans, bikes and motorcycles by providing both adequate parking spaces and charging infrastructure, thereby contributing to the overall decarbonisation of the transport sector; notes that with such an intervention buildings can be made healthier, greener and interconnected within a neighbourhood district, as well as more resilient to the negative impacts of climate change; calls on the Commission to consider extending the scope of mobility of the EPBD by introducing minimum requirements, where feasible, in different types of buildings for the parking infrastructure of bicycles and recharging points for electric bicycles;				
14)	54. [...] calls on the Commission to encourage the inclusion of such requirements in the national policy frameworks;				
15)	55. [...] calls on the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, to carry out a cost analysis to examine possible ways to encourage developers to deploy adequate infrastructure for EV users;				



#### 4.1.21. JURI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)** was responsible for seven 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and five legislative own-initiatives reports (INL) leading to the adoption of twelve Parliament's resolutions ('JURI resolution'). The table below provides on a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 26: Overview on JURI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	12
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	5
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	4
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	2
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1

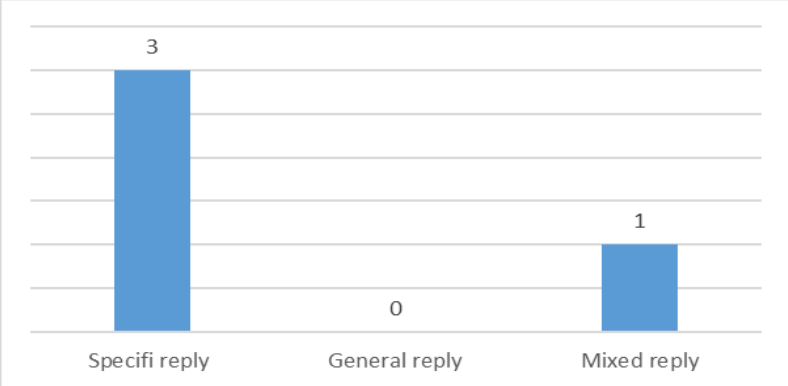
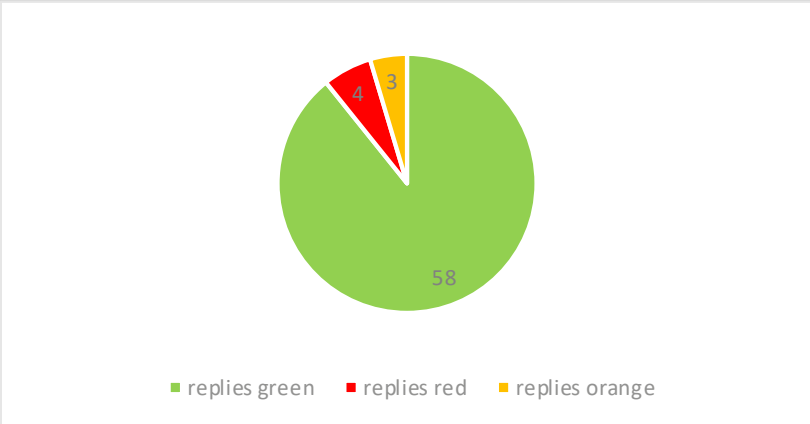
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/4 <sup>6</sup>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specifi reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specifi reply	3	General reply	0	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (3) General reply (0) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specifi reply	3								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	1								
Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	101								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	58	replies red	4	replies orange	3	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (58) No specific reply provided - code red (4) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (3)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	58								
replies red	4								
replies orange	3								

<sup>6</sup> Only 4 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="504 403 1281 831"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	4	action purple	9	action light blue	22	action dark blue	16	action yellow	15	action green	0	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (4)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (9)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (22)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (16)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (15)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (0)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	4														
action purple	9														
action light blue	22														
action dark blue	16														
action yellow	15														
action green	0														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	13														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	23														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (1) (3)</li> <li>- Electronics, electrotechnical industries, ICT, robotics (1) (3)</li> <li>- Intellectual property, copyright (1) (7)</li> <li>- Company law (2)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of EU law (4)</li> <li>- Law and environment, liability (5)</li> <li>- Interinstitutional relations, subsidiarity, proportionality, comitology (6)</li> <li>- Legislative simplification, coordination, codification (6)</li> <li>- Innovation (7)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent six written replies to the Parliament’s seven JURI resolutions. In four cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other two replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one JURI resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted three specific replies and one mixed reply. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 13 of Parliament's 101 requests. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 23 of Parliament’s 101 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 17 genuine actions. In 41 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission. In ten cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

The Commission proposed/promised 15 genuine actions. In 38 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in nine cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In four cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

For all 15 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.21.1. JURI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on intellectual property rights for the development of artificial intelligence technologies

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Intellectual property rights for the development of artificial intelligence technologies	20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0277</a> <a href="#">2020/2015(INI)</a> JURI	On 10 December 2020, the Parliament received "Commission <a href="#">communication</a> on the action taken on positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2020 part-session" informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as Executive Vice-President Margrethe Vestager expressed the Commission's position in plenary. The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 October 2020.			
1)	4. Calls on the Commission to take into account the seven key requirements identified in the Guidelines of the High-Level Expert Group, as welcomed by it in its communication of 8 April 2019 <sup>7</sup> , and properly implement them in all legislation dealing with AI;				
2)	9. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to offer support to start-ups and SMEs via the Single Market Programme and Digital Innovation Hubs in protecting their products;				
3)	11. [...] calls on the Commission to support the establishment of industry standards and encourage formal standardisation;				
4)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to assess possibilities for products to be adequately tested, for example in a modular way, without creating risks for IPR holders or trade secrets due to extensive disclosure of easily replicated products;				

<sup>7</sup> 'Building trust in human-centric artificial intelligence' (COM(2019)0168).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to support a horizontal, evidence-based and technologically neutral approach to common, uniform copyright provisions applicable to AI-generated works in the Union, if it is considered that such works could be eligible for copyright protection;				
6)	17. [...] calls on the Commission to reflect on the use of public domain data for such purposes;				

## 4.1.21.2. JURI Resolution 2: EP resolution of 17 December 2020 on sustainable corporate governance

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Sustainable corporate governance</b>	17/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0372/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2137(INI)</a> <b>JURI</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 June 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission, when proposing new action in the field of company law and corporate governance, to strike the proper balance between, on the one hand, the need to ease short-term pressure on corporate directors and promoting the integration of sustainability concerns into corporate decision-making, and, on the other hand, the need for sufficient flexibility, while ensuring harmonisation;	In its impact assessment prepared for the sustainable corporate governance initiative, the Commission will assess policy options that could ease short-term pressure on directors and ensure that sustainability aspects are properly integrated into corporate decision-making, including the option of harmonisation by an EU directive. The Commission will also consider how to ensure sufficient flexibility, as requested by the European Parliament and proportionality to avoid unnecessary red tape.				The works on the proposal for <a href="#">sustainable corporate governance initiative</a> are ongoing, Commission adoption was planned for Q4 2021. The <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> and <a href="#">Public consultation</a> were conducted. However the Regulatory Scrutiny Board gave for two times a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.	
2)	2. [...] calls on the Commission to take into account the recommendations included in this resolution;	Although the follow-up does not mention point 2, the Commission however states that  A large part of the points raised in the resolution is covered by the on-going Commission's work preparing an EU initiative on sustainable corporate governance and the on-going preparation of a proposal to revise the NFRD.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
3)	3. [...] invites the Commission to identify high-risk sectors of economic activity with a significant impact on sustainability matters that could justify the inclusion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in those sectors within the scope of the NFRD; [...]	The impact assessment of the Commission prepared for the sustainable corporate governance initiative will assess various options as regards the scope of the initiative, including a scenario under which all limited liability companies are covered. In this context, due consideration will be given to limiting and alleviating the burden for SMEs; will assess the different possibilities in the light of the feedback received from public consultation and the data available. The Commission will also reflect, in line with the European				The works on the proposal for <a href="#">sustainable corporate governance initiative</a> are ongoing. Commission adoption was planned for Q4 2021. The <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> and <a href="#">public consultation</a> were conducted. However the Regulatory Scrutiny Board gave for two times a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Parliament’s request, on the possibility to include large – listed and non-listed – companies, and only such non-micro SMEs, which are active in sectors of economic activity where the risk of having a significant impact on sustainability matters is high. The option of excluding microenterprises from all or the majority of the possible new obligations will also be explored. Furthermore, the Commission will assess ways to cover at least some non-EU companies operating in the EU market by the scope of the sustainable corporate governance initiative, in line with the suggestions of the European Parliament.</p> <p>With regard to the European Parliament’s suggestion that the Commission should identify all sectors of economic activity that have a significant impact on any sustainability matters, also involving external independent experts and keeping this assessment up-to-date, the costs and benefits of such a solution should carefully be assessed and compared to alternative options for including SMEs in the scope in a proportionate manner. The Commission will also consider the possibility of specific guidance and other supporting measures to SMEs if they should fall under the scope, as proposed by the European Parliament, or of sector-specific guidance, possibly reflecting on the European Parliament’s request to specifically target sectors that are often linked with certain illegal business activities.</p> <p>The Commission will carefully consider the call to enlarge the scope of the NFRD to cover both listed and non-listed large companies. With regard to non-EU companies, the Commission is assessing the option to include non-EU companies listed on EU regulated markets in the scope of the NFRD, to provide a level playing field as much as possible. The Commission will also carefully consider the European Parliament</p>			



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>suggestions on the enlargement of the scope of the NFRD in line with the proportionality principle as well as principles of effectiveness and efficiency. The Commission is analysing costs and impacts of the enlargement of the scope of the NFRD, namely impacts on and costs for SMEs. In this context, providing specific guidance to SMEs will be also considered. The Commission agrees on the need to draw on external independent expertise in the course of the development of non-financial reporting standards. One of the objectives of the NFRD revision is to improve access of financial market participants to reliable, comparable, standardised and relevant sustainability information, which will help them to meet the requirements of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.</p>			
4)	<p>6. [...] invites the Commission to take the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures into account and promote the development of innovative accounting techniques that reflect the value of ecosystems; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission understands the importance of ensuring as much alignment as possible between the Taxonomy Regulation and the NFRD, and other interlinked initiatives, and is therefore assessing how to best achieve this.</p> <p>The Commission is considering the development of mandatory non-financial reporting standards that would specify the reporting requirements for all sustainability factors within the scope of the directive. The Commission recognises that the reporting obligations stemming from the NFRD, including possible European standards, should take into account existing international standards and frameworks, like the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. Attention will also be paid to ensuring consistency with the Commission's legislative proposal on strengthening the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women, which is</p>		<p>On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)</a>, which would amend the existing reporting requirements of the NFRD.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Commission's proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)</a> envisages the adoption of EU sustainability reporting standards. The draft standards would be developed by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG).</p> <p>A <a href="#">proposal for a directive 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</a> was adopted on 4 March 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>planned to be adopted, in line with its Work Programme, in the first quarter of 2021, and with the social dimension of sustainability, notably in line with relevant principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including as regards investment in human capital and skills development.</p> <p>With regard to the European Parliament’s call to promote innovative accounting techniques that reflect the value of ecosystems, the Commission has funded a LIFE “Transparent” project that is supporting the development of standardized natural capital accounting and valuation principles for business. The methodology developed under the “Transparent” project will provide decision-makers with the information necessary to generate long-term value. The Skills Agenda for Europe, adopted on 1 July 2020, further commits the Commission to <i>study other ways of increasing transparency of companies’ expenditure on human capital, for example by presenting them more visibly in their accounts.</i></p>		<p>It is one of the key priorities in the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025. The Commission’s <a href="#">work programme for 2022</a> includes the file as a pending priority.</p> <p>The last report of Life <a href="#">Transparent</a> project covers some of the main activities, and trends under this project.</p>	
5)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to examine additional proposals to improve gender balance among senior managers and those holding influential positions in companies;	The Commission shares the European Parliament’s view that diversity and inclusiveness in companies lead to better business performance. In addition to the proposal for the directive on gender balance in corporate boards of listed companies, the Commission also uses other tools available, such as the Diversity Charters, to promote gender balance in decision-making positions and supports the Member States and stakeholders through awareness-raising, political dialogue, exchange of good practices and project funding.		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Proposal for a directive on improving the gender balance among non-executive directors of companies listed on stock exchanges and related measures</a> dates from 2012 but is currently on hold at the Council. Some Member States consider that binding measures at the EU level are not the best way to pursue the objective.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	16. [...] invites the Commission to look into the possibility of revising the European Works Council Directive <sup>8</sup> and establishing a new framework on employees' information, consultation and involvement in European companies;	The Commission takes note of the request of the European Parliament to look into the possibility of revising the European Works Council Directive and establish a new framework on employees' information, consultation and involvement in European companies.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission has kept its promise to look into this possibility.	
7)	19. Calls on the Commission to present a legislative proposal to ensure that directors' duties cannot be misconstrued as amounting solely to the short-term maximisation of shareholder value, but must instead include the long-term interest of the company and wider societal interests, as well as that of employees and other relevant stakeholders; [...]	The Commission takes due note of the European Parliament's observation that companies' long-term performance, resilience and even survival may depend on the adequacy of their response to environmental and social matters. In this context, it will consider the possibility of clarifying the directors' duty to act in the interest of the company and their duty of care, with regard to ensuring that directors' duties include the need to take into account the long-term interest of the company and the interest of its stakeholders.		It is unclear to what extent the Commission has kept its promise to consider the possibility of clarifying the directors' duty.	
8)	22. [...] invites the Commission to identify high-risk sectors of economic activity with a significant impact on sustainability matters that could justify applying it to SMEs in those sectors; further considers that, following the impact assessment the Commission is currently undertaking, the sustainability strategies should include measurable, specific, time-bound and science-based targets as well as transition plans aligned with the EU's international commitments on the environment and climate change, in particular the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and international agreements addressing deforestation;	The impact assessment of the Commission prepared for the sustainable corporate governance initiative will assess various options as regards the scope of the initiative, including a scenario under which all limited liability companies are covered. In this context, due consideration will be given to limiting and alleviating the burden for SMEs; will assess the different possibilities in the light of the feedback received from public consultation and the data available. The Commission will also reflect, in line with the European Parliament's request, on the possibility to include large – listed and non-listed – companies, and only such non-micro SMEs, which are active in sectors of economic activity where the risk of having a significant impact on sustainability matters is high. The option of excluding microenterprises from all or the majority of the possible new obligations will also be explored. Furthermore, the		The works on the proposal for <a href="#">sustainable corporate governance initiative</a> are ongoing. Commission adoption was planned for Q4 2021. The <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> and <a href="#">Public consultation</a> were conducted. However the Regulatory Scrutiny Board gave for two times a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.	

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 122, 16.5.2009, p. 28.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Commission will assess ways to cover at least some non-EU companies operating in the EU market by the scope of the sustainable corporate governance initiative, in line with the suggestions of the European Parliament.</p> <p>With regard to the European Parliament’s suggestion that the Commission should identify all sectors of economic activity that have a significant impact on any sustainability matters, also involving external independent experts and keeping this assessment up-to-date, the costs and benefits of such a solution should carefully be assessed and compared to alternative options for including SMEs in the scope in a proportionate manner. The Commission will also consider the possibility of specific guidance and other supporting measures to SMEs if they should fall under the scope, as proposed by the European Parliament, or of sector-specific guidance, possibly reflecting on the European Parliament’s request to specifically target sectors that are often linked with certain illegal business activities.</p> <p>The Commission will carefully consider the call to enlarge the scope of the NFRD to cover both listed and non-listed large companies. With regard to non-EU companies, the Commission is assessing the option to include non-EU companies listed on EU regulated markets in the scope of the NFRD, to provide a level playing field as much as possible. The Commission will also carefully consider the European Parliament suggestions on the enlargement of the scope of the NFRD in line with the proportionality principle as well as principles of effectiveness and efficiency. The Commission is analysing costs and impacts of the enlargement of the scope of the NFRD, namely impacts on and costs for SMEs. In this context, providing specific guidance to SMEs will be also considered. The</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Commission agrees on the need to draw on external independent expertise in the course of the development of non-financial reporting standards. One of the objectives of the NFRD revision is to improve access of financial market participants to reliable, comparable, standardised and relevant sustainability information, which will help them to meet the requirements of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.			
9)	22. [...] calls on the Commission to further promote such remuneration schemes for top management positions;	The preparatory work on sustainable corporate governance also assesses possible ways to promote remuneration schemes that align directors' incentives with the long-term interests of their companies.		The works on the proposal for <a href="#">sustainable corporate governance initiative</a> are ongoing. Commission adoption was planned for Q4 2021. The <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> and <a href="#">public consultation</a> were conducted. However the Regulatory Scrutiny Board gave for two times a red light to the impact assessment accompanying the proposal, and a new text should be proposed in 2022.	
10)	23. calls on the Commission to consider the introduction of new mechanisms to promote sustainable returns and the long-term performances of companies;	Although the follow-up does not mention a new mechanism to promote sustainable returns, the Commission commissioned a study on directors' duties on sustainable corporate governance addressing issues contributing to 'short-termism' in company law and corporate governance. The study suggests that a possible future EU action should pursue the general objective of fostering more sustainable corporate governance and contributing to more accountability for companies' sustainable value creation.		Although the Commission publishes the <a href="#">study on directors' duties on sustainable corporate governance</a> , it is unclear how Commission action will help pursue the general objective of fostering more sustainable corporate governance and contributing to more accountability for companies' sustainable value creation.	
11)	25. [...] urges the Commission to take swift action to ensure that existing and future trade investment agreements are fully aligned with EU environmental and climate objectives and to come forward with proposals to counteract corporate land grabbing and deforestation in the upcoming review of the NFRD;	Several independent studies have demonstrated that sustainable corporate governance practices allow companies to perform better and become more resilient. The complexity of global value chains requires a holistic approach to ensure a global level playing field and international competitiveness. In this context, the Commission will assess ways to bring certain non-EU		On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">Proposal for a corporate sustainability reporting directive</a> , which would amend the existing reporting requirements of the NFRD. Commission adoption was planned for Q4 2021. The <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> and <a href="#">Public consultation</a> were conducted.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>companies under the scope of the sustainable corporate governance initiative, as explained above. Furthermore, the Commission will duly consider the appropriate action to ensure that its trade policy contributes to the industrial recovery and the climate ambition of the EU.</p> <p>The Commission also aims at ensuring that the initiative is coherent with its development policy objectives and accompanied by support to third-country partners setting up the appropriate frameworks ensuring that both companies and individuals promote and respect human rights, social and environmental standards. Furthermore, the Commission notes that more sustainable corporate governance practices in EU companies and in their supply chains have the potential to raise the level of protection of human rights, workers' interest or environmental standards in third countries as well.</p> <p>In relation to para. 22 on alignment with EU climate and environmental objectives in all sectors, the Commission's impact assessment prepared for the sustainable corporate governance initiative will explore how to improve the corporate governance of companies to ensure that they align their activities to the EU's overall climate-neutrality and other environmental objectives and contribute to achieving them. In this regard, the Commission will assess, in accordance with the European Parliament's request, the possibility to require directors to include in the corporate strategies measurable, specific, time-bound and science-based sustainability targets, as well as transition plans, and to align these with the EU's international commitments under the Paris Agreement,</p>		<p>There is no mention as such of deforestation and land grabbing but art. 19(b) provides that sustainability reporting standards shall, taking into account the subject matter of a particular standard: (a) specify the information that undertakings are to disclose about environmental factors, including information about [...] biodiversity.</p> <p>Or about social factors, including information about: [...] respect for the human rights, fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and standards established in the International Bill of Human Rights and other core UN human rights conventions, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the ILO fundamental conventions and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p> <p>The inception impact assessment mentions the option of companies and directors' duties to take measures to address their adverse sustainability impacts, such as climate change and environmental and human rights.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		the Convention on Biological Diversity and international agreements addressing deforestation.			

4.1.21.3. JURI Resolution 3: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on artificial intelligence: questions of interpretation and application of international law in so far as the EU is affected in the areas of civil and military uses and of state authority outside the scope of criminal justice

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Artificial intelligence: questions of interpretation and application of international law in so far as the EU is affected in the areas of civil and military uses and of state authority outside the scope of criminal justice</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0009/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2013(INI)</a> JURI	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Considers that it is necessary to adopt a common European legal framework with harmonised definitions and common ethical principles, including the use of AI for military purposes; calls on the Commission, therefore, to adopt the following definitions: – ‘AI system’ means a system that is either software-based or embedded in hardware devices, and that displays behaviour simulating intelligence by, inter alia, collecting and processing data, analysing and interpreting its environment, and by taking action, with some degree of autonomy, to achieve specific goals; – ‘autonomous’ means an AI system that operates by interpreting certain input, and by using a set of predetermined instructions, without being limited to such instructions, despite the system’s behaviour being constrained by and targeted at fulfilling the goal it was	The Commission takes note of Parliament's call to adopt a common European legal framework with harmonised definitions and common ethical principles (point 1). In this context, the Commission notes the Parliament-proposed definitions of an ‘AI system’ and for the concept of ‘autonomous AI’. As set out in its White Paper on Artificial Intelligence <sup>9</sup> , the Commission considers that AI definition needs to be future proof. As a follow up to the White Paper, a legislative proposal for a regulatory framework for AI is scheduled for the first half of 2021. The Commission considers that in any new legal instrument, the definition of the technologies concerned will need to be precise enough to provide the necessary legal certainty, while leaving some flexibility to accommodate technical progress. The results from the public consultation that the Commission carried out in the first half of 2020 have also highlighted the need for a clear definition of the				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>9</sup> COM(2020) 65 final.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>given and other relevant design choices made by its developer;</p>	<p>scope of the future regulation. The Commission is therefore very carefully examining the definition and possible scope of application of potential regulation and it agrees with the European Parliament that a European legal framework with a harmonised definition and common principles is necessary.</p> <p>The White Paper on AI does not address the development and use of AI for military purposes.</p> <p>However, the Commission and the Member States have started preliminary consultations in 2020 to discuss challenges associated with the control of trade in dual-use items that use AI and could have military or other security applications. It is also planned to set up an expert group in 2021 to pursue discussions on controls of trade of emerging technologies, including those using artificial intelligence. Moreover, in view of the adoption of the new Dual-Use export control Regulation in 2021, the Commission is considering possible options for the control of exports of certain AI-powered cyber surveillance technologies, including facial recognition and biometrics, with a view to prevent their possible misuse for human rights violations.</p>			
2)	<p>18. Calls on the Commission to facilitate research into and discussion on the opportunities for using AI in disaster relief, crisis prevention and peacekeeping;</p>	<p>Regarding the resolution's call on the Commission to facilitate research into and discussion on the opportunities for using AI in disaster relief, crisis prevention and peacekeeping (point 18), the Commission would like to point to the EU civil security research programme. Since 2007, this programme funded more than 700 projects with over EUR 3 billion. It includes exploring the use of AI in disaster relief and crisis prevention. In particular, projects from the Disaster Resilient Societies (DRS) part of the programme are exploring the use of AI in disaster relief and crisis prevention, noting, however, that AI is an</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		<p>enabler and not an objective per se. Moreover, there are many technological developments supported by the EU security research programme that may also make use of AI: from interoperable communications to robotics to detection of (or using) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, to wearable equipment just to name a few. Examples of the supported projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TOXI-TRIAGE (Integrated And Adaptive Responses To Toxic Emergencies For Rapid Triage: Engineering The Roadmap From Casualty To Patient To Survivor <a href="http://toxi-triage.eu">http://toxi-triage.eu</a>), which researched detection of chemical substances through unmanned vehicles and helping triage of victims (e.g. in the aftermath of an explosion).</li> <li>- ANYWHERE (EnhANCing emergencY management and response to extreme WeatHER and climate Events <a href="http://anywhere-h2020.eu">http://anywhere-h2020.eu</a>), which developed an impact-forecasting system for hydrometeorological extreme events with direct communication to civil protection units, helping rapid decision-making for examples for evacuations of areas of flashfloods risks.</li> </ul> <p>While the EU civil security research programme is mainly focused on internal civil security and addresses peacekeeping only occasionally, it includes examples of research on technology and knowledge to support peacebuilding and/or civilian humanitarian missions (such as in the GAP project (Gaming for Peace, <a href="https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/700670">https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/700670</a>), and in the iTRACK project (Integrated system for real-time TRACKing and collective intelligence in civilian humanitarian missions <a href="https://www.itrack-project.eu">https://www.itrack-project.eu</a>). The Commission will continue supporting research on opportunities – as well as challenges – of AI for disaster relief and crisis prevention and preparedness throughout the civil security research programme of</p>			

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		Horizon Europe. More examples of projects and details can be found on the Commission's Community Research and Development Information Service (CORDIS) ( <a href="https://cordis.europa.eu/en">https://cordis.europa.eu/en</a> ).			
3)	20. Calls on the Vice President of the Commission / High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (VP/HR) to pave the way for global negotiations with a view to putting in place an AI arms control regime and updating all existing treaty instruments on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation so as to take into account AI-enabled systems used in warfare; <i>calls for the Council Common Position defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment to fully take into account and cover AI-enabled weapons systems;</i>	The objective of the EDF is to foster competitiveness, efficiency and the innovation capacity of the European technological and industrial base throughout the Union. It does so by supporting collaborative research and development (R&D) projects that are consistent with defence capability priorities commonly agreed by the Member States. The EDF aims at contributing to greater efficiency of defence spending within the Union, achieve greater economies of scale, reduce the risk of unnecessary duplication and reduce fragmentation of defence products and technologies. There is a clear trend of digitisation of military operations and missions, and Europe's armed forces cannot afford to lag behind in these new developments. AI can bring many benefits for the armed forces by providing faster and better information and decision-making, by ensuring collaborative warfare and providing for greater protection of soldiers from risky tasks or for systems that take care of routine tasks. The EDF precursor programmes, the Preparatory Action for Defence Research (PADR) and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP), already provided funding to three AI-related defence projects.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
4)	24. Insists on the importance of investing in human skills, including digital skills, in order to adapt to scientific progress involving AI-driven solutions, for individuals exercising regulated professions, including activities connected with the exercise of state authority, such as the administration of justice; calls on the Member States and the Commission to duly take this	The Commission shares Parliament's insistence on the importance of investing in human skills, including digital skills, in order to adapt to scientific progress involving AI-driven solutions (point 24). The White Paper on AI underlined that the European approach to AI will need to be underpinned by a strong focus on skills to fill competence shortages. The results of 2020		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan for the period 2021-2027, 2030 Digital Compass</a> ).	

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	<p>into account as part of the implementation of Directive 2005/36/EC<sup>10</sup>;</p>	<p>European enterprise survey on the use of technologies based on AI suggest that one of the key barriers European companies face when adopting AI technologies is the availability of employees with adequate AI skills.</p> <p>In September 2020, the Commission adopted a new Digital Education Action Plan for the period 2021-2027<sup>11</sup>. This action plan includes specific actions for the improvement of AI skills into the larger context of promoting digital skills. In detail, a specific action will promote the understanding of emerging technologies and develop ethical guidelines of AI and Data usage in education and training. Additionally, the Action Plan foresees the update of the digital competences framework, in order to include emerging technologies, such as AI, data management, just to name a few. The Commission has also supported EU Code Week, a volunteer-led movement that brings computational thinking, coding, robotics, tinkering with hardware, computer science, AI and digital skills to as many people as possible. At the end of 2020, in order to support Member States in their effort to increase the specialised education offer in AI, the Commission awarded grants to four networks of universities, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and AI excellence centres to deliver excellent master's programmes in AI, for a total of EUR 6.5 million. The selected networks should jointly design and deliver high-quality and hands-on master's programmes in different Member States, with a specific focus on human-centric AI, AI application for the public administration and AI for</p>			

<sup>10</sup> Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22).

<sup>11</sup> COM(2020) 624 final.

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		<p>healthcare. All the programmes should also include AI ethics courses and part of the content should be made available online through the Digital Skills and Jobs Platform translated into all EU languages.</p> <p>Furthermore, in its Communication on '2030 Digital Compass: the European way for the Digital Decade' (COM(2021) 118 final), the Commission identified a digitally skilled population and highly skilled digital professionals as one of the four 'cardinal points' for mapping the EU's trajectory, as part of a 'Digital Compass' to translate the EU's digital ambitions for 2030 into concrete targets and to ensure that these objectives are met. The Communication recalls that the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan includes the objective to increase the share of adults with basic digital skills to 80% by 2030<sup>12</sup>, and includes the target to increase the number of employed ICT specialists to 20 million by the same year, with convergence between women and men.</p> <p>Regarding the Parliament's call to duly take this into account as part of the implementation of Directive 2005/36/EC (point 24), the Commission notes that Directive 2005/36/EC does not define the skills or other training requirements for professions except for certain ones, mostly in the health area with a view to facilitating mobility. The Commission recalls that Directive 2018/958 (Proportionality Test Directive) aims at preventing unjustified or disproportionate regulatory requirements for regulated professions from being put in place. Rigorous application of the framework for ex-ante proportionality assessments will help Member States in preventing unjustified</p>			

<sup>12</sup> COM (2021) 102.

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		hindrance of AI developments and at the same time in ensuring the protection of justified public interest objectives.			
5)	26.[...] ; calls on the Commission to foster dialogue, closer cooperation and synergies between Member States, researchers, academics, civil society actors, the private sector, in particular leading companies, and the military, to ensure that policy-making processes for defence-related AI regulations are inclusive;	Concerning the dialogue with stakeholders (point 26), the Commission shall, for the implementation of the EDF, be assisted by a Committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 182/2011 (EDF Programme Committee) and as such provides for the dialogue with Member States. The Commission will also engage in discussions with relevant stakeholders, including researchers, academics, civil society and the private sector to ensure the success of the Fund.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
6)	35. Calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to develop and adopt, as a matter of urgency, a common position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of weapons systems, including during deployment, to speak with one voice in relevant forums and act accordingly; calls, in this context, on the VP/HR, the Member States and the Council to share best practices and garner input from experts, academics and civil society, as reflected in the 12 September 2018 position on autonomous weapons systems, which states that attacks should always be carried out with significant human intervention;	It should be highlighted that the EDF Regulation requires that R&D projects supported by the Fund should comply with relevant international, Union and national law, as well as with the ethical principles reflected in them. The EDF Regulation specifically prohibits the funding of actions related to the development of LAWS without the possibility for meaningful human control over the selection and engagement decisions when carrying out strikes against humans. It allows the possibility of providing funding for actions for the development of early warning systems and countermeasures for defensive purposes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
7)	42. Calls on the Commission to support the research, development, deployment and use of AI for preserving peace and preventing conflicts;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on supporting the research, development, deployment and use of AI for preserving peace and preventing conflicts).		Not mentioned.	
8)	49. Recalls its position of 12 September 2018 on autonomous weapons systems, which states that strikes must not be carried out without meaningful human	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on common position).		Not mentioned.	

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	<p><i>intervention; calls on the VP/HR, the Member States and the European Council to adopt a common position on autonomous weapons systems that ensures meaningful human control over the critical functions of weapons systems, including during deployment;</i></p>				
9)	<p>49. [...] reaffirms its support for the work on LAWS of the UN GGE of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, which remains the relevant international forum for discussions and negotiations on the legal challenges posed by autonomous weapons systems; calls for all current multilateral efforts to be accelerated so that normative and regulatory frameworks are not outpaced by technological developments and new methods of warfare; calls on the VP/HR, in the framework of the ongoing discussions on the international regulation of LAWS by the states parties to the CCW, to remain engaged and help to advance, without delay, the effort to develop a new global regulatory framework and a legally binding instrument focused on definitions, concepts and characteristics of emerging technologies in the area of LAWS, ethical and legal questions of human control, in particular with regard to their critical functions, such as target selection and engagement, the maintenance of human responsibility and accountability and the necessary degree of human-machine interaction, including the concept of human control and human judgment; <i>calls for these efforts to ensure compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law during the different stages of the lifecycle of AI-enabled weapons, with a view to agreeing specific recommendations for the clarification, consideration and development of aspects of the normative framework relating to emerging technologies in the area of LAWS;</i></p>	<p>It should be highlighted that the EDF Regulation requires that R&amp;D projects supported by the Fund should comply with relevant international, Union and national law, as well as with the ethical principles reflected in them. The EDF Regulation specifically prohibits the funding of actions related to the development of LAWS without the possibility for meaningful human control over the selection and engagement decisions when carrying out strikes against humans. It allows the possibility of providing funding for actions for the development of early warning systems and countermeasures for defensive purposes.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
10)	56. Invites the Commission to assess the consequences of a moratorium on the use of facial recognition systems, and, depending on the results of this assessment, to consider a moratorium on the use of these systems in public spaces by public authorities and in premises meant for education and healthcare, as well as on the use of facial recognition systems by law enforcement authorities in semi-public spaces such as airports, until the technical standards can be considered fully fundamental rights-compliant, the results derived are non-biased and non-discriminatory, and there are strict safeguards against misuse that ensure the necessity and proportionality of using such technologies;	The Commission agrees that use of facial recognition systems need to be carefully assessed (point 56). As regards the gathering and use of biometric data for remote identification purposes in public areas, such as facial recognition, the Commission, is currently assessing the issue, taking account of the identified specific risks and of fundamental rights, notably the data protection rules, and of the views expressed in the resolution.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Commission is currently assessing the issue).	
11)	62. Calls for the explainability of algorithms, for transparency and regulatory oversight when artificial intelligence is used by public authorities, and for impact assessments to be conducted before tools using AI technologies are deployed by state authorities; calls on the Commission and the European Data Protection Board to issue guidelines and recommendations and develop best practices in order to further specify the criteria and conditions applicable to decisions based on profiling and the use of AI by public authorities;	As regards data protection issues related to AI (point 62), the Commission recalls that pursuant to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) has the task to ensure the consistent application of this regulation. The EDPB may issue guidelines to this end as regards processing activities falling within the scope of the GDPR and the Law Enforcement Directive. The EDPB has already issued guidelines on automated decisions, including profiling. It has announced in its Work Programme to issue guidelines on AI.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	72. [...] calls, in this context, on the Commission, the Council and the Member States to pay particular attention when negotiating, concluding and ratifying international agreements related to cross-border family cases, such as international child abductions, and to ensure that in this context AI systems are always used under effective human verification, and respect due process within the EU and countries which are signatories of these agreements;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (international agreements related to cross-border family cases).		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	77. Takes note of the significant economic potential of AI applications, including for the optimisation of long-term performance, maintenance, failure prediction and construction planning in transport infrastructure and buildings, as well as for safety, energy efficiency and costs; calls on the Commission, therefore, to continue promoting AI research and the exchange of good practices in transport;	The resolution calls to continue promoting AI research and the exchange of good practices in transport (point 77) and to carry out an evaluation of the use of AI and similar technologies in the transport sector (point 84). In December 2020, the Commission adopted its Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, which provides (among other things) for the development of an AI roadmap for mobility. The Commission also announced a European mobility data space in its European Data Strategy <sup>13</sup> published in February 2020. AI technologies affect all modes of transport and the EU has already developed initiatives to benefit from its potential, including in road, aviation, rail and waterway sectors. For example, in the road transport sector, the Commission underlines the work of the Cooperative, Connected and Automated Mobility (CCAM) Platform and of the upcoming CCAM Partnership under Horizon Europe, which will include a cluster on procedures, methods and tools for the validation of high-level automation. Moreover, in the automotive sector, new rules on automated vehicles, cybersecurity and software updates of vehicles will become applicable as part of the vehicle type approval and market surveillance legislation as from 7 July 2022.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy</a> ).	
14)	81. Recalls that autonomous vehicles have great potential to improve mobility, safety, and bring environmental benefits, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure cooperation among regulators and all stakeholders relevant to the deployment of automated road vehicles in the EU;	The Commission will also attach great importance to ensure that the R&D projects selected for funding are ethically sound. The EDF Regulation foresees an ethical screening and assessment procedure set out in Article 7 that provides for ethical screening of all fundable R&D projects, including for R&D projects involving emerging technologies such as AI. Actions that are not ethically acceptable are rejected. This addresses the resolution's		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

<sup>13</sup> COM(2020) 66 final.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>call for high ethical standards for the use of AI in various areas of the defence sector (point 81). The Commission is preparing a guidance on ethics for applicants and independent experts assisting the Commission in the ethical screening and assessment of EDF projects. The guidance will be published in summer at the launch of the first EDF call. The Commission will also monitor the compliance with ethical aspects of EDF funded projects during their entire lifecycle.</p>			
15)	<p>84. Welcomes the efforts to introduce AI systems in the public sector, and will support further discussions on AI deployment in transport; calls on the Commission to carry out an evaluation of the use of AI and similar technologies in the transport sector, and to compile a non-exhaustive list of high-risk segments in AI systems replacing decisions within the framework of prerogatives of public power in this area;</p>	<p>In December 2020, the Commission adopted its Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, which provides (among other things) for the development of an AI roadmap for mobility. The Commission also announced a European mobility data space in its European Data Strategy<sup>14</sup> published in February 2020. AI technologies affect all modes of transport and the EU has already developed initiatives to benefit from its potential, including in road, aviation, rail and waterway sectors. For example, in the road transport sector, the Commission underlines the work of the Cooperative, Connected and Automated Mobility (CCAM) Platform and of the upcoming CCAM Partnership under Horizon Europe, which will include a cluster on procedures, methods and tools for the validation of high-level automation. Moreover, in the automotive sector, new rules on automated vehicles, cybersecurity and software updates of vehicles will become applicable as part of the vehicle type approval and market surveillance legislation as from 7 July 2022.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy</a>).</p>	

<sup>14</sup> COM(2020) 66 final  
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Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	<p>91. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to strengthen cooperation with third countries and international organisations, such as the UN, OECD, G7 and G20, and to engage in a broader dialogue to address challenges arising from the development of this rapidly changing technology; <i>considers that these efforts should seek, in particular, to establish common standards and improve the interoperability of AI-enabled systems</i>; calls on the Commission to foster dialogue, closer cooperation and synergies between Member States, researchers, academics, civil society actors, the private sector, in particular leading companies, and the military, in order to ensure that policy-making processes for defence-related AI regulations are inclusive;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to strengthen cooperation with third countries and international organisations).</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on dialogue).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p> <p>Not mentioned.</p>	

4.1.21.4. JURI Resolution 4: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on monitoring the application of EU law 2017, 2018 and 2019

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Monitoring the application of EU law 2017, 2018 and 2019		20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0011/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2132(INI)</a> JURI	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Welcomes the Commission's 2017, 2018 and 2019 reports on monitoring the application of EU law, including the country-specific reports; recognises that these annual reports, the right of petition and the European Citizens' Initiative are valuable tools for enabling EU legislators to identify potential issues; welcomes the Commission's commitment to attaching great importance to the contribution of citizens, businesses and other stakeholders in detecting breaches of EU law; urges the Commission to enhance public debate on its annual reports;		The Commission will continue to provide the Parliament and the public with comprehensive information on monitoring the implementation of EU legislation and the follow-up given to complaints and infringement procedures in its annual reports.  The Commission will also continue to support the public debate on its annual reports by endeavouring to make the data in the reports more accessible and engaging for the public.				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) will be carried out.	
2)	8. Emphasises that a lack of enforcement not only undermines the efficiency of the internal market, but also has a direct impact on individual rights, and thus affects the credibility and image of the Union; considers that the large number of infringement procedures shows that ensuring the timely, correct and effective application of EU law in the Member States remains a serious challenge and priority; calls on the Commission to provide more information on the criteria applied under the new methodological approach applied from 2017 aiming to determine the most serious infringement cases and complaints about EU law; regrets that the		The Commission will continue to provide the Parliament and the public with comprehensive information on monitoring the implementation of EU legislation and the follow-up given to complaints and infringement procedures in its annual reports.  [...] The Commission has set clear priorities for its actions when handling infringements and complaints about breaches of EU law in the Communication 'EU law: Better results through better application'. Among these priorities, the Commission will rigorously pursue cases that reveal systemic weakness in a Member State's legal system, such as cases of national rules or general				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was be carried out.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	growing number of procedures has led to the average time taken to investigate potential breaches of EU law to increase continuously since 2017; calls on the Commission to reduce the average time for dealing with complaints and infringement procedures; calls on the Commission, when appropriate, to drastically reduce the time taken to bring a Member States before the Court pursuant to Article 258 TFEU and Article 260 TFEU;	<p>practices, which impede the procedure for preliminary rulings by the Court of Justice, or where national law provides no effective redress procedures for a breach of EU law. This also goes for cases where national law otherwise prevents national judicial systems from ensuring that EU law is applied effectively. The Commission also prioritises cases where EU law is not correctly, or not at all, transposed into national legislation, or cases that involve persistent and widespread issues of bad application of EU law.</p> <p>The objective of the Commission's enforcement policy is to ensure swifter compliance where it matters.</p> <p>In its Long term Action Plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules, the Commission presented a range of actions [...] The Action Plan recognises that the confidence in the enforcement system relies on complaints being examined in a timely manner and on breaches being sanctioned.</p>			
3)	<p>9. Stresses Parliament's scrutiny role in drawing the Commission's attention to shortcomings in the implementation of EU law in the Member States by means of petitions and questions; encourages the Commission to further enhance its oversight of the way EU law is applied in Member States, in line with the Landscape Review by the European Court of Auditors; stresses that a close and structured dialogue between the Commission and the Member States at an early stage is key to the effective and correct application of EU law, and also to tackling the issues related to 'gold plating' during the transposition and application of EU law; recalls the need to establish a common database and website for all parts of the legislative procedure in order to increase transparency in legislative discussions; calls on the Commission, therefore, to make use of regulations as far as</p>	<p>The Better Regulation Agenda aims to ensure that legislation is prepared in an open and transparent way, using the best evidence available and making full use of stakeholder inputs. The choice of a specific legislative instrument will always depend on the outcome of this process. The Commission shares the Parliament's view that implementation periods should be realistic, in particular due to the complexity of certain directives. The Commission encourages the Parliament and the Member States, which are directly involved in negotiations regarding the substance and the transposition deadlines, to take this aspect into account during the legislative process.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The dialogue with national authorities on implementing European legislation has helped solve 90% of</p>		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	possible whenever it considers legislative proposals;	<p>infringement cases since 2014 without having to go to the Court of Justice of the European Union – saving time and taxpayer money in the process.</p> <p>Finally, the two most recent reports on monitoring the application of EU law (2018 and 2019) provide a more in-depth insight into the compliance work and tools that the Commission has developed to help the Member States transpose, implement and apply EU law correctly and on time.</p>			
4)	10. Stresses Parliament’s scrutiny role in drawing the Commission’s attention to shortcomings in the implementation of EU law in the Member States by means of petitions and questions; encourages the Commission to further enhance its oversight of the way EU law is applied in Member States, in line with the Landscape Review by the European Court of Auditors; stresses that a close and structured dialogue between the Commission and the Member States at an early stage is key to the effective and correct application of EU law, and also to tackling the issues related to ‘gold plating’ during the transposition and application of EU law; recalls the need to establish a common database and website for all parts of the legislative procedure in order to increase transparency in legislative discussions; calls on the Commission to promote compliance more consistently across different policy areas, and, where possible and appropriate, to enhance preventive instruments such as, for example, preparing implementation plans, road maps, explanatory documents, dedicated websites, and the exchange of good practices designed to help Member States identify transposition	<p>There is strong complementarity between assisting the Member States in implementing EU law, on the one hand, and a more strategic approach to pursuing serious breaches of EU law, on the other. In line with the approach set out in the Communication ‘EU law: Better results through better application’, the Commission has developed a number of tools to help Member States transpose, apply and implement EU law correctly and on time. These include guidance documents, implementation plans, expert groups, explanatory documents, providing training, organising workshops and holding package meetings. Some of these tools are used to avoid (‘prevent’) breaches of EU law, while others are intended to be used in parallel with infringement procedures to resolve (‘correct’) breaches of EU law and to avoid having to refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Union. The Commission often uses a combination of these tools to address problems and promote compliance with EU law.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (a <a href="#">number of tools</a> to help Member States transpose, apply and implement EU law correctly and on time).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	problems, address them at an early stage of the infringement procedures and help them find joined solutions and thus, enhance the effectiveness of EU legislation;				
5)	13. Is concerned about the implications of certain investment and citizenship schemes recently adopted by some Member States; calls on the Commission to introduce legislation banning such practices;	With regard to citizenship schemes, the Commission opened infringement procedures in October 2020 in relation to the investor citizenship schemes operated by Malta and Cyprus. As far as a possible legislative proposal is concerned, the Commission notes that according to established case law, it is for each Member State, having due regard to EU law, to lay down the conditions for the acquisition and loss of nationality <sup>15</sup> .		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
6)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to continue monitoring the correct transposition of the framework decision on the fight against organised crime, using its enforcement powers under the Treaties;  calls on the Commission to present a legislative proposal for a directive based on Article 83(1) TFEU to revise Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA on the fight against organised crime, including an update of the definitions of criminal offences to emphasise the cross-border nature of criminal organisations, as repeatedly highlighted in the reports of the relevant European agencies, notably Europol and Eurojust, including higher penalties and adding the offence of criminal	As far as a possible legislative proposal is concerned, the Commission notes that according to established case law, it is for each Member State, having due regard to EU law, to lay down the conditions for the acquisition and loss of nationality <sup>16</sup>  The Commission is preparing an EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which will be adopted in the spring 2021 together with a Strategy on Tackling Organised Crime. On combating organised crime, the Commission has launched a 'Study on strengthening the fight against organised crime:		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  Were adopted the following:	

<sup>15</sup> See Case C-221/17 M.G. Tjebbes and Others v Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, ECLI:EU:C:2019:189.

<sup>16</sup> See Case C-221/17 M.G. Tjebbes and Others v Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, ECLI:EU:C:2019:189.

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	<p>association, which in the mafia model is characterised by intimidation tactics, association with the deliberate intent to engage in criminal activity, and the ability to influence public bodies;[...];</p>	<p>Assessing the legislative framework' to analyse the state of play of the Council Decision on the fight against organised crime<sup>17</sup> and to explore possible proposals for its improvement. As regards the EU drugs policy, the Commission is performing compliance checks of national rules transposing the legislative package on new psychoactive substances<sup>18</sup> and the subsequent delegated act<sup>19</sup>.</p>		<p><a href="#">EU strategy against trafficking in human beings 2021-2025</a> <a href="#">EU strategy to tackle organised crime 2021-2025.</a></p>	
7)	<p>17. Highlights the need to improve EU taxation legislation in order to make tax systems more transparent, accountable and effective, as well as to curb unfair competition between Member States, and the proliferation of tax havens; considers that fair taxation and determined measures to combat tax fraud, tax evasion, aggressive tax planning and money laundering have a central role to play in EU policies; calls on the Commission and Member States to develop a competitive, fair and robust</p>	<p>The Commission is fully dedicated to the continued enforcement and monitoring of the implementation of EU legislation in key policy areas such as citizenship, taxation, [...] and the fight against discrimination. [...]</p> <p>As regards taxation, the Commission actively participates in international discussions in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on the reform of the corporate taxation framework. The combination of measures under consideration should ensure fair taxation</p>		<p>On 22 December 2021, as part of a <a href="#">package on new own resources</a>, the Commission adopted a proposal for an own resource equivalent to 15% of the share of the residual profits of the largest and most profitable multinational enterprises that are reallocated to EU Member States under the agreement on a reform of the international tax framework (Pillar 1). The practical implementation aspects of the agreement are still being finalised, the Commission has committed to propose a Directive on this point in 2022.</p>	

<sup>17</sup> Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime, OJ L 300, 11.11.2008, p. 42.

<sup>18</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2101 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards information exchange on, and an early warning system and risk assessment procedure for, new psychoactive substances, OJ L 305, 21.11.2017, p. 1; Directive (EU) 2017/2103 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA in order to include new psychoactive substances in the definition of 'drug' and repealing Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, OJ L 305, 21.11.2017, p. 12.

<sup>19</sup> Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2019/369 of 13 December 2018 amending the Annex to Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA as regards the inclusion of new psychoactive substances in the definition of 'drug', OJ L 66, 7.3.2019, p. 3.



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	<p>taxation system fit for the digital era and new business models;</p>	<p>for large multinational groups by subjecting them to tax in the territories where the value of their business is created, and by ensuring a minimum level of taxation of such profits. The Commission firmly believes that the most appropriate solution is a global consensus and is actively supporting the international process to that end. Nevertheless, the Commission has been clear that if no agreement is reached at global level, the EU should take action.</p> <p>On 15 July 2020, the Commission adopted a tax package, the Action Plan for Fair and Simple Taxation Supporting the Recovery Strategy<sup>20</sup>, which reinforces the fight against tax avoidance and evasion, helps tax administrations keep pace with a constantly evolving economy and eases the administrative burden for citizens and companies. To combat tax fraud and tax evasion, the Commission is working on amending the Directive on Administrative Cooperation<sup>21</sup> to ensure that EU rules keep up with the evolving economy. The next envisaged update involves crypto-assets and e-money.</p> <p>In its conclusions of 21 July 2020, the European Council tasked the Commission to put forward proposals by June 2021 for potential additional own resources, including a proposal for a digital levy. These proposals would then be applied at the latest by 1 January 2023. The details of such a proposal for a digital levy are presently under discussion.</p>		<p>On 22 December 2021, the Commission also adopted <a href="#">a proposal for a directive</a> ensuring a minimum effective tax rate of 15 % for the global activities of large multinational groups (Pillar 2).</p>	

<sup>20</sup> COM(2020) 312 final.

<sup>21</sup> Council Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, OJ L 64, 11.3.2011, p. 1.

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		<p>The Commission continues to carry out the preparatory work of the Code of Conduct Group (Business Taxation), which examines preferential tax regimes and updates the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes twice a year. Based on the Commission's work, the group dealt with almost 500 preferential tax regimes since its creation. Around one fourth were found harmful and, as a result, either amended or abolished. Moreover, in the Action Plan for Fair and Simple Taxation Supporting the Recovery Strategy the Commission suggested reforming the Code to better combat modern forms of tax competition. Additionally, in the context of the European Semester, the Commission examines the issue of aggressive tax planning practices and, if necessary, makes recommendations. This issue was also highlighted in the guidance to the Member States for their Recovery and Resilience Plans.</p>			
8)	<p>21. <i>Calls on the EU institutions to guarantee the full implementation of the Charter in all their decisions, actions and policies, as a way of upholding media pluralism, media independence and media freedom; expresses concern at the media landscape in the EU; strongly condemns practices designed to intimidate or threaten journalists;</i></p> <p>reiterates, in this respect, its call on the Commission to come forward with a comprehensive proposal for a legislative act aiming to establish minimum standards against strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) across the EU; calls on the Commission to introduce measures to clamp down on the improper use of the courts to intimidate or undermine journalists;</p>	<p>Media freedom is one of the four central pillars of the Commission's annual rule of law report, the first of which was published in September 2020. <b>The Commission will propose various measures in 2021 to support a free and independent media.</b> This includes an initiative against the abusive use of strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP). To prepare this work, the Commission is carrying out a mapping study and will be running a technical focus group to gather feedback on the type of legal aid or support that could be envisaged for SLAPP victims. It published a call for experts at the end of 2020 to establish a new expert group of legal practitioners, journalists, academics, members of civil society and professional organisations, with the aim to bring together expertise and to exchange and disseminate best practices on legal support for journalists and for other actors confronted with SLAPP cases.</p>		<p>Action ongoing/not finalized.</p> <p>Initiative against the abusive use of strategic lawsuits against public participation - according to <a href="#">CWP 2021</a> expected for Q4 2021.</p> <p>Meetings of experts groups are ongoing <a href="#">SLAPP expert group</a>.</p>	

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9)	<p>22. Condemns the growing number of disinformation campaigns aimed at misleading the public about the EU's activities, and also targeting the measures undertaken to ensure the proper application of EU law in Member States;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to counter this phenomenon, as it seeks to undermine the democratic process and citizens' trust in the EU's democratic institutions; calls on the Commission to implement a clear, comprehensive and broad set of actions to tackle the spread and impact of online disinformation in Europe, and to ensure the protection of European values and democratic systems;</p>	<p>In addition, the objective of the European Democracy Action Plan is also to empower citizens and build more resilient democracies across the EU. It comprises concrete actions to counter disinformation and its negative effects on democratic resilience and trust including a legislative proposal for greater transparency of political advertising, as this can be a route for the spread of disinformation. The Commission will improve the EU's existing toolbox for countering foreign interference, including new instruments that make it possible to impose costs on perpetrators. It will steer efforts to overhaul the Code of Practice on Disinformation into a co-regulatory framework of obligations and accountability of online platforms, in line with the upcoming Digital Services Act. To that end, the Commission will issue in the spring 2021 guidance to enhance the Code of Practice and to set up a more robust framework for monitoring its implementation. The Commission and the High Representative will also take further measures to strengthen the resilience of our societies and to foster international partnerships.</p>		<p>Ongoing.</p> <p><a href="#">Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the transparency and targeting of political advertising</a></p> <p>25 November 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">EC Guidance on how to strengthen the Code of Practice on Disinformation</a></p> <p>May 2021</p> <p>The 1 October 2021, eight new prospective signatories joined the revision process of the Code of Practice on disinformation.</p>	
10)	<p>24. Notes, in particular, that the majority of Member States has persistently and systematically violated European standards on limit values for air pollutants; emphasises that ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss are major issues across the EU; calls on the Commission to propose a new ecosystem restoration law that would build upon and go beyond existing obligations already in the Habitats Directive and other EU legislation;</p>	<p>The Commission is working with the Member States to step up efforts to ensure that legislation and policies relevant to the European Green Deal are enforced and effectively implemented. The Commission is focusing its enforcement action on key environmental priorities under the European Green Deal (i.e. zero pollution, circular economy and biodiversity) and on environmental governance (including the implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive), a cross-cutting area that underpins the delivery of the priorities under the European Green Deal and that is crucial for improving</p>			

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		enforcement at national level. The Commission places particular emphasis on the execution of Court judgements and cases where Member States did not (correctly) transpose EU environmental rules into their national laws. As announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission is also developing a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request to be taken by the Commission.	
11)	24. [...] calls on the Commission to firmly guarantee the swift, complete and correct transposition of all EU environmental directives in all Member States, taking account of the priorities set out in its communication entitled 'EU law: Better results through better application';	The Commission is focusing its enforcement action on key environmental priorities under the European Green Deal and on environmental governance, a cross-cutting area that underpins the delivery of the priorities under the European Green Deal and that is crucial for improving enforcement at national level. The Commission places particular emphasis on the execution of Court judgements and cases where Member States did not (correctly) transpose EU environmental rules into their national laws. As announced in the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Commission is also developing a proposal for legally binding EU nature restoration targets, subject to an impact assessment.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	26. Reiterates its call for the adoption of a regulation on an open, efficient and independent EU administration under Article 298 TFEU, and notes that there Commission has not come forward with a proposal following up on this request; calls on the Commission once again, therefore, to come forward with a legislative proposal on a European law of administrative procedure, taking into account the steps taken so far by Parliament in this field;	The Commission is committed to guaranteeing that citizens, business and stakeholders can interact with an open, independent and efficient administration. For this, the Commission has already created a strong framework to protect complainants: the 'Code of Good Administrative Behaviour' and the Annex to the Communication 'EU law: better results through better application' on the administrative procedures for the handling of relations with the complainant regarding the application of EU law offer complainants procedural		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission	

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		<p>safeguards throughout the entire infringement procedure [...]</p> <p>The Commission is therefore, at this stage, not convinced that the benefits of using a legislative instrument that would codify administrative law would outweigh the costs. New legislation would require the revision of a considerable volume of existing EU legislation. Even where done with care and a sense of proportion, codification is likely to lead to problems of delimitation between the general and specific rules – not making legislation any clearer or litigation any easier for citizens and businesses affected.</p>			
13)	<p>27. Takes note of the fact that there is a particular lack of transposition, implementation and supervision of EU law on the area of freedom, security and justice, despite the Commission and the Council's insistence on the great urgency of these proposals during the legislative process; calls on the Commission and national authorities to proactively and comprehensively monitor and enforce the application of EU law in this area;</p>	<p>The Commission is fully dedicated to the continued enforcement and monitoring of the implementation of EU legislation in key policy areas such as citizenship, criminal law, taxation, the area of freedom, security and justice, asylum and migration, the rule of law, environment, working conditions and the fight against discrimination.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In the area of freedom, security and justice, the Commission has launched infringement procedures for failure to notify national transposition measures for legislation in the area of drugs, firearms, police cooperation and combating terrorism. The Commission has also continued monitoring of the implementation – the Commission presented a first progress report in the area of security in December 2020<sup>22</sup>, the first since the</p>		<p>No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>22</sup> Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – First Progress Report on the EU Security Union Strategy, 9.12.2020, COM(2020) 797 final.

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		new EU Security Union Strategy 2020-2025 was presented in July 2020 <sup>23</sup> .			
14)	<p>29. Regrets the continuing lack of homogeneity between Member States in the effective implementation of legislation aimed at building a social and inclusive Union, and combating all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups; is concerned about the serious shortcomings and delays in the application of EU law under the European Pillar of Social Rights, in particular in the application of legislation on the protection of workers' health and safety at work, the Working Time Directive<sup>(13)</sup>, and legislation on equal treatment and salary between women and men; underlines the broad interpretation given by the CJEU in its judgments on the concept of equal pay for equal work, and</p> <p>asks the Commission to do more to tackle discrimination and the gender pay gap at European level;</p>	<p>The Commission is fully dedicated to the continued enforcement and monitoring of the implementation of EU legislation in key policy areas such as citizenship, criminal law, taxation, the area of freedom, security and justice, asylum and migration, the rule of law, environment, working conditions and the fight against discrimination.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In terms of combating discrimination, the Commission has adopted a report<sup>24</sup> on the application of the Directive implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin<sup>25</sup> and of the Directive establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation<sup>26</sup>, in order to assess the current situation. As a follow-up, the Commission may propose new legislation by 2022 to strengthen the role of national equality bodies. In order to improve the implementation of the principle of equal pay between men and women for the same work or work of equal value, the Commission adopted the proposal of the Directive on enforcing the principle of equal pay including via pay transparency<sup>27</sup>.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal of the Directive on enforcing the principle of equal pay including via pay transparency</a>).</p> <p>The <a href="#">European Commission has included a legislative proposal aimed at strengthening the role and independence of equality bodies in its 2022 CWP</a>.</p>	

<sup>23</sup> Communication from the Commission on the EU Security Union Strategy, 24.7.20202, COM(2020) 605 final

<sup>24</sup> COM(2021) 139 final.

<sup>25</sup> Council Directive 2000/43/EC implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of racial or ethnic origin, OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 22.

<sup>26</sup> Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation, OJ L 303, 2.12.2000, p. 16.

<sup>27</sup> 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.

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15)	30. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the COVID-19 pandemic is not used by Member States as a pretext for the incorrect application of EU law, and that any delays in transposing directives into national legal orders are duly justified;	<p>The proper application of EU law is all the more important in times of a pandemic, as the proper functioning of the single market keeps key supply chains intact, provides shops with food and health services with medical supplies. The Commission has made it clear that it will continue to uphold EU law through infringement proceedings where necessary. At the same time, it has acknowledged that the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures needed to combat the pandemic have put a serious strain on national administrations, particularly in early 2020. In the light of this, the Commission has chosen not to suspend its enforcement action altogether, but has given more time in the first half of 2020 to Member States to reply to the Commission and to bring their laws and practices into compliance with EU law.</p> <p>The Commission is closely monitoring the situation as it evolves. It makes a case-by-case assessment of the situations where COVID-19-related obstacles make it impossible for a Member State to address an infringement case in time.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

4.1.21.5. JURI Resolution 5: EP resolution of 20 May 2021 on liability of companies for environmental damage

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<b>Liability of companies for environmental damage</b>		20/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-259/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2027(INI)</a> JURI	<a href="#">SP(2021)538</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 November 2021		Specific reply	
1)	<p>5. Regrets that environmental crimes are among the most profitable forms of transnational criminal activity; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to allocate appropriate financial and human resources to preventing, investigating and prosecuting environmental crimes, and to increase the expertise of the authorities involved, including prosecutors and judges, with a view to more effectively prosecuting and sanctioning environmental crime;</p> <p>[...]; calls, furthermore, on the Commission and the Member States to make sure that all Member States have proper environmental crisis management procedures in place at both national and transnational levels; [...]</p>		<p>The Commission is conscious that the effectiveness of the ECD is dependent on the effectiveness of the ‘enforcement chain’, i.e. the work of environmental inspectorates and law enforcement agencies in detecting, gathering evidence on and preparing dossiers on crimes and infringements; the work of environmental prosecutors in preparing cases for trial; and the work of courts in adjudicating on cases that come to trial. Measures to strengthen the ‘enforcement chain’ will also be considered in the context of the revision of the ECD.</p>			<p>The Commission recently evaluated the Environment Crime Directive, and found that it did not meet its objectives in its <a href="#">2020 evaluation</a>. A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revised ECD was submitted the 15 December 2021.</p>	
2)	<p>7. Points out that reliable data on environmental incidents giving rise to the application of the ELD or other administrative, civil or criminal instruments should be collected under the supervision of an EU ELD task force, with the relevant data being made public; calls on the Commission to duly assess the situation in order to establish whether a combination of different legal instruments could adequately respond to environmental harm, or</p>		<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s identification of specific topics to be addressed in a possible revision of the ELD. The Commission will soon start work on a second evaluation of the directive in line with Better Regulation principles. This evaluation is due to be completed by April 2023. The Parliament’s resolution therefore comes timely in the policy cycle, enabling the Commission to factor in the Parliament’s views in the evaluation process. The outcome of the evaluation cannot be prejudged at this stage.</p>			<p>The Environment Crime Directive was subject to <a href="#">evaluation</a> in 2020. The evaluation notes the lack of reliable statistical data and the need for more coherence between the ECD and ELB. A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revised ECD was submitted the 15 December 2021.</p>	



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	whether serious gaps still exist that need to be remedied;				
3)	12. Takes note of the Member States' increasing commitment to working towards the recognition of ecocide at national and international level; asks the Commission to study the relevance of ecocide to EU law and EU diplomacy;	With regard to point 12, the Commission has no current plans to carry out a study on ecocide. It has, however, contacts with the European Law Institute, which is undertaking an academic project on the subject: <a href="https://www.europeanlawinstitute.eu/projects-publications/current-projects-upcoming-projects-and-other-activities/upcoming-projects/ecocide/">https://www.europeanlawinstitute.eu/projects-publications/current-projects-upcoming-projects-and-other-activities/upcoming-projects/ecocide/</a> . The Commission will take note of the results of this work as well as of any legal research on the ecocide concept carried out at the international level.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Law Institute, which is conducting an <a href="#">academic project</a> on the subject).	
4)	13. Calls on the Commission to provide further clarification and guidance to competent national authorities and prosecutors on the key legal terms of the ECD and to develop a harmonised classification of environmental crimes;	The Commission does not exclude the possibility of guidance of the sort mentioned in point 13, but considers that it is premature to start relevant work before the proposal for the ECD revision is presented and before the outcome of the ECD revision is clear.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	18. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, supported by the EU ELD task force, to set up protection and support schemes for the victims of environmental damage and to ensure their full access to justice, information and compensation; emphasises the role of environmental NGOs in raising awareness and in identifying potential breaches of EU and national environmental laws;	As for the victims of environmental damage mentioned in points 18 and 19, the ELD currently entitles natural or legal persons affected or likely to be affected by environmental damage as defined in the ELD to request the competent authority to take action and to bring legal challenges against the decisions, acts or failure to act of the competent authority. As is demonstrated by its 2017 Notice (OJ C 275, 18.8.2017, p. 1–39), its related published Citizens Guide ( <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/pdf/guide/ENV-18-004_guide_EN_web.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/pdf/guide/ENV-18-004_guide_EN_web.pdf</a> ) and its 2020 Communication on the matter (COM(2020) 643 final), the Commission attaches high importance to securing effective access to justice in environmental matters, including with regard to the ELD. The Commission's E-Justice Portal is currently being updated		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Citizen's <a href="#">guide</a> to access to justice on environmental matters, <a href="#">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum</a> ). The up-dated <a href="#">e-justice portal</a> was launched on the 12 October 2021.	

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			<p>with regard to environmental access to justice, and the update will include country-specific information on access to justice under the ELD. This should help those affected by environmental damage to better understand their rights of redress under the ELD.</p> <p>Also with reference to points 18 and 19, the Commission recognises that, regardless of whether they come within the scope of the ELD, environmental nuisances may create justified grievances and that victims may submit those grievances to the competent public authorities. As part of its 2018 Action plan on environmental compliance assurance (COM/2018/10 final), the Commission, with the assistance of networks of practitioners, the European Network of Ombudsmen and Member State experts, published in different language versions a Vade Mecum on complaint-handling and citizen engagement (<a href="#">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum - Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu)</a>) together with a summary guide on the same topic (<a href="#">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum - Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu)</a>). These documents describe good practices in the handling of citizen complaints, including with regard to environmental nuisances.</p>			
6)	19. Calls on the Commission to assess the efficiency of rapid claim mechanisms with a view to ensuring swift compensation for victims in insolvency cases, which can lead to further damages;		<p>The Commission recognises that, regardless of whether they come within the scope of the ELD, environmental nuisances may create justified grievances and that victims may submit those grievances to the competent public authorities. As part of its 2018 Action plan on environmental compliance assurance (COM/2018/10 final), the Commission, with the assistance of networks of practitioners, the European Network of Ombudsmen and Member State experts, published in different language versions a Vade Mecum on complaint-handling and citizen engagement (<a href="#">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum - Publications Office of the EU</a></p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum, EU Strategy on Victims' Rights</a>).</p>	

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		<p><a href="http://europa.eu">europa.eu</a>) together with a summary guide on the same topic (<a href="http://environmental-compliance-assurance-vade-mecum-publications-office-of-the-eu.europa.eu">Environmental compliance assurance vade mecum - Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu)</a>). These documents describe good practices in the handling of citizen complaints, including with regard to environmental nuisances.</p> <p>Also in the EU Strategy on Victims' Rights (2020-2025), the Commission acknowledges that environmental crime affects all of society, but that it may have particularly detrimental effect on individuals. It may impact personal health, livelihoods and lower property value. Victims of environmental crime may be particularly susceptible to secondary victimisation, intimidation and retaliation - notably if environmental crime is a form of organised crime. Such victims should have access to specialist support and protection. The Commission is assessing the access to justice for victims of environmental crime, including victims' access to support and protection on the basis of the Victims' Rights Directive, 2010/29 EU, and if necessary may take additional measures.</p>			
7)	<p>23. Supports the existing requirements to also report on non-financial issues; notes, however, that such reporting has until now only been a legal duty for large undertakings; calls on the Commission to put emphasis on the enforcement of those reporting requirements in case of non-performance in the upcoming revision of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)<sup>28</sup>;</p>	<p>With regard to point 23, on 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which would revise and strengthen the provisions of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD). The Commission's CSRD proposal extends the scope of the reporting requirements to approximately 50.000 companies compared to about 11.000 under the NFRD. The new requirements would apply to all large and listed companies, whereas the NFRD applies only to large</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (proposal for a <a href="#">Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive</a>).</p>	

<sup>28</sup> Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups (OJ L 330, 15.11.2014, p. 1).

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		public interest entities with more than 500 employees. In addition, the proposal ensures that Member States would apply a minimum set of sanctions for non-compliance with the reporting requirements.			
8)	26. Notes that liability regimes regarding diffuse pollution in EU law are fragmented; calls on the Commission to carry out a study on how diffuse pollution is addressed by the different EU liability regimes;	As regards the study on diffuse pollution mentioned in point 26, the ELD stipulates that the Directive shall only apply to environmental damage caused by pollution of a diffuse character, where it is possible to establish a causal link between the damage and the activities of individual operators. There is therefore a qualified but not a blanket exception for diffuse pollution. Against this background, the Commission will take into account the Parliament's request when undertaking the upcoming evaluation of the ELD.		Commission promises to take into account the Parliament's request when undertaking the upcoming evaluation of the ELD.	
9)	28. Calls on the Commission to evaluate whether extending the scope of the ELD and the activities listed in Annex III thereto could limit short and long-term damage to the environment, human health and air quality;  asks the Commission, furthermore, to assess whether the precautionary principle approach properly and effectively presupposes potentially dangerous risks or effects;	With regard to point 28, although the natural resources covered by the ELD do not at present include air (being limited to protected species and natural habitats, water and land), the ELD contributes to climate action through the concept of 'natural resource services', since many natural habitats provide carbon storage or sequestration services. The provisional agreement reached by the co-legislators on the European Climate Law enshrines in legislation the EU's commitment to reaching climate neutrality by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. It also provides for the Commission to assess the consistency of any draft measure or legislative proposal with the climate-neutrality objective and the other Union climate targets before adoption. The forthcoming evaluation of the ELD provides a good opportunity to assess the role of the ELD in pursuing the climate objectives of the Union. In line with the general principle set out in Article 7 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), this assessment should take into account not only the ELD-specific aspects, but also the broader context of Union		Assessment to be drafted together with the forthcoming evaluation of the ELD, also as stipulated under Article 7 of TFEU.	

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		<p>policies and measures pursuing climate objectives, and applying to various sectors of the Union's economy and thereby operators active in those sectors.</p> <p>There is no specific reply provided for the second point.</p>			
10)	<p>29. Urges the Commission and the Council to consider environmental crimes as a priority; calls on the Commission to make full use of Article 83(2) TFEU and to consider the adoption of an overall framework directive on environmental offences and effective and proportionate sanctions, defining the behaviours to be punished, the nature of infringements, the types of offences, the reparation regimes, the restoration measures and the minimum sanctions, including overall liability of legal and individual persons; calls on the Commission to evaluate the possibility of including environmental crimes among the categories of offences in Article 83(1) TFEU;</p>	<p>With regard to point 29, it is envisaged that the legal basis for a proposed revision will be Article 83(2), TFEU.</p> <p>the follow-up does not mention other points with regards to point 19, but with regards to point 52, the Commission during its revision of the ECD is assessing ways to introduce a broader and more precise range of sanctions types and levels that must be available for environmental crime in the Member States to come to more appropriate sanctions in practice. The EU has no competence to enforce particular sanction levels to be imposed in the individual case.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
11)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission to explore the possibility of extending the mandate of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), once it is fully established and fully functional, to cover environmental offences;</p>	<p>With regard to point 33, the European Public Prosecutor's Office took up its investigative and prosecutorial tasks on 1 June 2021. The Commission is ready to assess the possibility, in accordance with Article 86(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, of including cross-border environmental crimes within the EPPO's competence in the medium term.</p>		It is unclear to what extent the Commission will go further than being ready to assess the possibility and within which timeframe.	
12)	<p>34. Calls on Europol and Eurojust to reinforce the documentation, investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes; calls on the Commission, Europol and Eurojust to provide further support and a more effective and institutionalised structure for existing networks of practitioners, cross-border law enforcement, environmental agencies and specialised prosecutors such as the European</p>	<p>With regard to point 34, the Commission shares the Parliament's view on the importance of support for networks of practitioners. It draws attention to several forms of support that have already been established. First, in 2018, along with the action plan on environmental compliance assurance already mentioned, the Commission established a new high-level expert group, the Environmental Compliance and Governance</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

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	Network of Prosecutors for the Environment (ENPE) and the European Union Forum of Judges for the Environment (EUFJE);	Forum (mentioned at point 3 of the resolution) with a membership that includes the chairs of IMPEL (the network of inspectorates), EnviCrimeNet (the network of police and other enforcement units), ENPE (the network of prosecutors) and EUJFE (the network of judges), along with top administrators from the Member States (C(2018)10 final). The Forum allows the networks to share their concerns and help steer Commission actions in this domain – for example, preparation of the guidance documents already mentioned above. Second, the networks can draw on support from EU-level bodies such as OLAF, CEPOL (EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training), EUROPOL (EU law enforcement agency) and EUROJUST (EU Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation). Third, the networks have benefited from EU financial support, both the LIFE Regulation and the Internal Security Fund-Police being important in this respect. Amongst other things, financial support can help the networks to maintain secretariats and organise meetings, exchanges and events, implement project-related work, enhance capacities and training, and generally ensure the consistency and sustainability of their activities.		request ( <a href="#">Environmental Compliance and Governance Forum</a> , <a href="#">IMPEL</a> , <a href="#">EnviCrimeNet</a> ).	
13)	38. Calls on the Commission to assess the introduction of a secondary liability regime, namely parental and chain liability for damage caused to human health and the environment <sup>29</sup> , and to carry out an assessment of the current liability situation of subsidiaries active outside the EU, including possible improvements for cases of environmental damage;	The Commission would agree that all of these issues deserve close examination in the light of experience and developments. It recognises, for instance, that the list of occupational activities in Annex III is now outdated, given the replacement of several legal instruments mentioned there.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>29</sup> See, for instance, the judgment of the Court of Justice of 10 September 2009, *Akzo Nobel NV and Others v Commission of the European Communities*, C-97/08 B, ECLI:EU:C:2009:536.

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14)	41. Calls on the Commission to examine the possibility of aligning the ELD with civil liability legislation for corporate boards in cases where a causal link can be established between a corporate board's action or failure to act and environmental damage as defined in the ELD, including where such damage results from polluting activities carried out to maximise the profit of the company and increase the bonuses of its members <sup>30</sup> ;		With regard to point 41 on civil liability, the ELD is designed to prevent and remediate damage to natural resources rather than to prevent, or provide monetary compensation for damage to the property or health of individuals. There is indeed some overlap: preventive and remedial action under the ELD may prevent harm to individuals who are victims of environmental damage and who might, independently, be entitled to bring traditional tort-law claims against economic operators for adverse effects on their property or health. Changing the ELD to cover traditional tort claims and remedies would involve a fundamental re-design, however. Without drawing conclusions at this stage, the Commission would observe that there are other possible mechanisms of relevance.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
15)	43. Asks the Commission to assess the introduction of a mandatory financial security system (covering insurance, bank guarantees, company pools, securities and bonds or funds) with a maximum threshold per case, aiming to prevent taxpayers from having to bear the costs resulting from remediation of environmental damage; asks the Commission, in addition, to develop a harmonised EU methodology for calculating the maximum liability threshold, taking into account the activity and the impact on the environment; stresses the need to ensure that financial compensation can be obtained, even in the event of insolvency of the operator responsible;		The Commission would agree that all of these issues deserve close examination in the light of experience and developments. It recognises, for instance, that the list of occupational activities in Annex III is now outdated, given the replacement of several legal instruments mentioned there.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>30</sup> E.g. the dieselgate scandal and the case of the CEO of Volkswagen.

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
16)	44. Asks the Commission to compile a study on the introduction of an ELD financial compensation scheme at EU or national level for cases where available remedies are inadequate given the extent of the damage; stresses that the related discussions should address, inter alia, possible ways of quantifying environmental damage;		<p>Without prejudice to the outcome of the evaluation, the Commission offers the following observations on the Parliament's recommendations:</p> <p>With regard to point 44, the Commission draws attention to the possibility for remedial action under existing or envisaged EU funding instruments in circumstances where the ELD is currently inapplicable or incapable of ensuring that a specific economic operator meets remediation costs. For example, Member States and regions can draw on the cohesion policy funds (in particular the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund) for investments in regeneration and decontamination of brownfield sites and land restoration, taking into account the 'polluter pays' principle, if such a priority is included in the relevant programmes.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point so far but it is unclear if there could be new proposal on this particular point after the evaluation of the ELD will have been completed (foreseen for 2023).</p> <p>The Commission <a href="#">announced</a> during a plenary debate in May 2021 that it was preparing a revision of the Environmental Crime Directive and would soon launch an evaluation of the Environmental Liability Directive, in line with the Better Regulation approach, before considering a possible revision.</p>	
17)	48. Recalls that the EU should promote a high level of environmental protection on its own territory and do its utmost to prevent environmental damage in third countries caused by companies based in EU Member States; recalls equally that there is no EU legal instrument addressing the possibility of prosecuting European companies abroad for environmental crimes or activities causing environmental damage; calls for the EU to encourage parent companies to take sustainable and responsible approaches to their cooperation with third countries, in line with international human rights and environmental standards, and to refrain from taking investment strategies that lead directly to hazardous outcomes; encourages the Commission to establish incentives for companies whose sustainability policies voluntarily go beyond environmental and biodiversity standards laid down in law for the purposes of evaluating these		<p>With regard to points 39 and 48, the Commission has provided comments on due diligence in response to a separate European Parliament resolution (2020/2129 (INL)).</p> <p>Through the European Circular Economy Stakeholders Platform (<a href="#">ECESP Leadership Group on economic incentive policies: reflections Summer 2020 European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform (europa.eu)</a>), the Commission is actively promoting a debate among stakeholders (i.e. companies, NGOs (non-governmental organisation), regions, cities, Member States, citizens) on the incentives mentioned in point 48. Topics include circular public procurement, extended producer responsibility, tax shifting and CO2 pricing. There are also existing EU legal frameworks in place to encourage company 'front runners' to demonstrate their green credentials. Such companies can register under the EMAS scheme, i.e. the EU's eco-management and audit scheme, to evaluate, report, and improve their environmental</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Circular Economy Stakeholders Platform (<a href="#">ECESP Leadership Group on economic incentive policies: reflections Summer 2020 European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform</a>)).</p> <p>The Commission published an <a href="#">inception impact assessment</a> on a legislative initiative on sustainable product policy planned for the first quarter 2022.</p>	



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	policies, distilling best practices, and providing this as an example for other companies to follow;	performance. EMAS is open to every type of organisation eager to improve its environmental performance. Two EU funded projects focus on regulatory relief and other incentives for EMAS-registered organisations ( <a href="http://www.lifebraver.eu/">http://www.lifebraver.eu/</a> and <a href="https://www.interregeurope.eu/enhance/">https://www.interregeurope.eu/enhance/</a> ). They consist mainly of tax relief, reduction in fees, reduction in controls and integration of EMAS in green public procurement in certain Member States or regions. Frontrunners can also use the EU Ecolabel, the EU voluntary label for environmental excellence, for their products. This directs consumers to the best-performing goods and services on the market. The number of EU Ecolabel products on the market – now more than 78000 - have doubled in the last five years. Companies developing innovative environmental technologies can also get a third-party assessment of the performance reached by their technologies, based on independent tests, through the <u>Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)</u> scheme. This will help them differentiate their technologies and gain more credibility on the EU or international markets. The European Commission is also working on a legislative initiative on sustainable product policy that may consider rewarding products based on their different sustainability performance, including by linking high performance levels to incentives.			
18)	49. Calls on the Commission to ensure the full implementation and enforcement of the biodiversity provisions in all trade agreements, including through its Chief Trade Enforcement Officer; considers that the Commission should better assess the impact of trade agreements on biodiversity, including follow-up action to strengthen the biodiversity provisions of existing and future agreements, where relevant;	With regard to points 49 and 50, support for the Green Deal is a central pillar of trade policy and the Commission intends to enhance trade's contribution to the Green Deal objective accordingly. The preservation of biodiversity is a global challenge that requires global efforts and the Commission will use free trade agreements (FTAs) as platforms to engage with the EU's trade partners. The Trade Policy Review reinforces the focus of this Commission on effective enforcement and implementation. The appointment of the Chief Trade		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Green Deal, appointment of a Chief Trade Enforcement Officer, Implementation of the new biodiversity methodology that was published on 19 May 2021</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Enforcement Officer (CTEO) in 2020 highlighted this commitment. On the importance of systematically including a biodiversity dimension to all sustainability impact assessments (SIAs), the Commission is already assessing the impact of all trade agreements on biodiversity and is improving its methodology. Implementation of the new methodology that was published on 19 May 2021 will be important in both ex-ante SIAs and ex-post evaluations. Outcomes should indeed feed into FTA negotiation process. EU trade agreements include non-regression provisions aimed at preventing parties from weakening their environmental (and labour) protections in order to encourage trade or investment, and thus promote a level-playing field. These provisions are subject to a dedicated dispute settlement that covers Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters. The Commission have strengthened the implementation and enforcement of TSD provisions in EU trade agreements, including with adoption of the TSD 15-points Action Plan, the establishment of the CTEO and Single Entry Point. The 2021 TSD review considers together with stakeholders further actions ensuring on effective implementation and enforcement of TSD provisions.</p>		<p><a href="#">TSD open public consultations</a> were closed on 5 November 2021.</p>	
19)	<p>50. Calls on the Commission to ensure the enforcement of provisions regarding establishing or maintaining a level playing field on environmental issues in EU trade agreements, where those provisions are part of such an agreement;</p>	<p>With regard to points 49 and 50, support for the Green Deal is a central pillar of trade policy and the Commission intends to enhance trade's contribution to the Green Deal objective accordingly. The preservation of biodiversity is a global challenge that requires global efforts and the Commission will use free trade agreements (FTAs) as platforms to engage with the EU's trade partners. The Trade Policy Review reinforces the focus of this Commission on effective enforcement and implementation. The appointment of the Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) in 2020 highlighted this commitment. On the importance of systematically</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Green Deal, appointment of a Chief Trade Enforcement Officer, Implementation of the new biodiversity methodology that was published on 19 May 2021</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">TSD open public consultations</a> were closed on 05 November 2021.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>including a biodiversity dimension to all sustainability impact assessments (SIAs), the Commission is already assessing the impact of all trade agreements on biodiversity and is improving its methodology. Implementation of the new methodology that was published on 19 May 2021 will be important in both ex-ante SIAs and ex-post evaluations. Outcomes should indeed feed into FTA negotiation process. EU trade agreements include non-regression provisions aimed at preventing parties from weakening their environmental (and labour) protections in order to encourage trade or investment, and thus promote a level-playing field. These provisions are subject to a dedicated dispute settlement that covers Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters. The Commission have strengthened the implementation and enforcement of TSD provisions in EU trade agreements, including with adoption of the TSD 15-points Action Plan, the establishment of the CTEO and Single Entry Point. The 2021 TSD review considers together with stakeholders further actions ensuring on effective implementation and enforcement of TSD provisions.</p>			
20)	52. Calls on the Commission to enforce the application of sanctions established under the ECD;	<p>As for point 52, the Commission during its revision of the ECD is assessing ways to introduce a broader and more precise range of sanctions types and levels that must be available for environmental crime in the Member States to come to more appropriate sanctions in practice. The EU has no competence to enforce particular sanction levels to be imposed in the individual case.</p> <p>The Commission is conscious that the effectiveness of the ECD is dependent on the effectiveness of the 'enforcement chain', i.e. the work of environmental inspectorates and law enforcement agencies in detecting, gathering evidence on and preparing dossiers on crimes and infringements; the work of environmental</p>		<p>The Commission recently evaluated the Directive, and found that it did not meet its objectives in its <a href="#">2020 evaluation</a>. A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revised ECD was submitted the 15 December 2021.</p>	

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		prosecutors in preparing cases for trial;and the work of courts in adjudicating on cases that come to trial. Measures to strengthen the 'enforcement chain' will also be considered in the context of the revision of the ECD.			
21)	53.Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to ensure that corporate social responsibility in preventing and remedying environmental harm is taken into account in procurement contracts and the allocation of public funds;	With regard to point 53, introducing specific sustainability and transparency requirements and criteria in public procurement can strongly support and incentivise responsible business behaviour. The Commission actively promotes the uptake of environmental and social criteria in public procurement across the EU, mainly by providing guidance and support tools to public buyers. The Commission develops and updates regularly sectoral green public procurement (GPP) criteria, and has issued guidance and a training toolkit on GPP. Furthermore, under the Circular Economy Action Plan, it committed to introduce mandatory GPP requirements in sectoral legislation. The proposal for the new Batteries Regulation is the first among these initiatives to be published.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">GPP</a> , Circular Economy Action Plan).	
22)	54.Calls on the Commission to come forward with a proposal for environmental inspections at EU level without further delay, as proposed by the Environmental Compliance and Governance Forum in action nine of its work programme, but is of the opinion that a recommendation to establish minimum criteria for environmental inspections is not enough;	With regard to point 54, the Commission has no current plans to make a general proposal on environmental inspections at EU level. Under its <i>Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, Towards a Toxic-Free Environment</i> , however, the Commission will propose to entrust the Commission with the duty to carry out audits in Member States, where relevant, to ensure compliance and enforcement of chemicals legislation, in particular REACH (COM(2020) 667 final).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	55.Calls on the Commission to promote action by the EU, its Member States and the international community to step up efforts against environmental crime; calls on the Commission and the Member States to raise awareness and promote solutions in international forums;	The Commission fully shares the importance of the international dimension mentioned in point 55, not only when it comes to specific kinds of environmental crime such as waste and wildlife trafficking but also when it comes to globally important issues such as preventing dangerous climate change and the loss of biodiversity.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Guidance on combatting environmental crime</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>The above-mentioned Guidance on combatting environmental crime and related infringements describes in its Chapter 9 the European and international dimensions of coordination and cooperation. The limits of EU competence need to be borne in mind, however. For example, the EU is not a party to several important international frameworks such as The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime ('UNTOC') and the Rome Statute governing the International Criminal Court.</p>			

4.1.21.6. JURI Resolution 6: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on regulatory fitness, subsidiarity and proportionality - report on Better Law Making 2017, 2018 and 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Regulatory fitness, subsidiarity and proportionality - report on Better Law Making 2017, 2018 and 2019</b></p>	<p>24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0316/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2262(INI)</a> JURI</p>	<p>On 9 August 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – June II 2021 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as the key questions were addressed in plenary by Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen on behalf of Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 23 June 2021.</p>			
1)	<p>3. [...] encourages the Commission to bring the EU closer to its citizens; points out that local and regional authorities implement and use approximately 70 % of EU legislation;</p>				
2)	<p>9. [...] calls on the Commission to implement these conclusions, and in particular to better involve local and regional authorities fully in its consultation processes, and to integrate the 'model grid', in order to assess the application of both principles throughout the decision-making process; [...]</p>				
3)	<p>17. Recalls that the Commission is obliged to consult as widely as possible with stakeholders prior to any legislative proposal, taking into account the regional and local dimension of the action envisaged;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	29. Welcomes the establishment of the 'Have Your Say' web portal and improvements thereto and calls on the Commission to further develop such tools, giving citizens and stakeholders direct access to, and involvement in, EU policy-making;				
	33. Urges the Commission to make even greater use of recasting and codification procedures in order to streamline secondary legislation;				
5)	40. Recalls that EU legislation generally replaces 27 diverging rules, which helps to reduce the fragmentation of the internal market; calls on the Commission, when assessing subsidiarity and proportionality, to ensure that initiatives aimed at achieving a deeper and fairer internal market remain a key pillar of future annual programming, while maintaining a high level of consumer protection;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	41. Stresses that better law-making objectives need to be regularly reviewed and evaluated against the criteria of the better law-making agenda, including monitoring and reporting; underlines that the objectives need to be well balanced and evaluated in terms of their effectiveness, taking account of the resources deployed for activities on better regulation and for external contributions; recalls the importance of comparable EU-wide data for the purpose of this evaluation and calls on the Commission to examine whether the use of the better regulation tools have served to achieve objectives such as improved policy outcomes;				
7)	42. Calls on the Commission to take this resolution into account in the drafting of its announced communication on better regulation;				



## 4.1.21.7. JURI Resolution 7: EP resolution of 11 November 2021 on an intellectual property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>An intellectual property action plan to support the EU's recovery and resilience</b>	11/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0453/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2007(INI)</a> JURI	N.A. <sup>31</sup>					
1)	2. [...] calls on the Commission to continue supporting European companies' ability to innovate on the basis of a comprehensive IP regime in order to maintain effective protection for their R&D investments, secure fair returns through licensing, continue developing open technology standards that support competition and choice and ensure the participation of EU industry in the development of key technologies at global level;						
2)	3. [...] asks the Commission, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the EUIPO to consider extending these initiatives to all kinds of IP assets and to identify further measures to promote the benefits of IPR registration for the development of SME activities;						
3)	4. Is convinced that support for SMEs, including financial and non-financial measures, is the right way to provide them with better knowledge and to facilitate their access to IPRs and that the Union's financial and legal instruments are of the utmost importance in this regard; calls on the Commission and the EUIPO, therefore, to continue						

<sup>31</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

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	implementing IP management support measures for SMEs and micro-enterprises during the economic recovery, including the provision of one-stop shop access to information and related services and advice about IP; stresses that this support will help to leverage and promote all national and regional initiatives of members of the European Union Intellectual Property Network (EUIPN);				
4)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to consider the possibility of introducing EU-level utility model protection, which is currently not available;				
5)	8. Welcomes the one-stop-shop alternative dispute resolution system to be established under Article 35 of the UPC Agreement, which does not interfere with current national systems, so that parties' right to justice is not undermined; asks the Member States to enable the quick roll-out of the patent arbitration and mediation centre, and calls on the Commission to assess whether the centre could, in the medium or long term, deal with all IP disputes; [...]				
6)	9. Stresses that the supplementary protection certificate (SPC) regime within the EU, while of great practical relevance, suffers from fragmented implementation across the Member States; urges the Commission to issue guidelines for the Member States and to address this fragmentation, including by legislative proposals based on an exhaustive impact assessment;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	11. Asks the Commission, in the absence of a unitary SPC title, to ensure coherence between the upcoming unitary patent and current SPC regimes within the EU by clarifying that national SPCs may be granted by national patent offices on the basis of a unitary patent;				
8)	14. Underlines the important role played by public investments in R&D, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the results of publicly financed R&D in the pharmaceutical sector are transparent, so that patenting and licensing conditions guarantee a public health return on public investments;				
9)	17. Asks the Commission to further investigate, together with the relevant actors, the requirements for an independent, neutral and transparent system of third party essentiality checks by identifying the demand for, assessing the impact of and defining the role that resources such as emerging technologies like AI and related technologies and/or technical expertise contributed by the EPO could play in that context, and to use the knowledge gained as input for the legislative initiative on SEP envisaged for the beginning of 2022 based on appropriate impact assessments;				
10)	18. Acknowledges the importance of a balanced licensing system for SEPs and insists on the importance of stable, efficient and fair rules for this; underlines that 'fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms' (FRAND) are vague legal terms that include legal uncertainty, and calls on the Commission to monitor industry developments and provide more clarity on various aspects of				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	FRAND as well as case law and including through designating an observatory (competence centre) for this purpose; recalls Parliament’s previous call for the Commission to publish annual reports evidencing actual cases of non-compliance with FRAND and so-called patent ‘hold-ups’ and patent ‘hold-outs’;				
11)	19.[...] calls on the Commission to continue observing the conduct of third country companies in international standardisation bodies which, together with recent decisions by foreign courts, places European companies at a significant disadvantage by undermining the competitiveness of the European market;				
12)	20.[...] and therefore asks the Commission to cooperate with the relevant stakeholders in order to find an approach to this issue and to address it;				
13)	28.[...] expects the Commission to propose legislation on this as soon as possible and by the end of 2021 at the latest;				
14)	32. Stresses that the current design protection system at EU level was established 20 years ago and should be revised; welcomes therefore the Commission’s willingness to modernise Union legislation on design protection in order to better support the transition to the digital, sustainable and green economy; calls on the Commission on the one hand to update the registration procedure to allow for new forms of design, such as graphical				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	user interfaces, virtual and animated designs, fonts and icons, and those relevant following new developments and technologies to be protected in an easy and less burdensome way, and on the other hand to further harmonise the application and invalidation procedures in the Member States;				
15)	33. Notes that design protection for parts used for the repair of complex products is only partially harmonised; points out that some Member States have already introduced a 'spare parts exception' or 'repair clause' into their legislation, allowing for component parts of complex products to be manufactured and sold without infringing IPRs; notes that this creates fragmentation in the internal market and legal uncertainty; calls on the Commission, therefore, to include a 'repair clause' in its future proposal, which will contribute to support the transition towards a more sustainable and greener economy and avoid distortions of competition;				
16)	34. Believes that the EU design protection system should be aligned with the EU trademark system in order to allow for design holders to prevent design infringing goods to enter into the EU's customs territory, since rights attached to trademarks are enforceable against infringing goods transiting through the EU, while those attached to design are not; calls on the Commission to close this gap in the revision of the design legislation and make it possible for brand owners to put a stop to design counterfeits transiting through the EU;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	<p>37. Highlights that in 2016 up to 6,8 % of EU imports, or a value of EUR 121 billion, were fake goods, and that their availability on the single market caused direct sales losses worth EUR 50 billion and approximately 416 000 direct job losses for the period 2013-2017<sup>32</sup>; points out that IPR infringement entails a low level of risk in terms of both the likelihood of detection and the sanction if detected; urges the Member States, together with the Commission, customs authorities, the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), Interpol, and law enforcement authorities to coordinate strategies and to develop effective and dissuasive sanctions particularly in order to limit the amount of hazardous products made available to the public and to fight counterfeiting and piracy especially when it is connected to organised crime;</p>				
18)	<p>41. Welcomes the fact that the Commission intends to come up with a EU toolbox against counterfeiting in order to ameliorate cooperation between rights holders, public authorities, law enforcement authorities at national and EU level, and intermediaries by further clarifying roles and responsibilities, with the aim of facilitating effective information and data sharing between key actors, promoting the use of new tools and the tackling of counterfeiting activities; calls on the Commission to take concrete actions to monitor wilful infringement of IPRs, including where infringement is used in bad faith as a deliberate commercial</p>				

<sup>32</sup> EUIPO, 2020 Status Report on IPR infringement: average annual figures, 2013-2017.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	strategy, and to push for greater control and cross-border cooperation between customs agencies as part of the fight against the import of counterfeit products; calls the Commission to consider creating a similar EU toolbox to fight against other IPR infringements;				
19)	43. Calls on the Commission to continue protecting IPRs and promoting enforcement in non-EU countries, including through an increase in funding for targeted EU technical cooperation programmes and capacity building, such as the three ongoing IP Key cooperation programmes with China, South-East Asia and Latin America and the joint partnership with the African continent to promote better generation and management of IP, and by supporting IP regimes that enhance local agricultural development; encourages, in this context, the Commission, on the basis of the EU's experience, to assist policymakers and enforcement authorities and provide them with knowledge and guidelines for improving their capacity to tackle IPR infringements, and to promote feasible solutions, which could significantly reduce costs and simplify the procedures for obtaining, maintaining and enforcing the protection of IPRs, as well as to provide information to rights holders about the changing infringement landscape and the supply of counterfeit goods;				
20)	44. Highlights that IP protection related to AI technologies is important and should be duly considered, and that even though current rules on the protection of computer-implemented				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	inventions by patents may cover AI technologies, there is a need for clear criteria for the protection of inventions generated with the assistance of AI technologies; asks the Commission, therefore, in cooperation with the EPO and EUIPO, to provide legal certainty on this subject and to follow the issue closely at international level in the WIPO;				
21)	45. Encourages the Member States to transpose the provisions of the Copyright Directive without delay and in a manner which reflects the agreement struck by the co-legislators to improve the protection it provides, and to allow exceptions such as access to online education and digitised cultural heritage; calls on the Commission to monitor buy-out contracts to ensure fair remuneration of creators based on copyright or authors' rights; [...]				
22)	48. Regrets the fact that the Commission's 2016 study on patent assertion entities (PAE) in Europe <sup>33</sup> did not provide a clear answer to the question of whether some PAE's business models, consisting of acquiring patents from third parties and seeking to generate revenue by asserting them against alleged infringers by misusing litigation asymmetries abuse loopholes in current legislation, and therefore constitute a problem that should be tackled; encourages the Commission to continue to monitor this issue and carry out a corresponding in-depth study;				

<sup>33</sup> European Commission Joint Research Centre, *Patent Assertion Entities in Europe: Their impact on innovation and knowledge transfer in ICT markets*, 2016.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
23)	<p>50. Notes that IPR protection is key to incentivising research and production of innovative products and processes, including new medicines, but is convinced that to fight global health emergencies, address the accessibility of certain medical products, and allow life-saving interventions in the public interest voluntary pooling of patents, compulsory licensing and flexibilities provided for in the WTO TRIPS Agreement are important; calls on the Commission, therefore, to analyse and explore possible options for ensuring effectiveness and better coordination of compulsory licensing in the EU, taking into account cases in which it has been used in the Union, the reasons for its use, the conditions under which it was granted, its economic consequences and whether it achieved the desired effect;</p>				
24)	<p>51. Stresses that a more equitable distribution of vaccines around the globe is essential for effectively combating the spread of COVID-19 and its mutations, and the need to support global access to COVID-19 vaccines; notes that the lack of access to affordable vaccines is still a major challenge in developing countries; supports, therefore, the Commission and the Member States in their efforts to push non-EU countries to lift current export bans and to step up the donation of vaccines; calls on the Commission and the Member States to further increase their efforts to support technology transfer and voluntary licensing of IPRs in order to enhance global access to affordable COVID-19-related medical products, to address global production constraints and supply shortages, and to thereby</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	treat endemic or pandemic infectious diseases in the world population;				
25)	52. Welcomes the fact that least developed countries already enjoy a waiver, granted until 1 January 2033, on the implementation of TRIPS provisions on pharmaceuticals; urges the Commission, therefore, in cooperation with the WTO, to follow through on its promise to engage in active and constructive text-based negotiations at the WTO in order to work on incentivising and supporting the scaling up of vaccine production capacities in developing countries and incentivising voluntary and rapid pooling of IPR in times of crisis as well as voluntary licensing agreements, and to launch a dialogue on current obstacles to voluntary licensing and how to overcome them;				
26)	55. Recalls that IPR-intensive industries generate the bulk of EU trade activities and that also protecting and enforcing IPRs in third countries is essential; welcomes the Commission's commitment to seek robust protection for IP in future free trade agreements; asks the Commission to call for IPRs enforcement to be addressed at the World Trade Organization (WTO) and WIPO;				

#### 4.1.22. JURI/LIBE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the Joint Committees - Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI and Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) were responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and no legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of one Parliament's resolutions ('JURI/LIBE resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions. By 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> the reply from the Commission was not received, nevertheless and the Commission was still in deadline to send the follow-up. Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 27: Overview on JURI/LIBE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	1
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>2</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	N/R
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>3</sup>	N/R
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	N/A
Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)	N/R

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>3</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>4</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures	9
Replies from the Commission	N/A
Actions taken by the Commission	N/A
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	N/A
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	9
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fundamental rights in the EU, Charter (1)</li> <li>- Press, media freedom and pluralism (1)</li> <li>- Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general (1)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to the JURI/LIBE resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

No analysis possible, due to the lack of a written Commission reply.

## 4.1.22.1. JURI/LIBE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 11 November 2021 on strengthening democracy, media freedom and pluralism in the EU

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Strengthening democracy, media freedom and pluralism in the EU</b>		11/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0451/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2036(INI)</a> JURI LIBE	N.A. <sup>5</sup>					
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission to also issue country-specific recommendations and assess their progress, including on issues concerning the situation of media freedom within the Member States;							
2)	17. [...] calls on the Commission and Member States to develop an ambitious, robust and complete legal framework in its future Media Freedom Act; [...]							
3)	21. [...] encourages the Commission to analyse anti-SLAPP best practices currently applied outside the EU which could provide valuable inspiration for Union legislative and non-legislative measures on the matter; [...]							
4)	22. [...] urgently calls the Commission to present proposals for binding Union legislation on common and effective safeguards for victims of SLAPPs across the Union, including through a directive establishing minimum standards for protection against SLAPPs, respecting rights and principles enshrined in the Charter; [...]							

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	24. Considers that it is essential to adopt a legislative measure protecting the role of SLAPP victims in preventing, reporting and denouncing breaches of Union law and ensuring the proper functioning of the internal market and full respect for fundamental rights; urges the Commission to present a proposal for legislation that sets out common safeguards for persons investigating and reporting on or otherwise exposing these matters of public interest;				
6)	25. Urges the Commission to present a proposal for a measure to address SLAPP cases such as rules for the early dismissal of SLAPPs and other court actions that have the purpose of preventing public participation, which should include appropriate sanctions such as civil penalties or administrative fines, consideration of abusive motives even if the lawsuit or action is not dismissed, costs and damages suffered by the victim (economic, reputational, psychological or otherwise); stresses that the modalities for applying for an early dismissal should take account of the challenges faced by SLAPP victims, in particular by requiring that the claimant justifies why the action is not abusive, allocating the legal costs of procedures to the claimant and granting legal and financial support to the defendant; strongly encourages Member States to also apply such civil procedure safeguards to domestic SLAPPs cases and not just to cross-border cases; calls on the Commission, further, to address issues giving rise to forum shopping and libel tourism in the forthcoming review of the Brussels I and Rome II Regulations while also taking account of work carried out at The Hague Conference on Private International Law; calls on the Commission, finally, to raise awareness among judges and prosecutors				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>across the Union about SLAPPs, which including the provision of information on the need for early dismissal of such lawsuits, as well as on the proper implementation of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights on defamation;</p>				
7)	<p>28. Urges the Commission to address the seriousness of SLAPPs brought through criminal proceedings by presenting a proposal for measures to ensure that defamation, libel and slander, which constitute criminal offences in most Member States, cannot be used for SLAPPs through public or private prosecution; underlines the calls of the Council of Europe and OSCE for the decriminalisation of defamation; invites the Commission to address SLAPP as lawsuits that are used for purposes other than that of genuinely asserting or exercising a right; notes that defendants often face criminal charges while at the same time being sued for civil liability allegedly arising from the same conduct, and invites the Commission to introduce common minimum procedural safeguards against combined SLAPPs;</p>				
8)	<p>39. Calls on the Commission to strengthen, in the framework of the annual mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, the regular, inclusive and structured dialogue with national authorities, NGOs, professional associations and other stakeholders in order to protect and support</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	journalists, and other civil society representatives at risk of SLAPPs, prosecution or harassment;				
9)	40. Calls on the Commission to come forward with proposals on the basis of the annex to this resolution;				



### 4.1.23. LIBE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)** was responsible for fifteen ‘ordinary’ own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiatives report (INL) leading to the adoption of sixteen Parliament’s resolutions (‘LIBE resolution’). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents as well as the Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 28: Overview on JURI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	16
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	15
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	14
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	1
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0

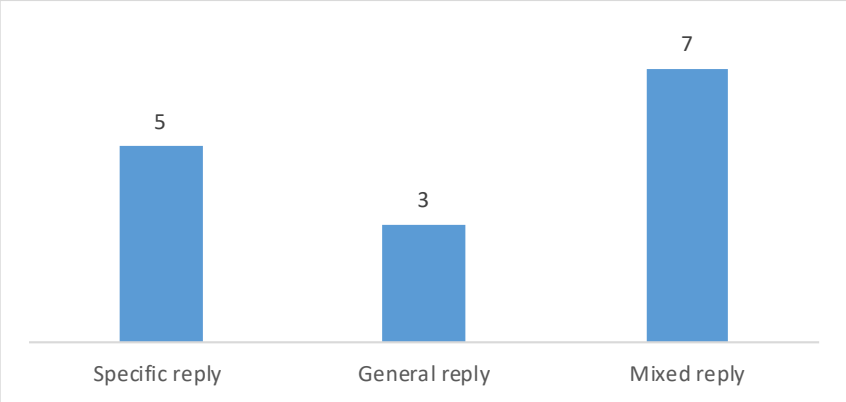
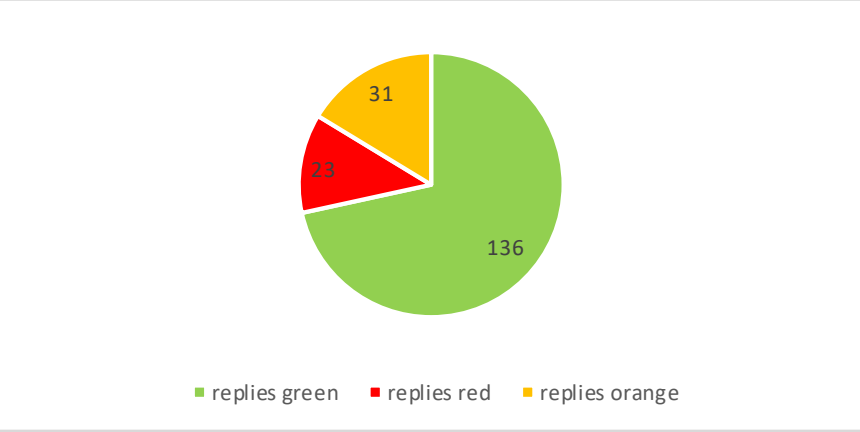
<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

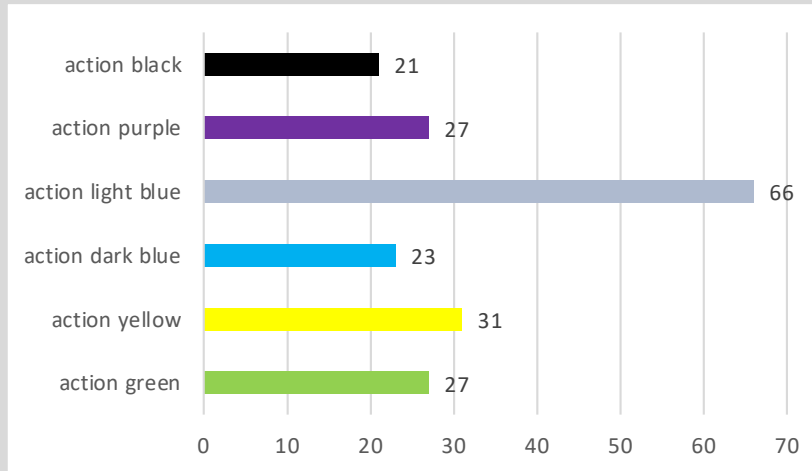
<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<p>Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline</p>	<p>0/14<sup>6</sup></p>								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Commission written follow-up documents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Number of documents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Number of documents	Specific reply	5	General reply	3	Mixed reply	7	<p>Specific reply (5) General reply (3) Mixed reply (7)</p>
Type of reply	Number of documents								
Specific reply	5								
General reply	3								
Mixed reply	7								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliaments' calls (points in all INI procedures)</p>	<p>189</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	136	replies red	23	replies orange	31	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (136) No specific reply provided - code red (23) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (31)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	136								
replies red	23								
replies orange	31								

<sup>6</sup> Only 14 received written replies taken into account.

Actions taken by the Commission



Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - **code black** (21)

Unclear if action carried out - **code purple** (27)

No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - **code light blue** (66)

No further specific actions proposed - **code dark blue** (23)

Action ongoing - **code yellow** (31)

Actions accomplished - **code green** (27)

Number of the Parliament' points not replied by written follow-up document

10

Number of the Parliament' points not replied because of the cut-off date

0

The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions

- Protection of privacy and data protection (1)
  - Europol, CEPOL (1)
- Action to combat terrorism (1)
  - Action to combat crime (1)
- Fundamental rights in the EU, Charter (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
- Social inclusion, poverty, minimum income (2)
- Equal treatment of persons, non-discrimination (2) (5)

- Action to combat racism and xenophobia (2)
- Principles common to the Member States, EU values (3) (13)
  - Free movement of services, freedom to provide (4)
- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (4) (15)
  - Electronics, electrotechnical industries, ICT, robotics (4) (15)
  - Press, media freedom and pluralism (5)
  - Ethical information policy (5)
- International information networks and society, internet (5)
  - Asylum, refugees, displaced persons; Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) (7) (10)
  - External borders crossing and controls, visas (8)
    - Migration policy (8)
    - Judicial cooperation (9)
- Public access to information and documents, administrative practice (11)
- Employment policy, action to combat unemployment (12)
  - Migration policy (12)
  - Schengen area, Schengen acquis (14)
  - Police cooperation (15)
- Judicial cooperation in criminal matters (15)

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent 15 written replies to the Parliament's 15 LIBE resolutions. In 14 cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other one reply, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, was in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted five specific and three general replies as well as seven mixed replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 10 of Parliament's 189 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 58 genuine actions. In 89 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 27 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 21 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 58 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 27 cases. In the 31 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

4.1.23.1. LIBE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 10 July 2020 on conclusion of an EU - New Zealand agreement, under negotiation, on the exchange of personal data for fighting serious crime and terrorism

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Conclusion of an EU - New Zealand agreement, under negotiation, on the exchange of personal data for fighting serious crime and terrorism</b>		10/07/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0200</a> <a href="#">2020/2048(INI)</a> <b>LIBE</b>	<a href="#">SP(2020)452</a>	Final reply (SP) received on 8 December 2020	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Encourages the Commission to expeditiously launch negotiations with New Zealand on the exchange of personal data between Europol and the New Zealand authorities competent for fighting serious crime and terrorism in full respect of the negotiating guidelines adopted by the Council; calls on the Commission to follow the additional recommendations set out in this resolution;		Most of the recommendations included in the resolution of the European Parliament are non-controversial and already catered for in the Council negotiating directives.				No further/specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	8. Urges the Council and the Commission to work with the Government of New Zealand to define, pursuant to Court of Justice case law and within the meaning of Article 8(3) of the Charter, which independent supervisory authority vested with effective powers of investigation and intervention is to be in charge of supervising the implementation of the international agreement;		Several points (../..) touched upon by the resolution are already included in the Council negotiating directives. The Commission agrees with the European Parliament [...] The need to establish an independent public authority responsible for data protection with effective powers of investigation and intervention able to exercise oversight.				No further/specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	11. Calls on the Council and the Commission to consult the EDPS on the provisions of the draft agreement before its finalisation and throughout the negotiations;		Bearing in mind that the negotiations have not started yet at the time of writing of the present fiche, the Commission takes good note of the recommendations of the European Parliament pertaining to: [...] The consultation of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS).				No further/specific action proposed/ promised to be taken by the Commission.	

#### 4.1.23.2. LIBE Resolution 2: EP resolution of 17 September 2020 on implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies: combating negative attitudes towards people with Romani background in Europe

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies: combating negative attitudes towards people with Romani background in Europe</b>	17/09/2020 <a href="#">T9-0229/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2011 (INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2020)597</a>	Final reply (SP) received 11 February 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Notes that Romani people are subject to persistent antigypsyism - a specific form of racism - leading to the highest rates of poverty and social exclusion; notes with regret that despite continuous socio-economic development in the EU and efforts to ensure Romani inclusion both at EU and national level, the overall situation of the Romani people in the EU did not improve; often due to persistent antigypsyism and to the lack of political will; therefore calls on the Commission to lead by example and introduce a "Romani mainstreaming policy" in order to integrate the perspective of the Romani people at all stages and levels of mainstream policies, programmes and projects, but without excluding the targeted approach, and to prevent discrimination in the EU policy in general and facilitate affirmative action and active outreach to Romani people;	The Commission promotes the mainstreaming of Roma equality, inclusion and participation in all relevant EU policy initiatives and Union funds. The EU Roma strategic framework aims to combine effective mainstreaming (explicit but not exclusive) and targeting, including facilitation of the affirmative action and active outreach to Roma people. It asks Member States to spell out in their national Roma strategic frameworks how mainstream policies will be made more inclusive of Roma people needs. The Commission also promotes inclusive reform of mainstream policies under the European Semester and when negotiating the programming of 2021-2027 EU funds, considering also ongoing infringement cases under the Racial Equality Directive.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
2)	2. Calls on the Commission to submit a legislative proposal for the Equality, Inclusion, Participation of Romani people and Combating Antigypsyism, on the basis of a thorough impact assessment and in systemic consultations with Romani people, (pro-) Romani experts and NGOs from national, regional and especially from grassroots level as well as other interested stakeholders such as the Council of Europe and FRA; considers that this proposal could be based on Article 19 (2) of the Treaty of the Functioning of	The EU has adopted a number of binding legal instruments to ensure equality and non-discrimination that are crucial for fighting antigypsyism and discrimination against Roma: the Racial Equality Directive and the Framework Decision on combatting Racism and Xenophobia are both transposed by the Member States. The Racial Equality Directive prohibits (direct and indirect) discrimination, including harassment, based on ethnicity in a number of areas relevant for the EU Roma strategic framework (education, employment, social				The 19 March 2021 the Commission published the <a href="#">implementation report on the racial equality directive</a> .  The <a href="#">EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies</a> up to 2020 ended, while a new policy initiative was being prepared, integrating the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>the European Union as appropriate action to combat discrimination based on ethnic origin of Romani people; <i>is of the opinion that the previously used Council recommendation is not a sufficient form of act, as it was not legally binding and has failed to make a significant positive impact on the Romani people</i>; calls on the Commission to take into account the internal heterogeneity of the community in the priority domains of the post 2020 proposal, ensuring that nobody is left behind, and strongly encourages to use the designation ' Romani people' when referring to Romani groups in post 2020 EU policies and discussions; notes that equal participation in all domains of public life, political participation, and the language, arts, culture and history of Romani people should be explicitly mentioned in the post-2020 EU proposal for Romani people, as additional measures to the four main priority areas of education, employment, housing and healthcare;</p>	<p>protection, including social security and healthcare, social advantages, and access to and supply of good and services available to the public).</p> <p>The EU anti-racism action plan adopted by the Commission in September 2020 is providing a framework to address individual and structural racism in the EU, including antigypsyism. In terms of legislation, it announces that the Commission will report on the implementation of the Racial Equality Directive in 2021 and will present, by 2022, any legislation required to address shortcomings, including to strengthen the role and independence of equality bodies.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The 2013 Council Recommendation on effective Roma integration measures<sup>7</sup> in the Member States was the first EU soft law instrument to target Roma explicitly. The Commission carried out an in-depth evaluation of the EU Framework in 2018, which proved the recommendation's added value.<sup>8</sup> At the same time, the evaluation also showed a need to renew and step up the commitment to Roma equality. The objective of the recently adopted Commission proposal for a draft Council recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation<sup>9</sup> is precisely to ensure that the Commission and the Member States work hand-in-hand and endorse the guidelines of the Commission. Together the communication of the Commission<sup>10</sup> and the Council recommendation will form the new EU Roma strategic</p>		<p>The 7 October 2020 the Commission had published its new <a href="#">strategic framework on equality inclusion and participation</a>.</p> <p>The Commission undertook targeted consultation activities with key stakeholders to discuss forward-looking questions and gather input to feed reflections on the new initiative The Commission undertook targeted consultation activities with key stakeholders to discuss forward-looking questions and gather input to feed reflections on the new initiative. See the accompanying CWD.</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Council Recommendation of 9 December 2013 on effective Roma integration measures in the Member States ([OJ C 378/1, 24.12.2013](#)).

<sup>8</sup> COM(2018) 785 final.

<sup>9</sup> COM(2020) 621 final.

<sup>10</sup> COM(2020) 620 final.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>framework for equality, inclusion and participation up to 2030. Commission documents provide a specific focus on non-discrimination, spell out specific measures to be taken by the Member States in order to achieve common EU objectives and targets, outline the importance of capacity-building and partnerships between stakeholders, provide guidance for ensuring a better use of EU and national funds, as well as for improving the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the national Roma strategic frameworks and the EU Roma strategic framework.</p> <p>The Commission uses the umbrella term 'Roma' as introduced by the Council of Europe<sup>11</sup> and adopted in the Strasbourg Declaration. In the context of the new EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation and other EU policy documents, 'Roma' is used as an umbrella term encompassing a wide range of different people of Romani origin such as: Roma, Sinti, Kale, Romanichels and Boyash/ Rudari. It also encompasses groups such as Ashkali, Egyptians, Dom, Lom, Rom and Abdal, as well as traveller populations, including ethnic Travellers, Yenish or those designated under the administrative term 'Gens du voyage' and people who identify as Gypsies, Tsiganes or Tziganes, without denying their specificities. While the Commission is aware that applying the term 'Roma' to all these groups does not reflect the cultural and language diversity among all groups, it considers the use of an umbrella term in policy documents and discussion justifiable to address the similar challenges in respect of equality and inclusion. The 'United in diversity' motto of the European</p>			

<sup>11</sup> This terminology was approved by the Council of Europe on 20 October 2010 at the high-level meet on the Roma with the adoption of the Strasbourg Declaration.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Union applies in this context too, without any intention to disregard cultural identities.</p> <p>Most importantly, the Commission wishes to focus on promoting and guiding a swift development of more effective national strategic frameworks for Roma equality, inclusion and participation that cover and address the needs of all groups represented in the Member States and beyond, and in all their diversity. This is important, as effective measures require also inside knowledge and analysis of the specific context.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As a pre-condition for tackling exclusion, the Commission supports meaningful Roma participation in policy-making at local, national and EU level. The EU Roma strategic framework was largely informed by extensive consultations with a wide range of Roma and pro-Roma stakeholders who shared their reflections on the post-2020 initiative<sup>12</sup>. When coordinating the development of national strategic frameworks, National Roma Contact Points are encouraged to promote participatory models. The EU-level targets of the strategic framework aim to ensure participation of Roma <i>non-governmental organizations</i> (NGOs) as full members of national monitoring committees for all programmes addressing the needs of Roma; double the proportion of Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination; encourage participation of Roma in political life at local, regional and EU levels; capacitate and engage at least 90 NGOs in the EU-wide through Roma Civil Monitoring<sup>13</sup>.</p>			

<sup>12</sup> For a detailed overview of these consultations, see Annex 1 to the Staff Working Document accompanying the communication, SWD(2020) 530 final.

<sup>13</sup> The Preparatory Action Roma Civil Monitoring, funded by the European Parliament aims to build capacities of mainly Roma NGOs and support their participation in monitoring and reviewing the national Roma inclusion strategies.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>[...]</p> <p>Raising awareness about Roma arts, history and culture is a separate horizontal section of the strategic framework that provides guidance to the Member States on how to take adequate action in this area. Promotion of Roma arts, history and culture also features as one of the measures recommended for Member States to fight antigypsyism</p>			
3)	<p>5. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the link between EU mainstream financial and policy instruments and objectives related to the socio-economic development and inclusion of Romani people set out by the Commission's legally binding proposal; calls on the Commission to mobilise funding for Romani equality, inclusion and participation under the Multi-Annual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and EU Recovery Plan; insists in this respect that entities that engage in discriminatory practices against Romani people, or take decisions or implement measures to this effect, should not be eligible for funding from the Union's budget; calls upon the Commission, Member States and enlargement countries to adjust the existing mainstream financial mechanisms and make them flexible for blended use of funds in Romani communities by enabling access to information, outreach, capacity building, delivery of technical assistance and guarantees during the funding application process; is of the opinion that funds are often most effectively spent at local level by local governments and NGOs, therefore calls on the Commission to increase the funds distributed directly</p>	<p>Consolidated reply 5-30-33</p> <p>The specific objective (viii) in Article 4(1) of the European Social Fund+ (ESF+) refers to promoting the socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma<sup>14</sup>. This objective is linked to the thematic enabling condition 4.3.2 of having a national Roma inclusion strategic policy framework in place (Annex IV of the Common Provisions Regulation).</p> <p>The Commission's proposals for the Common Provisions Regulations, the ESF+, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), and the <i>European agricultural fund for rural development</i> (EAFRD) provide financial support for the implementation of national Roma strategic frameworks and measures, including human capacity, infrastructure and capacity building activities. They also include several instruments, which can reinforce the implementation of comprehensive measures, such multi-fund programmes, territorial instruments (e.g Community-led Local Developments, etc.). These instruments should help to respond to complex needs of marginalised Roma communities.</p> <p>In line with the new EU Roma strategic framework, Member States where Roma inclusion related investment</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

<sup>14</sup> Agreement in trilogue for splitting SO (viii) of COM proposal.

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	<p>to them, and involve local Romani representatives in the implementation; takes the view that in order to support Romani and pro-Romani civil society organisations, more flexible co-financing requirements should be taken into account, as many NGOs, especially from local level cannot afford own financial contributions, this being a barrier in accessing EU funds for the grassroots NGOs; calls on the Commission to effectively respond to the concern about the increasingly shrinking space for independent civil society in some Member States; is concerned that the coronavirus outbreak might lead to cuts in relation to the Rights and Values programmes for the MFF 2021-2027, negatively affecting CSOs advocating for Romani communities and thus affecting outreach to Romani communities; calls on the Commission and the Member States to effectively address this risk;</p>	<p>needs were identified in the 2019 European Semester Country Reports (annex D) and those with a significant share of Roma<sup>15</sup> should select this specific objective (explicitly targeting Roma) for targeted support and also invest in making their mainstream services more inclusive (under other objectives). In order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the Roma-related interventions, the EU Roma strategic framework calls on these Member States to ensure the involvement of the national Roma contact points (by EU fund managing authorities) in the coordination of cross-governmental discussions on the distribution of EU funds for Roma, and in systematic monitoring of their use (e.g. through monitoring committees, Roma inclusion impact screenings).</p> <p>Support for the capacity building of civil society organisations, including those representing Roma communities, remains a priority for the Commission. The European Social Fund (ESF) already provides funding for capacity building and partnerships. In addition, the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovations (EaSI) co-funds the ROMACT programme, to build the capacity of local authorities. The EaSI programme also co-funds the European Grassroots Organisation Network (ERGO Network) of Roma grassroots NGOs that builds its members' capacity.</p> <p>Simplified Cost Options under the ESF have already reduced the administrative burden. When the output or result is there, the beneficiary can be paid without a need to collect and verify financial documents. Member States can build upon the good practices developed in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In addition, post-2020,</p>			

<sup>15</sup> These Member States are: RO, BG, HU, SK, CZ, ES, EL.

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		payments based on results will also be possible in line with the proposed Common Provisions Regulation.			
4)	9. Recalls that the ECA has concluded in 2016 that the monitoring and assessing the progress of the NRIS was a significant challenge for all visited Member States; calls on the Commission to build innovative, impact-oriented and data-based approaches as direct input to the next generation of programmes;	No specific reply to this particular point, but The InvestEU programme <sup>16</sup> under its social investment and skills window can also contribute to the socio-economic inclusion of marginalised groups, including Roma. This can happen through innovative funding approaches such as social impact bonds and result-oriented projects including through blending with EU grants and/ or financial instruments from sectorial programmes or combination of different streams of EU funding.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	10. Calls on the Commission to work with the Member States on a common methodology to collect and publish equality data disaggregated by ethnic origin as defined by the EU Racial Equality Directive that is voluntary, anonymous and ensures the protection of personal data, self-identification and consultation with relevant communities, in order to obtain reliable, comparable data in accordance with the relevant national legal frameworks and EU data protection legislation to support evidence based policies, to improve the effectiveness of strategies and measures taken and to identify structural problems;	No specific reply on data disaggregated by ethnic origin, however  the EU Roma strategic framework puts forward SMART (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound) EU headline targets, accompanied by support for improved data collection and reporting, feeding better monitoring in order to enable evidence based policy learning and transfer between Member States. It also proposes a differentiated approach with minimum commitments for all Member States, and additional efforts based on country contexts, the size and share of the Roma community, options for data collection and use of EU funds.  The Commission established already back in 2010 a Roma taskforce, composed of representatives of several Commission services. The Roma taskforce will continue its work also after 2020 and will ensure mainstreaming through the newly established Task Force for Equality.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>16</sup> InvestEU Programme (2021-2027)

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6)	12. Calls on the Commission to establish an inclusive mechanism to ensure the equal participation of Romani and pro-Romani civil society organisations, experts and community members from all levels, moving from a paternalistic approach to a non-paternalistic approach, including those active at local and regional level, taking into account a gender perspective in the policy debate and decision-making;	Consolidated reply point 2 and 12: As a pre-condition for tackling exclusion, the Commission supports meaningful Roma participation in policy-making at local, national and EU level. The EU Roma strategic framework was largely informed by extensive consultations with a wide range of Roma and pro-Roma stakeholders who shared their reflections on the post-2020 initiative. <sup>17</sup> When coordinating the development of national strategic frameworks, National Roma Contact Points are encouraged to promote participatory models. The EU-level targets of the strategic framework aim to ensure participation of Roma non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as full members of national monitoring committees for all programmes addressing the needs of Roma; double the proportion of Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination; encourage participation of Roma in political life at local, regional and EU levels; capacitate and engage at least 90 NGOs in the EU-wide through Roma Civil Monitoring. <sup>18</sup>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
7)	13. Calls on the Commission to develop a Romani Task Force at EU level to facilitate Romani inclusion into different policy fields and Empowering Romani people by supporting the capacity-building of all actors involved in the management and implementation of the EU and national Romani policies, in a substantive, dignified, impartial, inclusive, and transparent manner;	Although not mentioned on point 13 but point 10, the Commission established already back in 2010 a Roma taskforce, composed of representatives of several Commission services. The Roma taskforce will continue its work also after 2020 and will ensure mainstreaming through the newly established Task Force for Equality. Under consolidated reply to point 5, 30 and 33,		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>17</sup> For a detailed overview of these consultations, see Annex 1 to the Staff Working Document accompanying the communication, SWD(2020) 530 final

<sup>18</sup> The Preparatory Action Roma Civil Monitoring, funded by the European Parliament aims to build capacities of mainly Roma NGOs and support their participation in monitoring and reviewing the national Roma inclusion strategies

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		Support for the capacity building of civil society organisations, including those representing Roma communities, remains a priority for the Commission [...] there is a clear need of reinforced administrative capacity at the local level, which encompasses capacity building for local authorities and grassroots civil society organisations. This point is crucial for effective participative planning, ownership, efficient and transparent management and sustainable implementation.			
8)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to include in the Country Specific recommendations an assessment of the progress in achieving the objectives from the National Inclusion Strategies;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
9)	15. Reiterates its position and recommendations put forward in its resolution of 25 October 2017 on fundamental rights aspects in Roma integration in the EU: fighting antigypsyism; since limited action has been taken so far, calls on the Commission to integrate those recommendations into its post-2020 EU proposal for the Equality, Inclusion Participation of Romani people and Combating Antigypsyism, particularly the recommendations relating to antigypsyism and truth and reconciliation as these are the cornerstone of building a strong and inclusive society; strongly rejects the political narrative and populism to build government policy on inciting antigypsyism, exercising scapegoating of Romani people and promoting discrimination or segregation both directly and indirectly; is of the opinion that such political actions are against not only the national constitutions but the fundamental rights and values	In relation to point 17 but valid for point 15 - The EU Roma strategic framework ensures a specific focus on non-discrimination, which includes tackling anti-gypsyism and addressing crosscutting priorities in the areas of social inclusion policies. The communication and the draft Council recommendation call on the Member States to analyse and acknowledge the phenomenon of antigypsyism and provide guidance on how to tackle it.  To promote Roma equality by fighting and preventing antigypsyism, the Commission will finance projects under the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme, aiming at engaging with majority society, building trust and reconciliation, promoting knowledge of Roma history and culture, combating negative stereotypes and promoting awareness raising campaigns about the benefits of Roma inclusion for the society as a whole. The Commission plans to run a joint campaign with UNESCO to tackle disinformation, hate speech and conspiracy		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

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	as enshrined in the EU Treaties; therefore calls on the Commission to take immediate action by opening infringement procedures when there is a risk of breach of EU law;	theories, including those implicating Roma. In addition, the Commission expects that Member States will pay special attention to the phenomenon when designing their anti-racism action plans.			
10)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to tackle antigypsyism across the key areas of the post-2020 proposal towards Romani people and demands effective European and national legislative and policy measures to tackle this phenomenon both in Member States and enlargement countries; considers that the fight against antigypsyism is a horizontal issue and that it should be taken into account in all areas of Union policy, including the new technologies; calls on the Members States to ensure that new technologies designed and used by law enforcement authorities do not create risks of discrimination for racial and ethnic minorities; calls on the Commission to further integrate the work of National Equality Bodies (NEBs) into the development and implementation of the future policy framework; further asks the Commission to develop stronger synergies between the National Equality Bodies NEBs and national Romani Contact Points (NRCP) to fight against antigypsyism;	No specific reply on some of the points (i.e. new technologies and risks of discrimination, synergies between NEBs and NRCPs), but The EU Roma strategic framework ensures a specific focus on non-discrimination, which includes tackling antigypsyism and addressing crosscutting priorities in the areas of social inclusion policies. The communication and the draft Council recommendation call on the Member States to analyse and acknowledge the phenomenon of antigypsyism and provide guidance on how to tackle it. To promote Roma equality by fighting and preventing antigypsyism, the Commission will finance projects under the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme, aiming at engaging with majority society, building trust and reconciliation, promoting knowledge of Roma history and culture, combating negative stereotypes and promoting awareness raising campaigns about the benefits of Roma inclusion for the society as a whole. The Commission plans to run a joint campaign with UNESCO to tackle disinformation, hate speech and conspiracy theories, including those implicating Roma. In addition, the Commission expects that Member States will pay special attention to the phenomenon when designing their anti-racism action plans.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	
11)	30. Calls on the Commission to design new funding tools or sub-programmes that should be complementary to the measures of the Member States for targeted and tailored support in quality	Consolidated reply 5-30-33		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	



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	<p>education for Romani pupils from 3 years on, who are contending with extreme poverty and do not have access to existing and future EU educational and social inclusion funding initiatives, such as Erasmus Plus, the Child Guarantee or the European Social Fund Plus;</p>	<p>No specific reply on this specific point of “tools complementary to the measures of the MS for targeted and tailored support in education “, but</p> <p>The specific objective in Article 4(1) of the European Social Fund+ (ESF+) refers to promoting the socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma.<sup>19</sup> This objective is linked to the thematic enabling condition 4.3.2 of having a national Roma inclusion strategic policy framework in place (Annex IV of the Common Provisions Regulation).</p>			
12)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure adequate funding to NGOs which provide such activities as these activities are crucial to create an environment and conditions where children from all backgrounds have equal opportunities;</p>	<p>In line with the new EU Roma strategic framework, Member States where Roma inclusion related investment needs were identified in the 2019 European Semester Country Reports (annex D) and those with a significant share of Roma<sup>20</sup> should select this specific objective (explicitly targeting Roma) for targeted support and also invest in making their mainstream services more inclusive (under other objectives). In order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the Roma-related interventions, the EU Roma strategic framework calls on these Member States to ensure the involvement of the national Roma contact points (by EU fund managing authorities) in the coordination of cross-governmental discussions on the distribution of EU funds for Roma, and in systematic monitoring of their use (e.g. through monitoring committees, Roma inclusion impact screenings).</p> <p>Support for the capacity building of civil society organisations, including those representing Roma</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

<sup>19</sup> Agreement in trilogue for splitting SO (viii) of COM proposal.

<sup>20</sup> These Member States are: RO, BG, HU, SK, CZ, ES, EL.

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		<p>communities, remains a priority for the Commission. The European Social Fund (ESF) already provides funding for capacity building and partnerships. In addition, the EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovations (EaSI) co-funds the ROMACT programme, to build the capacity of local authorities. The EaSI programme also co-funds the European Grassroots Organisation Network (ERGO Network) of Roma grassroots NGOs that builds its members' capacity.</p> <p>Simplified Cost Options under the ESF have already reduced the administrative burden. When the output or result is there, the beneficiary can be paid without a need to collect and verify financial documents. Member States can build upon the good practices developed in the 2014 – 2020 programming period. In addition, post-2020, payments based on results will also be possible in line with the proposed Common Provisions Regulation.</p> <p>However, in the case of disadvantaged groups such as Roma, there is a clear need of reinforced administrative capacity at the local level, which encompasses capacity building for local authorities and grassroots civil society organisations. This point is crucial for effective participative planning, ownership, efficient and transparent management and sustainable implementation.</p> <p>The InvestEU programme<sup>21</sup> under its social investment and skills window can also contribute to the socio-economic inclusion of marginalised groups, including Roma. This can happen through innovative funding approaches such as social impact bonds and result-oriented projects including through blending with EU grants and/ or financial instruments from sectorial</p>			

<sup>21</sup> InvestEU Programme (2021-2027).

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		<p>programmes or combination of different streams of EU funding.</p> <p>The Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme provided a funding opportunity for NGOs in the current financial period. It had a targeted priority on strengthening the fight against antigypsyism and various forms of discrimination of Roma, including COVID-19 mitigating activities. The Rights and Values Programme will ensure the continuation in the 2021-2027 period<sup>22</sup>.</p> <p>The Preparatory action - Roma Civil Monitoring - <i>Strengthening capacity and involvement of Roma and pro-Roma civil society in policy monitoring and review</i> is the forthcoming project funded by the European Parliament, which aims to build the capacity of Roma civil society organisations to contribute to the monitoring of national strategies by applying a bottom-up methodology, based on local knowledge and experience to influence national decisions that effectively reflect the Roma communities' needs.</p>			
13)	35. Calls on the Member States to ensure that all schools and inspectorates actually fulfil their legal obligation to desegregate school and also to commit to annually collect and publish the situation of school segregation at all levels, including by sanctioning those who fail to comply; calls on the Members States to exchange good practices such as establishing, capacitating and resourcing a desegregation ministerial commission in order to support schools who want to desegregate and sanction those who do not comply (AM 251); reminds that the Commission	<p>The Commission is committed to the full respect of EU law and to put an end to the segregation of Roma children at school. This is essential to give them equal opportunities for the future and may have an impact on their access to employment and quality of life in general. The decision to go to Court or not regarding the three particular infringement cases will be taken after a full analysis of the steps taken by the national authorities concerned and based on the legal merits of each case.</p>		<p>It is unclear if and when the Commission will take the decision to go to Court.</p> <p>The <a href="#">infringements proceedings</a> were launched between 2014 and 2015 (CZ, SL, and HU).</p>	

<sup>22</sup> [COM\(2018\)383final](#) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Rights and Values programme.

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	opened 3 infringement procedures on segregation of Romani children; is of the opinion that the last years have shown no improvement despite the Commission's efforts; therefore calls on the Commission to take further steps and refer these cases to the European Court of Justice if necessary;				
14)	39. Is of the opinion that COVID-19 made necessary the active use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and methods; stresses however that the pandemic revealed insufficient preparedness in digital transformation as many families with Romani background and their schools are not equipped with adequate ICT tools and skills and are often unable to afford electricity and digital connectedness, considers that the possession of an ICT device is the turnkey point into digital education, therefore urges the Commission to create a pool of ICT tools and distribute it among the most vulnerable families and children to provide them with the basic tools for distant learning and prepare them for the digital age; considers that access to internet and ICT skills are a cornerstone of the forthcoming digital age for every citizen and as such it is essential for the empowerment of Romani people as well; therefore calls on the Commission to introduce the provisions related to internet access into the post-2020 proposal; [...]	The successful deployment of digital technologies and Europe's resilience and social fairness depend on people having access to the necessary infrastructure, equipment and digital skills. The Commission proposes that the Member States tackle the digital exclusion of marginalised Roma by providing access to digital technologies, in particular access to and support for online and distance learning if training and education institutions close, as during the COVID-19 pandemic. National Roma strategic frameworks should encourage synergies with other policy initiatives (especially related to online public, e-government and commercial services) and to boost digital skills and competencies among Roma. Moreover, the Commission adopted in September 2020 a <a href="#">new Digital education action plan</a> aiming to support the digital transition of education and training systems in Europe. <sup>23</sup> This initiative is extremely relevant for Roma, whose remote learning experience during the pandemic was one of heightened digital exclusion.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Digital education action plan</a> ).	

<sup>23</sup> The new action plan will address lessons learnt and implications of the recent experience of online and distance learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The updated action plan will focus on boosting the digital capacity of educational institutions, including in terms of connectivity and equipment, and developing digital skills and competences for all.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
15)	41. Stresses that housing is not a commodity, but a necessity, without which people cannot fully participate in society and access fundamental rights; calls on the Commission and the Member States to integrate in their policies the recommendations of the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner Report, "ECSR The Right to affordable housing, Europe's neglected duty", with particular reference to ensuring that all Member States promptly accept to be bound by Article 31 of the revised European Social Charter dealing with the right to housing, and step up investing in social and affordable housing to eradicate the housing cost overburden, particularly among marginalised groups;	Housing of many Roma people across the EU is of great concern and remains one of the biggest challenges as it greatly affects the inclusion prospects in all areas of life and even life expectancy. The Commission is committed to support the Member States in developing and strengthening Roma people access to adequate segregated housing and essential services.		Although the Commission is committed to support the Member states, there are no specific operational measures attached to this commitment.	
16)	46. Calls for the EU-wide implementation of the Aarhus Convention that links environmental rights and human rights; recommends that environmental injustices are integrated in the post 2020 proposal and call on the Commission to address the different forms of environmental discrimination;	The Commission recommends in the EU Roma strategic framework that Member States should recognise and tackle environmental discrimination, in particular as it affects marginalised Roma communities in segregated areas (as a manifestation of antigypsyism); promote understanding of how environmental discrimination and a lack of environmental services force marginalised Roma to live in environmentally degraded areas; focus on access to water, adequate sanitation, waste collection and management services etc.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
17)	49. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to assess whether policies are achieving the desired improvements for Romani women and girls, and to take action if there is a lack of progress;	No specific reply for this particular point, but (in relation to point24)  The EU Roma strategic framework promotes empowerment of Roma women, young people and children [...] to overcome socio-economic gaps, fully exercise their rights, realise their potential and be active agents of change  National Roma strategic frameworks should address multiple discrimination and intersectionality, establish specific goals and targeted measures for Roma women,		The Commission produced <a href="#">annual reports</a> (until 2020), to assess the EU Framework for National Roma integration strategies centred around four key areas: education, employment, healthcare and housing where special attention is given to women. The Commission makes recommendations to tackle the remaining challenges.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			<p>children and young people and others and break down indicators by sex and age; address the gender dimension in all areas, especially education, employment, healthcare, child support and fighting (multiple) discrimination; promote participation and ensure that measures are gender-responsive; support Roma women's access to justice to prevent/ overcome exploitation, domestic violence and other human rights violations.</p> <p>Awareness of the consequences of multiple discrimination against Roma women will be aligned with the EU-wide communication campaign on combating gender stereotypes, which applies an intersectional approach to all spheres of life, as part of the gender equality strategy.</p>			
18)	51. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to include Romani girls and women more explicitly with active labour market policies, including the Youth Guarantee;		<p>No specific reply for this particular point, but</p> <p>The EU Roma strategic framework promotes empowerment of Roma women, young people and children (and Roma living with disabilities, elder Roma, LGBTI+ Roma and EU mobile citizens) to overcome socio-economic gaps, fully exercise their rights, realise their potential and be active agents of change (.../...)</p> <p>In line with the overall objectives of the 2019-2027 <a href="#">EU youth strategy</a> (to promote social inclusion and eradicate discrimination), the EU programmes for young people (e.g. Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps) aim to improve social inclusion and equality. An inclusion and diversity strategy for youth activities under Erasmus+ includes action and support to overcome obstacles to participation, including those faced by minorities. Inclusiveness is a core goal for the <a href="#">European Solidarity Corps</a>.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>Nothing specific on labour market policies including Romani women.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
19)	<p>52. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that the fundamental rights of Romani women and children are respected, and that – also by means of awareness-raising campaigns – Romani women and girls are aware of their rights under existing national legislation on gender equality and discrimination, and to further combat patriarchal and sexist traditions;</p>	<p>No specific reply for this particular point, but (Point 24) The EU Roma strategic framework promotes empowerment of Roma women, young people and children (and Roma living with disabilities, elder Roma, LGBTI+ Roma and EU mobile citizens) to overcome socio-economic gaps, fully exercise their rights, realise their potential and be active agents of change.</p> <p>National Roma strategic frameworks should address multiple discrimination and intersectionality, establish specific goals and targeted measures for Roma women, children and young people and others and break down indicators by sex and age; address the gender dimension in all areas, especially education, employment, healthcare, child support and fighting (multiple) discrimination; promote participation and ensure that measures are gender-responsive; support Roma women's access to justice to prevent/ overcome exploitation, domestic violence and other human rights violations.</p> <p>Awareness of the consequences of multiple discrimination against Roma women will be aligned with the EU-wide communication campaign on combating gender stereotypes, which applies an intersectional approach to all spheres of life, as part of the gender equality strategy.</p>		<p>Although the Commission is committed towards the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of Roma women and girls, including through an intersectional awareness raising campaign, it is unclear how much this is sufficient to ensure that Roma women and girls are aware of their national legislation.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
20)	54. Calls on the Commission to present a communication on guidelines and standards for discrimination-free recruitment policies for Member States and employers, including recommendations for the adoption of equality plans at company level and in sectoral collective agreements and the implementation of diversity taskforces in the workplace, including tackling stereotypes, prejudice and negative attitudes, preventing discrimination in recruitment, promotion, pay and access to training;	<p>The EU Platform for Diversity Charters was created in 2010 under the initiative of and funding from the Commission. By signing diversity charters, organisations, be it private undertaking or public institution, make a voluntary commitment to create and maintain an inclusive work environment for their employees, regardless of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion, age, disability or sexual orientation. During the European Diversity Charters Month in May 2021, the Commission will organise a high-level event, which will gather policy-makers, chief executive officers of diversity charter signatories and other stakeholders to review and promote the consideration of racial and ethnic origin in diversity strategies. This will be followed up with an online toolkit to help companies assess their internal diversity and diversity strategies based on adjustable staff surveys, a downloadable questionnaire and recommendations for improving diversity in their organisation based on the results of the assessment.</p> <p>As presented in the EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025, the Commission is committed to lead by example by introducing new actions during this Commission's mandate (the forthcoming human resources strategy) to promote diversity and ensure a discrimination-free and an inclusive workplace for all people, irrespective of their racial or ethnic origin or skin colour.</p>		<p>The Commission organised a high level event during the <a href="#">European diversity month 2021</a>.</p> <p>The Commission published its new <a href="#">Strategic Plan 2020-2024-Human Resources and Security</a> whereby the Commission aims at offering a unique opportunity to build an interesting career in a multinational, multilingual and multicultural environment where diversity and equality are at the forefront of HR policies.</p>	
21)	56. Calls on the Commission to fulfil its commitment to adopting an action plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights and to incorporate Romani inclusion as an indicator in the social scoreboard; urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure, access to decent jobs, fair wages and working conditions for Romani people and to guarantee that social protection systems and social services are adequate, accessible and used by all	<p>The Commission will come forward with an Action Plan on the European Pillar of Social Rights in 2021. For the purpose of feeding its preparations, the Commission is conducting a consultation inviting all partners to submit their inputs until 30 November 2020. In this context, the Commission takes good note of the European Parliament's call on the Commission to propose a revision of the Social Scoreboard.</p>		<p>Following 11 months <a href="#">consultations</a>, the 4 March 2021 the Commission adopted an <a href="#">Action plan on the Social Rights Pillar</a> including a revised scoreboard (annex 2). The scoreboard includes social protection and inclusion indicators but no explicit reference to Romani.</p>	



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	potential beneficiaries, and include universal health coverage without discrimination, as well as minimum income schemes and pension rights;				

4.1.23.3. LIBE Resolution 3: EP resolution of 7 October 2020 on the establishment of an EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			Action of the Commission
<p><b>The establishment of an EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights</b></p>	<p>07/10/2020  <a href="#">T9-0251/2020</a>  <a href="#">2020/2072(INI)</a>                      LIBE</p>	<p><a href="#">SP(2020)686</a></p>	<p>Final reply (SP) received on 3 March 2021</p>	<p>General reply</p>	
<p>1)</p>	<p>8. Urges the Commission to use all the instruments at its disposal against any attempt by governments of Member States to endanger the independence of national courts and to inform Parliament of any such situation in a timely manner;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the resolution and fully shares its objectives to set a positive agenda for promoting, protecting and reinforcing Union values, in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission has given the resolution careful consideration, and there are many elements which the Commission wholly supports. The Commission fully agrees with the European Parliament with regard to the importance of strengthening the EU's capacity to monitor the respect of the common values on which the EU is founded. To this end, the Commission has presented on 30 September 2020 its first annual Rule of Law Report, at the centre of the new comprehensive European Rule of Law Mechanism.</p> <p>The Mechanism is a yearly process, with the aim of preventing problems from emerging or deepening, notably by having open debates and by exchanging best practices. The aim of the Rule of Law Report is to look at key developments as regards the rule of law across the whole EU. It covers both positive developments and challenges, and provides a country-specific assessment of all the 27 Member States.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As regards the scope of the European Rule of Law Mechanism, the Commission underlines that this scope is</p>			<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (i.e. <a href="#">annual Rule of Law Report</a>, at the centre of the new comprehensive <a href="#">European Rule of Law Mechanism</a>).</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>already broad, covering four areas: national justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media pluralism and media freedom and other institutional issues related to checks and balances (.../...)</p> <p>As regards the procedure under Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union, the Commission calls on the Member States concerned and the Council to invest in accelerating the resolution of the problems raised under these procedures, finding solutions that protect the rule of law and the values common to all the Member States. Until a solution is found to the concerns raised, the Commission remains committed to supporting the Council in the continuation of the Article 7 procedures so as to resolve the issues at stake. The Commission also reiterates that the European Parliament should be given the possibility to present its case in the Council in procedures it has initiated.</p> <p>The Commission welcomes the political compromise found between the negotiation teams of the European Parliament and the Council on the Commission's proposal of 2018 linking the use of EU funds and the respect for the rule of law in the Member States. The Commission has been strongly advocating for such a mechanism. This is an important step forward that the Commission now expects to see formally endorsed by the co-legislators. An effective rule of law conditionality is important to protect both the EU budget and the funding under the NextGenerationEU.</p> <p>The Commission is continuously assessing how existing instruments can best be used to promote and uphold the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights, and is ready to continue the dialogue with the European Parliament in this regard.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	<p>9. Recalls that the accession of the Union to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is a legal obligation provided for under Article 6(2) TEU; reiterates the need for a swift conclusion of the accession process in order to ensure a consistent framework for human rights protection throughout Europe and to further strengthen the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms within the Union; calls therefore on the Commission to step up efforts to fully implement the Treaties and conclude the accession process without undue delay;</p>	<p>As it stands, the rule of law mechanism also contributes to the promotion of democracy and respect of fundamental rights and equality, as these values are inextricably interlinked. The Rule of Law report will be complemented by a new Strategy to reinforce the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU and a European Democracy Action Plan, both due by the end of 2020. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the inseparable values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.</p> <p>The new Strategy on the Charter will give particular attention to the application of the Charter in the Member States and its impact on the daily life of citizens. The European Democracy Action Plan will set out a reinforced policy framework and a set of measures to ensure free and fair elections, support free and independent media, and counter disinformation. Other initiatives and strategies will also further promote the Union's founding values, for instance the forthcoming EU citizenship report and other strategies to build a Union of equality.</p>		<p>On the 2 December 2020, the EC published a <a href="#">new Strategy to strengthen the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights</a> in the EU.</p> <p>Regarding the <a href="#">completion of EU accession to the ECHR</a>, on 29 September 2021, the occasion of the resumption of negotiations, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Marija Pejčinović Burić, and the EU Commission's Vice President for Values and Transparency, Věra Jourová, gave a joint statement in which they stated that the resumption of the negotiations sends a strong signal about the commitment of the two organisations and their member states to the fundamental rights that they cherish.</p> <p>The 11th negotiation meeting took place on 5 - 8 October 2021. The Group discussed proposals related to the EU's specific mechanism of the procedure before the European Court of Human Rights, the operation of inter-party applications (Article 33 of the Convention), the principle of mutual trust between EU member states and other provisions of the draft Accession Agreements (notably Articles 6-8). The Group <a href="#">held its next meeting</a> from 7-10 December 2021.</p>	
3)	<p>10. calls on the Commission to closely monitor the transposition and application of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the</p>	<p>As regards the Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 (that</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law<sup>24</sup></p> <p>[...] encourages the Commission and the Member States to further promote and facilitate the dialogue between courts and legal practitioners by fostering the regular exchange of information and best practices in order to strengthen and advance a Union area of justice based on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights;</p>	<p>concerns whistle-blowers protection, there is no specific mention.</p> <p>As regards the scope of the European Rule of Law Mechanism, the Commission underlines that this scope is already broad, covering four areas: national justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media pluralism and media freedom and other institutional issues related to checks and balances. This wide scope also covers issues such as the enabling framework for civil society, which has been highlighted in the Parliament’s resolution. In the next years, the Commission will consider consolidating its monitoring in these areas and could cover additional aspects.</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (i.e. <a href="#">annual Rule of Law Report</a>, at the centre of the new comprehensive <a href="#">European Rule of Law Mechanism</a>).</p>	
4)	<p>16. Invites the Commission and the Council to enter without delay into negotiations with Parliament on an inter-institutional agreement in accordance with Article 295 TFEU; considers the proposal set out in the Annex hereto to constitute an appropriate basis for such negotiations;</p>	<p>The Commission stresses the importance of swiftly finalising the setting-up of the European Rule of Law Mechanism. With a view of ensuring effectiveness, the Commission does therefore favour cooperation under existing institutional arrangements, and could see value in having regular meetings or an inter-institutional exchange of views, which could help in the preparation and discussion of rule of law, democracy or fundamental right issues.</p> <p>Whether in the future such cooperation should be codified in an inter-institutional agreement will have to be assessed at a later stage, on the basis of the experience gained through the application of the European Rule of Law Mechanism.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>24</sup> OJ L 305, 26.11.2019, p. 17.

4.1.23.4. LIBE Resolution 4: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on Digital Services Act and fundamental rights issues posed

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Digital Services Act and fundamental rights issues posed</b>	20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0274/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2022(INI)</a> <b>LIBE</b>	On 10 December 2020, the Parliament received " <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – October II 2020 part-session" informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by the High Representative / Vice-President Josep Borrell.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 19 October 2020.			
1)	2. Urges the Commission to adopt a tailored regulatory approach in order to address the differences that still persist between online and offline worlds and the challenges raised by the diversity of actors and services offered online; [...]				
2)	8. calls on the Commission and the Member States to support independent and public service media and educational initiatives on media literacy and targeted awareness-raising campaigns within civil society; [...]				
3)	14. Recalls that illegal content online should not only be removed by online platforms, but should also be followed up by law enforcement and the judiciary where criminal acts are concerned; calls on the Commission to consider obliging online platforms to report serious crime to the competent authority when they have received knowledge of such a crime; [...]				
4)	18. [...] calls on the Commission to propose the most efficient and effective solutions for the internal market as a whole, while avoiding new unnecessary administrative burdens and keeping the digital single market open, fair, safe and competitive for all its participants; [...]				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	19. [...] urges the Commission to be extremely vigilant in its approach and to also integrate international human rights standards into its revision;				
6)	20. [...] calls, therefore, on the Commission to place transparency and non-discrimination at the heart of the Digital Services Act;				
7)	21. Insists that the Digital Services Act must aim to ensure a high level of transparency as regards the functioning of online services and a digital environment free of discrimination; stresses that, besides the existing strong regulatory framework that protects privacy and personal data, an obligation for online platforms is needed to ensure the legitimate use of algorithms; calls, therefore, on the Commission to develop a regime based on the e-Commerce Directive that clearly frames the responsibility of service providers to address the risks faced by their users and to protect their rights and to provide for an obligation of transparency and explainability of algorithms, penalties to enforce such obligations, the possibility of human intervention and other measures such as annual independent audits and specific stress tests to assist and enforce compliance;				
8)	23. [...] asks the Commission to explore the creation of a single European sign-in system as an alternative to private single sign-in systems and to introduce an obligation for digital services to always also offer a manual sign-in option, set by default; [...] recommends, therefore, that the Commission also explore the creation of a verification system for users of digital services, in order to ensure the protection of personal data and age verification, especially for minors, which				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	should not be used commercially or to track the users cross-site;				
9)	33. Calls on the Commission to ensure that users have access to diverse and quality content online as a means towards ensuring that citizens are adequately informed; [...]				
10)	34. [...] expects the Commission to issue guidelines including increased transparency rules on content moderation and advertising policy in a specific instrument accompanying the Digital Services Act to ensure that the removal and the blocking of legal content on the basis of terms and conditions are limited to the absolute minimum; calls, further, on the Commission to establish a framework that prohibits platforms from exercising a second layer of control over content that is provided under a media service provider's responsibility and that is subject to specific standards and oversight;				



## 4.1.23.5. LIBE Resolution 5: EP resolution of 25 November 2020 on strengthening Media Freedom: the Protection of Journalists in Europe, Hate Speech, Disinformation and the Role of Platforms

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			Action of the Commission	
		C C			C C	
<b>Strengthening Media Freedom: the Protection of Journalists in Europe, Hate Speech, Disinformation and the Role of Platforms</b>	25/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0320/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2009(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a>	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	3. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote sustainable measures aimed at financing and supporting high-quality and independent journalism;	<p>The Directive 2019/1152/EU on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions, one of the key deliverables of the European Pillar of Social Rights, will modernise European labour law and adjust it to the new world of work. It provides completely new material rights targeting in particular on-demand workers. With this new directive, as from 1 August 2022, 200 million workers across Europe will benefit from more transparent and predictable working conditions. It sets limits on some of the most extreme forms of flexibility, like preventing workers from seeking work elsewhere while not guaranteeing any paid hours. Moreover, it sets a right for workers on on-demand contracts to know within which timeslots they can be called to work, and a right to compensation if an employer cancels a work assignment on short notice and measures to prevent abuse of on-demand contracts. It also sets limits on the duration of probation periods and a right for workers with at least six months' service to request more secure working conditions and to receive a reasoned written reply.</p> <p>To foster media pluralism and to support journalists, the Commission is currently financing projects that defend journalists and media freedom by providing legal and practical support to journalists under threat,</p>			<p>Currently there are over <a href="#">18 projects</a>, either ongoing or in preparation, representing close to €20 million in EU funding. These projects aim to map violations of media freedom, monitor media pluralism and freedom, defend journalists under threat and support collaborative journalism, cooperation and exchange of best practices.</p> <p>See also the cross sectoral strand of <a href="#">Creative Europe 2021-2027</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>monitor violations to media pluralism and freedom, analyse trends and conduct awareness raising campaigns. Ten projects are ongoing.</p> <p>The cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme 2021-2027 will ensure a stable financing of projects in the field of media freedom, pluralism and media literacy.</p> <p>The Commission Communication on the application of State aid rules to public service broadcasting of 2009 provides a well-established framework for stable and sufficient funding of public service broadcasters by Member States. In its dialogue with Member States on financing models, the Commission advocates models, which ensure a stable revenue stream over a longer period, in order to make public service broadcasters not dependent on annual budgetary decisions of governments. The Broadcasting Communication requires Member States to establish a system that allows close supervision that public service broadcasters fulfil their public service mission and that their expenditure is strictly linked to that mission. Furthermore, the public service mission should be designed in a way that the entrusted media indeed contribute to media pluralism and the democratic needs of the society.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	6. Strongly reiterates its call on the Commission to treat attempts by Member State governments to damage media freedom and pluralism as constituting a serious and systematic abuse of powers and as going against the fundamental values of the EU as enshrined in Article 2 TEU;	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 6, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to treat attempts by Member State governments to damage media freedom and pluralism as constituting a serious and systematic abuse of powers and as going against the fundamental values of the EU as enshrined in Article 2 TEU);</p> <p>Nevertheless, it notes that safeguarding media freedom and pluralism and the safety of journalists is one of the priorities of the Commission. As part of the Commission's first annual Rule of Law Report, published on 30 September 2020, the Commission analysed the framework for journalists' protection in all EU Member States, the independence of audio-visual regulatory authorities, media ownership transparency, political independence and state advertising to the media sector in the dedicated pillar on media pluralism and freedom in each country chapter.</p> <p>The Rule of Law Report has highlighted that physical and online threats to and attacks on journalists are on the rise in the EU. In the European Democracy Action Plan adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021. It will aim to tackle further safety issues, including those highlighted in the 2020 Rule of Law report, ensure better implementation by Member States of the standards in the Council of Europe Recommendation, and draw particular attention to threats against women journalists.</p> <p>In order to prepare the recommendation, the Commission will set up a structured dialogue with Member States and relevant stakeholders and international organisations.</p>		The Commission is working on a <a href="#">structured dialogue</a> with MS and relevant stakeholders.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>6. [...] encourages the Commission to actively cooperate with the Council of Europe, exchanging best practices and making sure that the measures undertaken are complementary;</p> <p>urges the Commission and the Member States to develop and maintain a credible framework for the protection of media freedom and media pluralism;</p> <p>calls for the Commission to aim to introduce standards and benchmarks for media freedom at Union level, as</p>	<p>In the European Democracy Action Plan adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021 that [...] ensure better implementation by Member States of the standards in the Council of Europe Recommendation. [...]</p> <p>Safeguarding media freedom and pluralism and the safety of journalists is one of the priorities of the Commission. As part of the Commission's first annual Rule of Law Report, published on 30 September 2020, the Commission analysed the framework for journalists' protection in all EU Member States, the independence of audiovisual regulatory authorities, media ownership transparency, political independence and state advertising to the media sector in the dedicated pillar on media pluralism and freedom in each country chapter (.../...)</p> <p>To foster media pluralism and to support journalists, the Commission is currently financing projects that defend journalists and media freedom by providing legal and practical support to journalists under threat, monitor violations to media pluralism and freedom, analyse trends and conduct awareness raising campaigns. Ten projects are ongoing.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on standards and benchmarks for media freedom at Union level). But (for higher convergence) dedicated support will be provided in the form of grants under the cross-sectoral strand of Creative Europe for collaborative news media partnerships. Grants will support the testing of new business models, in</p>		<p>The European Commission launched a <a href="#">call for proposals</a> for the Pilot Project 'Media ownership monitor', with the deadline for applications on 9 February 2021. The indicative start date was set no later than 1 July 2021, as outlined in a timetable in the <a href="#">call for proposals</a>. The <a href="#">pilot project was launched</a> in September 2021, but it is difficult to link promises by the Commission directly to EP requests; some are very general or to the contrary very specific.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (In the <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a <a href="#">Recommendation on Safety of Journalists</a> in 2021).</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	well as incentives for higher convergence between Member States;	<p>particular local media, assisting media in developing their business and editorial standards, promoting collaborative and cross-border journalism, training and mobility of professionals, and sharing of best practices. Networking among the selected projects will be facilitated to maximise impact.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on Art.10 ECHR, Platform for the Protection of Journalism).</p> <p>The Media Pluralism Monitor, co-funded by the EU, clearly shows that no EU country is free from risk to media pluralism. The results of the 2020 exercise - which for the first time included an analysis of the impact of digital on media pluralism and media freedom - were published over the summer and provided a main source of information for the rule of law report.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
	calls on the Commission and the Member States to fully support and strengthen the tools already developed for the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms enshrined in Article 11 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and Article 10 of the ECHR, such as the Media Pluralism Monitor and the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists, and to promptly react to possible threats to and violations of these rights and freedoms;	<p>In the European Democracy Action Plan adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021. It will aim to tackle further safety issues, including those highlighted in the 2020 Rule of Law report, ensure better implementation by Member States of the standards in the Council of Europe Recommendation, and draw particular attention to threats against women journalists.</p> <p>The European Democracy Action Plan focuses on three main pillars: threats to elections integrity and particularly political interference over media; strengthening media freedom and pluralism, including</p>		<p>It is difficult to link promises by the Commission directly to EP requests; some are very general or to the contrary very specific.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>urges the Commission to take into account the impact of the emergency measures taken in 2020 in the context of COVID-19 on press freedom, institutional transparency, accountability, media pluralism and safety of journalists, including through an overview of the attacks against journalists across the EU and the responses provided by Member States in this regard; recalls Parliament's repeated call for a permanent, independent and comprehensive mechanism covering democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the EU; considers that the EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights must enshrine media freedom, including artistic freedom, as an essential pillar of a democratic system; calls on the Commission, in this context, to collect information and statistics on media freedom and pluralism in all the Member States;</p>	<p>threats to safety of journalists; and tackling disinformation. Building on the COVID-19 pandemic experience, the Action Plan announces concrete actions to respond to these threats and protect EU values internally and promote them internationally.</p> <p>As part of the Commission's first annual Rule of Law Report, published on 30 September 2020, the Commission analysed the framework for journalists' protection in all EU Member States, the independence of audio-visual regulatory authorities, media ownership transparency, political independence and state advertising to the media sector in the dedicated pillar on media pluralism and freedom in each country chapter.</p> <p>The Rule of Law Report has highlighted that physical and online threats to and attacks on journalists are on the rise in the EU. In the European Democracy Action Plan adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021. It will aim to tackle further safety issues, including those highlighted in the 2020 Rule of Law report, ensure better implementation by Member States of the standards in the Council of Europe Recommendation, and draw particular attention to threats against women journalists.</p> <p>In order to prepare the recommendation, the Commission will set up a structured dialogue with Member States and relevant stakeholders and international organisations</p> <p>To improve the understanding and public availability of media ownership information, the Commission will co-finance the new Media Ownership Monitor, a pilot project setting up a publicly available database containing relevant information on media outlets,</p>		<p>It is difficult to link promises by the Commission directly to EP requests; some are very general or to the contrary very specific.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>which the Commission intends to eventually expand to cover all Member States. The European Democracy Action Plan foresees that on this basis further possible guidance on the transparency of media ownership could be developed.</p> <p>To foster media pluralism and to support journalists, the Commission is currently financing projects that defend journalists and media freedom by providing legal and practical support to journalists under threat, monitor violations to media pluralism and freedom, analyse trends and conduct awareness raising campaigns. Ten projects are ongoing.</p> <p>The Commission Communication on the application of State aid rules to public service broadcasting of 2009 provides a well-established framework for stable and sufficient funding of public service broadcasters by Member States. In its dialogue with Member States on financing models, the Commission advocates models, which ensure a stable revenue stream over a longer period, in order to make public service broadcasters not dependent on annual budgetary decisions of governments. The Broadcasting Communication requires Member States to establish a system that allows close supervision that public service broadcasters fulfil their public service mission and that their expenditure is strictly linked to that mission. Furthermore, the public service mission should be designed in a way that the entrusted media indeed contribute to media pluralism and the democratic needs of the society.</p> <p>Existing State aid rules clarify the conditions under which public support may be granted by Member States. In order to facilitate support from national authorities, the Council has invited the Commission to evaluate the application of State aid rules to the press</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		sector. The Commission is assessing the need for appropriate action. The Temporary State aid Framework also applies to sector specific measures, such as aid to the press, music, and audio-visual sectors.			
4)	8. [...] calls on the Commission to present a legal framework to supervise the operations of public service media providers, including whether they fulfil the criteria of prudent management and task-based financing and whether their services fulfil expectations for fact-based, fair and ethical journalism;	No specific reply on this particular point (criteria of prudent management and task-based financing) but the Commission notes that its Communication on the application of State aid rules to public service broadcasting of 2009 provides a well-established framework for stable and sufficient funding of public service broadcasters by Member States. In its dialogue with Member States on financing models, the Commission advocates models, which ensure a stable revenue stream over a longer period, in order to make public service broadcasters not dependent on annual		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (In the <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a <a href="#">Recommendation on Safety of Journalists</a> in 2021).	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>budgetary decisions of governments. The Broadcasting Communication requires Member States to establish a system that allows close supervision that public service broadcasters fulfil their public service mission and that their expenditure is strictly linked to that mission. Furthermore, the public service mission should be designed in a way that the entrusted media indeed contribute to media pluralism and the democratic needs of the society.</p> <p>Existing State aid rules clarify the conditions under which public support may be granted by Member States. In order to facilitate support from national authorities, the Council has invited the Commission to evaluate the application of State aid rules to the press sector. The Commission is assessing the need for appropriate action. The Temporary State aid Framework also applies to sector specific measures, such as aid to the press, music, and audiovisual sectors.</p>			
5)	<p>10. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to ensure – in law and in practice – the effective protection and safety of journalists and other media actors as well as of their sources, including in a cross-border context;</p>	<p>Safeguarding media freedom and pluralism and the safety of journalists is one of the priorities of the Commission. As part of the Commission's first annual Rule of Law Report, published on 30 September 2020, the Commission analysed the framework for journalists' protection in all EU Member States, the independence of audio-visual regulatory authorities, media ownership transparency, political independence and state advertising to the media sector in the dedicated pillar on media pluralism and freedom in each country chapter.</p> <p>The Rule of Law Report has highlighted that physical and online threats to and attacks on journalists are on the rise in the EU. In the European Democracy Action Plan adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission announced a Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021. It will aim to tackle further safety</p>		<p>As outlined in the <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission proposed a <a href="#">recommendation on the safety of journalists</a>. The Commission will hold a structured dialogue, under the European News Media Forum, with Member States, stakeholders and international organisations to prepare and implement the recommendation, as well as providing sustainable funding for projects with a focus on legal and practical assistance to journalists in the EU and elsewhere, including safety and cybersecurity training for journalists and diplomatic support. Currently, the actions are being undertaken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>issues, including those highlighted in the 2020 Rule of Law report, ensure better implementation by Member States of the standards in the Council of Europe Recommendation, and draw particular attention to threats against women journalists.</p> <p>In order to prepare the recommendation, the Commission will set up a structured dialogue with Member States and relevant stakeholders and international organisations.</p>			
6)	11. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that reporting mechanisms are accessible;	Although the follow-up mentions point 11, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (ensure that reporting mechanisms are accessible).		Not mentioned.	
7)	13. [...] ; strongly reiterates its call on the Commission to come forward with a comprehensive proposal for a legislative act aiming to establish minimum standards against SLAPP practices across the EU;	Strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP) are a particular form of abusive lawsuits increasingly used against journalists and others involved in protecting the public interest. While civil society actors can be vulnerable to such initiatives, the nature of journalists' work makes them particularly exposed. The Commission announced in the European Democracy Action Plan an initiative to protect journalists and civil society against SLAPP. To prepare this work, the Commission is carrying out a mapping study and will be running a technical focus group to gather feedback on the type of legal aid or support that could be envisaged for SLAPP victims. In addition, a new expert group is being established, gathering legal practitioners, journalists, academics, members of civil society and professional organisations, with the aim to bring together expertise, exchange and disseminate best practices on legal support for journalists and other actors confronted with SLAPP cases. Dedicated judicial training should also help judges to know how to identify abusive litigation and use the available tools to address it.		<p>As outlined in the <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission set up an <a href="#">expert group on SLAPPs</a>. It will present an <a href="#">initiative</a> to protect journalists and civil society against SLAPPs in April 2022. Thus, the Commission is currently undertaking the proposed actions.</p> <p>In its <a href="#">Action plan for democracy</a> of 2020, the Commission had already announced its intention to present an initiative to protect journalists and civil society against SLAPPs in 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Recommendation</a> on ensuring safety of journalists in the European Union.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	15. Calls on the Commission to set up an as a rapid-response mechanism for journalists requesting protection and to ensure that adequate attention is paid to their situation;	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 15, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to set up an as a rapid-response mechanism for journalists requesting protection),</p> <p>To foster media pluralism and to support journalists, the Commission is currently financing projects that defend journalists and media freedom by providing legal and practical support to journalists under threat, monitor violations to media pluralism and freedom, analyse trends and conduct awareness raising campaigns. Ten projects are ongoing.</p>		Because of the general character of the reply, it is unclear whether this may be considered as a reply to the EP request.	
9)	16. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor the implementation at Member State level of existing EU instruments against ownership concentration and illegal State aid to increase diversity in the media landscape; condemns any attempt to monopolise media ownership in the Member States or exert political interference in media management; urges the Commission and the Member States to act quickly and resolutely to increase the transparency of media ownership and the financial sources used by media owners; calls on the Commission to strengthen efforts to ensure that the media proactively publish information about their ownership structures, including their beneficial owners, and that clear rules are put in place to prevent potential conflicts of interest arising in media ownership structures, with a special emphasis on avoiding political interference; condemns governments' excessive interference in media pluralism through public advertising; calls on the Commission to closely monitor the use of EU funds allocated to supporting free and independent media in order to channel the resources to those in need [...];	<p>Transparency of media ownership is essential for assessing the plurality of media markets. To improve the understanding and public availability of media ownership information, the Commission will co-finance the new Media Ownership Monitor, a pilot project setting up a publicly available database containing relevant information on media outlets, which the Commission intends to eventually expand to cover all Member States. The European Democracy Action Plan foresees that on this basis further possible guidance on the transparency of media ownership could be developed.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission Communication on the application of State aid rules to public service broadcasting of 2009 provides a well-established framework for stable and sufficient funding of public service broadcasters by Member States. In its dialogue with Member States on financing models, the Commission advocates models, which ensure a stable revenue stream over a longer period, in order to make public service broadcasters not dependent on annual budgetary decisions of governments. The Broadcasting Communication requires Member States to establish a system that</p>		The European Commission launched a <a href="#">call for proposals</a> for the Pilot Project "Media ownership monitor", with the deadline for applications on 9 February 2021. The indicative start date was set no later than 1 July 2021, as outlined in a timetable in the <a href="#">call for proposals</a> . The <a href="#">pilot project was launched</a> in September 2021.	

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			<p>allows close supervision that public service broadcasters fulfil their public service mission and that their expenditure is strictly linked to that mission. Furthermore, the public service mission should be designed in a way that the entrusted media indeed contribute to media pluralism and the democratic needs of the society.</p> <p>The Commission acts upon illegal State aid when such aid comes to its knowledge. The Commission can prohibit illegal State aid and order its recovery if relevant measures qualify as aid and cannot be found compatible with the EU Treaty's State aid provision.</p> <p>Existing State aid rules clarify the conditions under which public support may be granted by Member States. In order to facilitate support from national authorities, the Council has invited the Commission to evaluate the application of State aid rules to the press sector. The Commission is assessing the need for appropriate action. The Temporary State aid Framework also applies to sector specific measures, such as aid to the press, music, and audiovisual sectors.</p>			
10)	18. [...] calls on the Commission to monitor such national government practices comprehensively and to include the results in its annual reports on the rule of law;		<p>No specific reply to the point under point 18 regarding restrictive practices linked to the COVID 19 pandemic but:</p> <p>More generally, transparency of media ownership is essential for assessing the plurality of media markets. To improve the understanding and public availability of media ownership information, the Commission will co-finance the new Media Ownership Monitor, a pilot project setting up a publicly available database containing relevant information on media outlets, which the Commission intends to eventually expand to cover all Member States. The European Democracy Action Plan foresees that on this basis further possible</p>		<p>The European Commission launched a <a href="#">call for proposals</a> for the Pilot Project 'Media ownership monitor', with the deadline for applications on 9 February 2021. The indicative start date was set no later than 1st July 2021, as outlined in a timetable in the <a href="#">call for proposals</a>. The <a href="#">pilot project was launched</a> in September 2021.</p> <p>The project focuses on media ownership; other than that, it is unclear in which extent the Commission is focusing attention on "attempts to take advantage of the COVID-19 pandemic to punish independent and critical media and introduce restrictions on the media's access to and scrutiny of government decisions and actions, suppressing or mitigating</p>	

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		<p>guidance on the transparency of media ownership could be developed.</p> <p>To foster media pluralism and to support journalists, the Commission is currently financing projects that defend journalists and media freedom by providing legal and practical support to journalists under threat, monitor violations to media pluralism and freedom, analyse trends and conduct awareness raising campaigns. Ten projects are ongoing.</p> <p>Also mentioned under point 39 and 42 the European Democracy Action Plan focuses on three main pillars: threats to elections integrity and particularly political interference over media; strengthening media freedom and pluralism, including threats to safety of journalists; and tackling disinformation. Building on the COVID-19 pandemic experience, the Action Plan announces concrete actions to respond to these threats and protect EU values internally and promote them internationally.</p>		institutional transparency mechanisms by adopting exceptional measures and hampering proper and informed debate on those actions.	
11)	19. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to urgently introduce EU and national emergency recovery packages to protect the jobs and livelihoods of journalists and media workers, support companies and fund public service media through the COVID-19 economic recovery plan, while fully respecting EU competition rules;	<p>Existing State aid rules clarify the conditions under which Member States may grant public support. In order to facilitate support from national authorities, the Council has invited the Commission to evaluate the application of State aid rules to the press sector. The Commission is assessing the need for appropriate action. The Temporary State aid Framework also applies to sector specific measures, such as aid to the press, music, and audio-visual sectors.</p> <p>Although not under point 18 but under point 39 and 42, the Commission notes that the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan is structured along 3 action areas: (i) Supporting the recovery of the industry, compensating for revenue losses and providing liquidity,</p>		No further specific actions proposed to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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12)	21. Calls for an ambitious MFF with increased budget allocations for supporting the media and independent journalism, in particular investigative journalism; [...]	<p>The cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme 2021-2027 will ensure a stable financing of projects in the field of media freedom, pluralism and media literacy.</p> <p>The Commission Communication on the application of State aid rules to public service broadcasting of 2009 provides a well-established framework for stable and sufficient funding of public service broadcasters by Member States. In its dialogue with Member States on financing models, the Commission advocates models, which ensure a stable revenue stream over a longer period, in order to make public service broadcasters not dependent on annual budgetary decisions of governments. The Broadcasting Communication requires Member States to establish a system that allows close supervision that public service broadcasters fulfil their public service mission and that their expenditure is strictly linked to that mission. Furthermore, the public service mission should be designed in a way that the entrusted media indeed contribute to media pluralism and the democratic needs of the society.</p>		<p>The Commission action has been carried out. The Commission <a href="#">welcomed a political agreement on the Creative Europe Programme</a> on 14 December 2020, which supports the news media sector throughout different actions promoting media literacy, pluralism and media freedom under the cross-sectoral strand.</p> <p>On 1 June 2021 the Commission organised its first call for <a href="#">funding and tenders</a>.</p>	
13)	23. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to take active steps to promote gender equality in the media sector so that more women can hold creative and decision-making positions, which would enable the media to contribute to the reduction of gender stereotypes;	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point under point 23;</p> <p>Under point 29-35 and 41-43 regarding the Digital Services Act, the Commission is confident that these new rules, once adopted by the co-legislators, will reinforce the protection of citizens against illegal and harmful behaviours and other types of online crimes, including, as pointed out in the resolution, gender-based forms of illegal content.</p> <p>The Recommendation on the Safety of Journalists in 2021 will [...] draw particular attention to threats against women journalists.</p>		<p>Although gender-based forms of illegal content falls under the new rules of the DSA, which may contribute to reduce gender stereotypes, it is unclear how this relates directly to an increased involvement of women on decision making positions.</p>	

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14)	29. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Member States to take measures to increase women's security in public spaces and on the internet, to address emerging forms of gender-based violence such as cyberstalking and online harassment, and to introduce comprehensive mechanisms to assist victims of such violence;	<p>The Commission has just adopted its Digital Services Act legislative proposal, which aims precisely at reinforcing the obligations for digital service providers to counteract illegal content and activities on their services. The rules proposed under the Digital Services Act will harmonise the rules applicable to digital service providers to ensure their users in the EU are kept safe from illegal content and activities when using their services. [...]</p> <p>The Commission is confident that these new rules, once adopted by the co-legislators, will reinforce the protection of citizens against illegal and harmful behaviours and other types of online crimes, including, as pointed out in the resolution, gender-based forms of illegal content.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (on 15/12/2020, the <a href="#">Commission presented its Digital Services Act legislative proposal</a> ).	
15)	30. Reiterates its call on the Commission and the Council to activate the 'passerelle clause' enshrined in Article 83(1) TFEU in order to include violence against women and girls and other forms of gender-based violence (including cyber violence) in the catalogue of EU-recognised crimes;	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 30, no specific reply is provided to this particular point ( to activate the 'passerelle clause' enshrined in Article 83(1) TFEU in order to include violence against women and girls and other forms of gender-based violence (including cyber violence) in the catalogue of EU-recognised crimes; )</p> <p>but (in regards to the new proposed Digital Services Act (points 29 to 35 and points 41 to 43):</p> <p>The Commission is confident that these new rules, once adopted by the co-legislators, will reinforce the protection of citizens against illegal and harmful behaviours and other types of online crimes, including, as pointed out in the resolution, gender-based forms of illegal content.</p>		No specific actions proposed to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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16)	<p>32. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission, the Member States and social media companies to counteract the spread of racism, xenophobia, LGBTI-phobia and religious hatred on the internet, in to counteract the spread of racism, xenophobia, LGBTI-phobia and religious hatred on the internet cooperation with the relevant civil society organisations; calls on Member States and the Commission to collect more reliable data on the extent of hate speech and hate crimes; [...]</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions point 32, no specific reply is provided to this particular point (to counteract the spread of racism, xenophobia, LGBTI-phobia and religious hatred on the internet, to collect more reliable data on the extent of hate speech and hate crimes), but:</p> <p>The obligations on very large platforms, where the potential spread of the harm is the most significant, focus on fixing platforms' vulnerabilities for amplifying harmful behaviours, in particular against vulnerable groups. These include an obligation to assess the risks stemming from the functioning and use made of their services, including their vulnerability to spread illegal content or to intentional manipulation of their service.</p> <p>Very large online platforms are further required to put in place reasonable, proportionate and effective mitigation measures, tailored to the specific systemic risks identified, for example adapting internal processes or the parameters of their recommender systems. Additionally, the proposal sets out a co-regulatory framework where service providers can work under codes of conduct to address negative impacts regarding the viral spread of illegal content, as well as manipulative and abusive activities. Under the proposed rules, very large platforms must also submit themselves to external, independent audits. The proposal also includes transparency rules and obligations to give users choices in systems with a stake in the amplification of information, such as recommender systems or advertising. The Digital Services Act proposal also foresees the possibility for the national competent authority or the Commission to require access to or reporting of specific data in order to appropriately supervise the compliance of very large online platforms with the above obligations.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (on 15/12/2020, the <a href="#">Commission presented its Digital Services Act legislative proposal</a>).</p>	



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17)	35. [...] calls on the Commission to ensure safeguards for platforms so that fundamental rights and freedom of speech are respected;	<p>Safeguarding fundamental rights has been a crucial consideration for the Commission when designing the new rules of the Digital Services Act legislative proposal. The proposal introduces important safeguards to allow citizens to freely express themselves. The proposed regulation will mitigate risks of unjustified blocking of speech, address the chilling effects on speech, stimulate the freedom to receive information and hold opinions, as well as reinforce users' redress possibilities.</p> <p>The obligations on very large platforms, where the potential spread of the harm is the most significant, focus on fixing platforms' vulnerabilities for amplifying harmful behaviours, in particular against vulnerable groups. These include an obligation to assess the risks stemming from the functioning and use made of their services, including their vulnerability to spread illegal content or to intentional manipulation of their service.</p> <p>Very large online platforms are further required to put in place reasonable, proportionate and effective mitigation measures, tailored to the specific systemic risks identified, for example adapting internal processes or the parameters of their recommender systems. Additionally, the proposal sets out a co-regulatory framework where service providers can work under codes of conduct to address negative impacts regarding the viral spread of illegal content, as well as manipulative and abusive activities. Under the proposed rules, very large platforms must also submit themselves to external, independent audits. The proposal also includes transparency rules and obligations to give users choices in systems with a stake in the amplification of information, such as recommender systems or advertising. The Digital Services Act proposal also foresees the possibility for the national competent authority or the Commission</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (on 15 December 2020, the <a href="#">Commission presented its Digital Services Act legislative proposal</a> ).	

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		to require access to or reporting of specific data in order to appropriately supervise the compliance of very large online platforms with the above obligations.			
18)	38. [...] calls on the Commission to openly condemn and debunk the lies and disinformation spread by any state authorities about the EU and to publish and distribute a factual response in order to inform citizens;	<p>The European Democracy Action Plan focuses on three main pillars: [...] including threats to safety of journalists; and tackling disinformation.</p> <p>Since July 2020, the Commission has been monitoring the efforts of the Code's signatories to counter COVID-19 disinformation on their services from the inception of the COVID crisis to date.</p> <p>The European Democracy Action Plan lays out the next steps regarding the fight against disinformation. This includes targeted action to strengthen the Code of Practice on Disinformation. The Commission will issue guidance during the second quarter of 2021 on how platforms should step up measures to address disinformation. This includes measures inter alia to support adequate visibility of reliable information of public interest and a plurality of views, to reduce the monetization of disinformation, and to limit the artificial amplification of disinformation campaigns. The guidance will also set out a new methodological framework for monitoring the impact of disinformation and the effectiveness of policies, including the provision of timely information on policies as well as access to platform data. Subsequently, the Commission will call upon the Code's signatories to strengthen the Code, in line with the guidance.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> ).	
19)	39. [...] calls on the Commission to engage further with digital platforms in this regard and to step up efforts to enforce the prohibition of such practices, combat the strategic, automated amplification of disinformation through the use of bots and fake profiles online, and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to engage further with digital platforms to step up efforts to combat the strategic, automated amplification of disinformation through the use of bots and fake profiles online,		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">2018 Action Plan against Disinformation</a> ,	

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	increase transparency with respect to the financing and distribution of online advertising;	<p>In line with the 2018 Action Plan against Disinformation and the 2020 Joint Communication on COVID-19 disinformation, the Commission has closely monitored the actions taken by platforms under the Code of Practice on Disinformation to counter disinformation on their services.</p> <p>In the run-up to the May 2019 elections to the European Parliament, the Commission carried out a monthly monitoring programme to ensure that the Code's commitments relating to electoral integrity were being implemented.</p> <p>In September 2019, the Commission published an Assessment of the Code's overall effectiveness during its first year of operation, outlining the Code's achievements and identifying shortcomings and areas for improvement.</p> <p>Since July 2020, the Commission has been monitoring the efforts of the Code's signatories to counter COVID-19 disinformation on their services from the inception of the COVID crisis to date.</p> <p>The European Democracy Action Plan lays out the next steps regarding the fight against disinformation. This includes targeted action to strengthen the Code of Practice on Disinformation. The Commission will issue guidance during the second quarter of 2021 on how platforms should step up measures to address disinformation. This includes measures inter alia to support adequate visibility of reliable information of public interest and a plurality of views, to reduce the monetization of disinformation, and to limit the artificial amplification of disinformation campaigns. The guidance will also set out a new methodological framework for monitoring the impact of disinformation and the effectiveness of policies, including the provision of timely information on</p>		<p><a href="#">2020 Joint Communication on COVID-19 disinformation</a>).</p> <p>The <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> announces concrete actions to respond to these threats, protect EU values internally and promote them internationally.</p>	

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		policies as well as access to platform data. Subsequently, the Commission will call upon the Code's signatories to strengthen the Code, in line with the guidance.			
20)	<p>41. Reminds the Commission and the Member States as well as the private sector, in particular online platforms, and civil society as a whole of the need for joint action when it comes to the fight against disinformation;</p> <p>[...] urges the Commission, therefore, to assess all possible measures to oblige online platforms to address the spread of disinformation effectively, in a transparent and accountable manner, and to share the relevant data accordingly; calls on the Commission to consider sanctions for online platforms that fail to do so;</p>	<p>The Commission has just adopted its Digital Services Act legislative proposal, which aims precisely at reinforcing the obligations for digital service providers to counteract illegal content and activities on their services. The rules proposed under the Digital Services Act will harmonise the rules applicable to digital service providers to ensure their users in the EU are kept safe from illegal content and activities when using their services.</p> <p>The proposal sets out clear and harmonised due diligence obligations for online platforms to address potentially illegal content disseminated by third parties through their intermediation services. The proposal includes an obligation for online platforms to inform the relevant national law enforcement or judicial authorities of information that would point to a serious criminal offence against the life or safety of persons. [...]</p> <p>The Digital Services Act proposal also foresees the possibility for the national competent authority or the Commission to require access to or reporting of specific data in order to appropriately supervise the compliance of very large online platforms with the above obligations.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission, as it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">2020 Joint Communication on COVID-19 disinformation</a>).</p> <p>The <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> announces concrete actions to respond to these threats and protect EU values internally and promote them internationally.</p>	
21)	43. [...]; calls on the Commission, in this respect, to propose EU rules on online platforms aimed also at countering government practices that unnecessarily limit freedom of expression;	No specific reply to this particular point although point 43 is mentioned.		Not mentioned.	
22)	46. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase their efforts to strengthen education policies	The Commission will increase its efforts to strengthen media literacy and further support national media		The <a href="#">Audiovisual Media Services Directive</a> was presented in November 2018, and it promotes the	

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	<p>that promote media and information literacy, empower citizens to think critically and help them to identify disinformation; highlights, in this respect, that upholding editorial independence within central and local media outlets and developing media literacy projects are essential elements for building resilience, raising awareness and strengthening education in efficiently fighting propaganda, disinformation and manipulation; considers that continuous media literacy curricula and efforts across all age groups are of significant importance when increasing societal resilience to such threats in the digital space;</p> <p>calls on the Commission, in this regard, to work in close cooperation with the Member States and civil society organisations to develop curricula on information, media and data literacy; stresses that media literacy is an increasingly essential and critical skill for citizens; points out that in order to reach a wider audience and as many age groups as possible, it is important to scale up media literacy initiatives through social media platforms, including effective media literacy strategies for the elderly and the most vulnerable groups;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to also promote programmes and policies aimed at fostering media and news literacy for journalists and media actors and at developing a critical and conscious appreciation of the use of ICT, such as, for instance, campaigns raising awareness of rights and possible risks in the digital sphere; stresses the need to develop a comprehensive EU strategy on media literacy and;</p>	<p>literacy campaigns, in cooperation with the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and the Media Literacy Expert Group. The revised Audiovisual Media Services Directive requires Member States to promote the development of media literacy skills. It also obliges video-sharing platforms to set up effective media literacy tools and raise user awareness. These are further developed under the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission will work on developing common guidelines for teachers and educational staff to foster digital literacy and tackle disinformation through education and training, as set out in the Digital Education Action Plan. The Commission will also support the involvement of journalists in media literacy activities, in particular through 'back-to-school' initiatives.</p>		<p>development of media literacy skills. In addition to this, the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme promotes media literacy, as highlighted by the Commission in a press release on 14 December 2020, wherein it <a href="#">welcomed a political agreement on the Creative Europe Programme</a>. Thus, no further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP.</p> <p>As outlined in the <a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan</a>, the Commission is currently carrying out the action to develop common guidelines for teachers and educational staff to foster digital literacy and tackle disinformation through education and training, as this will be done in line with the upcoming Media Action Plan.</p> <p>On 9 August 2021, the Commission launched the <a href="#">'News Initiative'</a></p>	

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	calls on the Commission to step up efforts to this end; underlines the key role of civil society organisations in fostering media literacy and helping to prevent the spread of hate speech; recalls that programmes deemed to be using effective strategies to combat hate crime and hate speech are focused on cooperation, communication, conflict resolution, problem solving, mediation and bias awareness;				
23)	47. Urges the Commission to step up efforts to increase EU funding for media literacy programmes and to actively engage in the promotion of reliable, fact-based and fact-checked information by enhancing media distribution channels in order to improve access to such information;	The Commission will support media literacy projects under the new cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme. Media literacy projects will also be supported across various other programmes involving young people and schools (e.g. Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps). In 2021, the priority theme for the 'etwinning' action will be 'media literacy and disinformation'. EDMO will provide support to national media literacy campaigns, and through its national hubs, the EDMO will identify specific issues to be tackled. The Commission will also scale up its efforts within the next edition of the European media literacy week. It will also cooperate closely with international.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission, as it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">eTwinning annual theme 2021</a> : Media Literacy and Disinformation.  <a href="#">European Media Literacy Week</a> .	
24)	48. Encourages the Commission to provide support to complement educational programmes in all Member States, not only within the scope of media literacy, but also in wider civic education, including education in democratic values and human rights for further sensitisation to disinformation and propaganda;	The Commission will support media literacy projects under the new cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme. Media literacy projects will also be supported across various other programmes involving young people and schools (e.g. Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps). In 2021, the priority theme for the 'etwinning' action will be 'media literacy and disinformation'.  [...]  In addition, the Commission will work on developing common guidelines for teachers and educational staff to foster digital literacy and tackle disinformation through education and training, as set out in the		The <a href="#">Audiovisual Media Services Directive</a> was presented in November 2018, and it promotes the development of media literacy skills. In addition to this, the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe programme promotes media literacy, as highlighted by the Commission in a press release on 14 December 2020, wherein it <a href="#">welcomed a political agreement on the Creative Europe Programme</a> . Thus, no further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP.	

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		<p>Digital Education Action Plan. The Commission will also support the involvement of journalists in media literacy activities, in particular through 'back-to-school' initiatives.</p>		<p>As outlined in the <a href="#">Digital Education Action Plan</a>, the Commission is currently carrying out the action to develop common guidelines for teachers and educational staff to foster digital literacy and tackle disinformation through education and training, as this will be done in line with the upcoming Media Action Plan.</p>	

4.1.23.6. LIBE Resolution 6: EP resolution of 26 November 2020 on Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018 - 2019

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<b>Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018 - 2019</b>		26/11/2020 <a href="#">T9-0328/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2199(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)129</a> -	Final reply (SP) received 2 June 2021	General reply			
1)	1. [...] calls on the Commission and the Council to consider fundamental rights while making economic policy proposals and to ensure that human rights impact assessments are conducted in conjunction with any decisions on their adoption, in order to assess any potential adverse impacts on human rights;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on impact assessments).				Not mentioned.	
2)	3. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to integrate the recommendations made by the Council of Europe Human Rights Commissioner in her comment of 23 January 2020 entitled 'The right to affordable housing: Europe's neglected duty', particularly the recommendation that all Member States should promptly accept to be bound by Article 31 of the revised European Social Charter on the right to housing; [...] calls on the Commission to duly investigate discrimination in access to housing as prohibited under the Racial Equality Directive and launch infringement proceedings in case of violations		<p>The Commission shares concerns about protection of most vulnerable people such as children in poverty or people with no access to adequate housing, and will continue to support Member States to ensure the protection of their rights.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission recognizes the problem of affordable housing as well as its social and macroeconomic implications. Housing policies and housing regulation are a national prerogative, but since efforts to reduce homelessness by Member States over the past decade remain largely unsuccessful, the Commission will examine this subject in the framework of the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. Discrimination in housing based on racial or ethnic origin is explicitly prohibited by the EU Racial Equality Directive, which all the Member States have transposed into their national legislation.</p>				On 4 March 2021, the European Commission presented the <a href="#">Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights</a> . The Action Plan highlighted that access to affordable housing is an increasing concern in many Member States, regions and cities. Thus, the Commission action has been carried out.	



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3)	7. [...] calls on the Commission to include the need to uphold sexual and reproductive health and rights in its Fundamental Rights Strategy;	The Commission recognises that sexual and reproductive health and rights are at the core of gender equality. The Commission will support regular exchanges of good practices between the Member States and stakeholders on gender equality and health, including on sexual and reproductive health and rights. It will provide full support to Member States' efforts in implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals relevant to women's health, such as on universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education.		Based on the general nature of the wording of the commitment or/and on the information found, it is unclear whether the promise is carried out or not.	
4)	11. [...]; calls on the Commission and the FRA to continue their work on monitoring hate crime and hate speech in the Member States, and to report regularly on cases and hate crime tendencies;	<p>The Commission has renewed its efforts to ensure the correct transposition of the Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia, which criminalizes the public incitement to violence or hatred on the grounds of race, color, religion, descent and national or ethnic origin. The commitment to tackle serious manifestations of racism is one of the main pillars of the Commission's Anti-racism Action Plan adopted on 18 September 2020. By end of 2021, the Commission will propose to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech – the so-called 'Eurocrimes' initiative under Article 83 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) which deals with particularly serious crimes with a cross-border dimension.</p> <p>By end of 2021, the Commission will propose to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech – the so-called 'Eurocrimes' initiative under Article 83 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) which deals with particularly serious crimes with a cross-border dimension.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>As outlined in the annexes to the <a href="#">2021 CWP</a>, the Commission presented an initiative to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech in Q4 2021 (9 December 2021). <a href="#">EU crimes initiative</a>.</p>	

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5)	<p>16. [...] calls on the Commission to actively fight segregation and discrimination, including by initiating infringement procedures to foster the effective application of the Framework Decision on combating certain forms of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law;</p>	<p>The Commission will continue to ensure that the extensive EU equality legislation is fully implemented at national level. It will report on the application of the Racial Equality Directive and the Employment Equality Directive in 2021. Possible identified shortcomings will result in the Commission presenting new legislation by 2022.</p> <p>The Commission has renewed its efforts to ensure the correct transposition of the Framework Decision on combating racism and xenophobia, which criminalizes the public incitement to violence or hatred on the grounds of race, color, religion, descent and national or ethnic origin. The commitment to tackle serious manifestations of racism is one of the main pillars of the Commission's Anti-racism Action Plan adopted on 18 September 2020. By end of 2021, the Commission will propose to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech – the so-called 'Eurocrimes' initiative under Article 83 (1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) which deals with particularly serious crimes with a cross-border dimension.</p>		<p>As outlined in the annexes to the <a href="#">2021 CWP</a>, the Commission presented an initiative to extend the list of EU crimes to all forms of hate crime and hate speech in December 2021. On 19 March 2021 the Commission published a <a href="#">Report on the Racial Equality and the Employment Equality Directives</a>.</p> <p>The Commission initiated the first step of the infringement procedure by sending letters of formal notice to Greece, the Netherlands and Lithuania.</p> <p><a href="#">Recent JHA relevant infringement procedures</a>.</p>	
6)	<p>20. [...]; requests the Commission to put forward a proposal for strong and comprehensive mechanisms to protect and strengthen freedom of speech, media freedom and enhance the protection of journalists, including by guaranteeing the transparency of media-ownership, adopting an EU-wide anti-SLAPP directive, creating a permanent EU fund for independent media and investigative journalists and establishing a rapid reaction mechanism for journalists in danger; calls on the Member States to prevent and penalise attacks on investigative journalists in the exercise of their work;</p>	<p>Media freedom and pluralism are fundamental principles, enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The first annual Rule of Law report, published in September 2020, placed these values, and the protection of journalists, at the heart of the Commission's thinking on the rule of law across Europe.</p> <p>To answer the challenges posed by the influence of the digital environment on media production, distribution and consumption, and by disinformation and growing polarisation of the electorate, in December 2020 the Commission published its</p>		<p>As outlined in the <a href="#">European Democracy Action Plan</a> adopted on 3 December 2020, the Commission intends to set up an expert group on SLAPPs in early 2021 and present an initiative to protect journalists and civil society against SLAPPs in late 2021. Thus, the Commission is currently undertaking the proposed actions.</p>	

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		<p>European Democracy Action Plan (EDAP), which is constructed around three integrated themes: elections' integrity; media freedom and media pluralism; and tackling disinformation. It covers active citizenship and strengthening civil society and is aligned with the Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act that clarifies the responsibilities of online intermediaries, which play an important role as gateways to information. EDAP announced that in 2021 the Commission will present an initiative to protect journalists and civil society against Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPs). A new expert group will bring together expertise, exchange and disseminate best practices on legal support. Dedicated judicial training will help judges to know how to identify abusive litigation and use the available tools to address it.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (under <a href="#">European Media and Audio-visual Action Plan</a>).</p>	

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			<p>In addition, in December 2020, the Commission adopted its Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, which proposes concrete measures to support the recovery, resilience and competitiveness of Europe’s media ecosystem.</p> <p>The EU is co-funding a series of projects, which aim to map threats and risks to media freedom and pluralism, to support investigative journalism and to protect journalists who face threats. In particular, the Media Freedom Rapid Response project offers legal and practical support to media actors under threat, and can provide temporary shelter when needed. The Commission has proposed to earmark stable funding for projects in the fields of media freedom, media pluralism and media literacy via the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe Programme 2021-2027 in the forthcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).</p>			
7)	22. [...] calls on the Commission to promote and invest in the strengthening of media literacy, actively support quality journalism and foster data protection and create a more transparent online ecosystem while safeguarding media freedom and pluralism;		The Commission has proposed to earmark stable funding for projects in the fields of media freedom, media pluralism and media literacy via the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe Programme 2021-2027 in the forthcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Creative Europe Programme 2021-2027</a> in the forthcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)).	
8)	23. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to contribute to the development of education and training in critical thinking that citizens can form their own opinion to face these risks;		The Commission has proposed to earmark stable funding for projects in the fields of media freedom, media pluralism and media literacy via the cross-sectoral strand of the Creative Europe Programme 2021-2027 in the forthcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).		<p>The new <a href="#">Creative Europe-2021-2027-programme</a> has been launched with the adoption of the first annual work programme.</p> <p>With its three sub-programmes, the Culture strand, the MEDIA strand and the Cross-sectoral strand, Creative Europe aims to (.../...) promote cross-sectoral innovative and collaborative actions, including</p>	

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				support for media literacy and a diverse, independent and pluralistic news media environment.	
9)	25. Strongly condemns the increasing restrictions on freedom of assembly, including during election periods [...] calls on the Commission to take an active role in promoting these rights in line with international human rights standards;	The freedom of assembly is an important right in the political context, and restrictions to this right can affect free and fair elections. It is of utmost importance that emergency measures related to the COVID-19 pandemic are not at the expense of the fundamental principles and values as set out in the Treaties, and that the Member States carry out their responsibilities in accordance to international standards and guidelines, included as provided by the Council of Europe and its Venice Commission. The Commission has monitored carefully the impact of measures adopted in the emergency context on free and fair elections and a fair democratic debate and this monitoring will be maintained until the restrictions are lifted.		Based on the general nature of the wording of the commitment or/and on the information found, it was unclear if monitoring is ongoing.	
10)	27. [...] calls upon the European Commission and the Council to increase EU support for civil society organisations defending the values of Article 2 TEU in the European Union through the Rights and Values Programme, the funding of which should be significant, as asked by the European Parliament;	Civil society organisations and rights defenders are essential actors in the protection and promotion of the values on which the EU is founded, and in raising people's awareness about their Charter rights and helping them receive effective judicial protection. Ensuring an enabling, supportive environment for civil society organisations and rights defenders is one of the focal points of the Strategy to reinforce the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU adopted on 2 December 2020. The 2020 Rule of Law report recognises that civil society is facing pressures and obstacles in certain Member States (changes in the legal environment, challenges in accessing resources, restriction of key rights such as freedom of association, expression and assembly, but also sometimes threats and attacks) and the Commission will not hesitate to take action against		Ongoing.	

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			<p>measures that are contrary to EU law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The Commission will also continue to provide concrete support including capacity building and funding for civil society organisation. The new Multiannual Financial Framework will provide support to civil society in many key areas, and it will fund NGOs to promote activities under its specific objectives in continuity with the current practice. The Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme will receive EUR 1 552 billion.</p>		<p><a href="#">Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme.</a></p>	
11)	<p>28. [...] calls on the European Commission to include relevant indicators related to civic space, freedom of expression and freedom of association in future annual rule of law reports, to propose a plan of action to protect and promote civil society, including the adoption of Guidelines for the protection of freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly as well as the protection of human rights defenders at risk and to establish an emergency fund for their protection[...];</p> <p>encourages the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament to systematically use the data produced by FRA in policy making;</p>		<p>The Commission is committed to uphold the rule of law in the Union by using all the means at its disposal. The Commission fully agrees with the European Parliament with regard to the importance of strengthening the EU's capacity to monitor the respect of the common values on which the EU is founded. To this end, the Commission has presented on 30 September 2020 its first annual Rule of Law Report, at the centre of the new comprehensive European Rule of Law Mechanism. The Mechanism is a yearly process, with the aim of preventing problems from emerging or deepening, notably by having open debates and by exchanging best practices. The Rule of Law Report looks at key developments as regards the rule of law across the whole EU. It covers both positive developments and challenges, and provides a country-specific assessment of all the 27 Member States. One of the objectives of the European Rule of Law Mechanism is to strengthen the inter-institutional cooperation on rule of law matters. [...]</p> <p>The Commission is also ready to organise further discussions with the European Parliament on the 2020 Rule of Law Report, including on individual country chapters, as part of a stronger inter-institutional dialogue on the rule of law.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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12)	32. Calls on the European Commission to launch infringement procedures against Member States whose laws implementing the invalidated Data Retention Directive have not been repealed to bring them into line with the CJEU case law <sup>25</sup> ;	The Commission is assessing the implications of the latest rulings of the Court of Justice on data retention of 6 October 2020. Before considering any next steps, including possible infringement procedures, the Commission will consider the opinions of the European Parliament and of the Council, in light of these latest judgements and any further clarifications that may be expected from the other pending procedures for preliminary rulings.		The Commission is currently carrying out the specific action.	
13)	33. [...] calls on the Commission to put forward legislative proposals for a coordinated European approach to AI, drawing on Ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI prepared by the Commission's High-Level Expert Group on AI (AI HLEG);	The Artificial Intelligence White Paper published on 19 February 2020 pursues a human-centric approach. It sets out regulatory options to foster an ecosystem of excellence and trust. Following the White Paper, the Commission plans to present a legislative proposal in the first half of 2021. The new regulatory framework on Artificial Intelligence will introduce accountability, documentation and testing requirements to ensure the effective enforcement of fundamental rights where AI is used.		As outlined in the <a href="#">strategy for artificial intelligence</a> , the Commission presented in a Coordinated Plan on Artificial Intelligence, as well as a legislative proposal on Artificial Intelligence. In April 2021 the Commission made its <a href="#">proposal for a new Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)</a> . Thus, the Commission is currently carrying out the specific action.	
14)	36. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to implement the Recommendation of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights of June 2019 entitled 'Lives saved. Rights protected. Bridging the protection gap for refugees and migrants in the Mediterranean';	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to implement the Recommendation of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights of June 2019 entitled 'Lives saved. Rights protected. Bridging the protection gap for refugees and migrants in the Mediterranean').		Not mentioned.	
15)	38. Expresses grave concern about consistent reports of violent pushbacks by law enforcement officials in some Member States; calls on the Commission and the Member States to investigate the matter and take	The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union applies to Member States when they are implementing EU migration law (asylum, return, border control). The Commission monitors the respect		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope	

<sup>25</sup> Joined Cases C-203/15 and C-698/15 -Tele2 Sverige, and joined cases C-293/12 and C-594/12 - Digital Rights Ireland.

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	<p>effective measures to ensure that such policies and practices are scrapped, including by ensuring the independent monitoring of border control activities by existing national human rights institutions (Ombudsman institutions, NHRIs, NPMs), supported by EU and international bodies (Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, CPT, ECRI, FRA) and ensuring that EU funding is not being used to perpetrate fundamental rights violations; calls on the Commission and the Member States to respect international and EU law, as well as the Charter to provide a broad framework to enable orderly migration and avoid forcing migrants to use irregular migration channels;</p>	<p>of fundamental rights stemming from EU acquis on border management, asylum and migration and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, inter alia by launching infringement proceedings where EU rules and the corresponding rights stemming from the Charter are systematically breached by the Member States, be it by practice or in the transposition of EU legislation.</p> <p>In the new Pact on Migration and Asylum presented on 23 September 2020 the Commission proposed that the Member States set up an independent monitoring mechanism regarding screening of third country nationals at the external borders. The Commission calls for special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable people and to guarantee effective access to asylum procedure and respect of all fundamental rights obligations for all at the EU external borders. The new monitoring mechanism will ensure that fundamental rights are respected and that any allegations of the breach of fundamental rights are properly investigated in relation to the screening.</p> <p>The Commission takes all reports of allegations of mistreatment of migrants at the EU borders very seriously, particularly when it comes to impeding access to fundamental rights, such as the right to access the asylum procedure and discusses them with the relevant national authorities in charge of investigations. All the measures taken by the border guards to prevent and discourage unauthorised crossing of external borders should be taken in respect of fundamental rights and obligations related to effective access to international protection, in particular the principle of non-refoulement.</p>		<p>of the EP request (infringement proceedings, <a href="#">New Pact on Migration and Asylum</a>).</p>	
16)	<p>39. Condemns the fact that some Member States have adopted laws, policies and practices that undermine the effective protection of the human rights of</p>	<p>The Commission takes all reports of allegations of mistreatment of migrants at the EU borders very seriously, particularly when it comes to impeding</p>		<p>Although the Commission align its statements along the EP and recalls the obligation at borders to respect fundamental rights and obligations related to effective</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, on land and at sea; calls on the European Commission and Member States to put the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as the principle of responsibility sharing, at the centre of its migration and asylum policies; Expresses grave concern over the humanitarian situation in hotspots; Calls on the Commission to propose an urgent solution to resolve the flagrant human rights violations in reception centres for refugees and migrants on European soil;</p>	<p>access to fundamental rights, such as the right to access the asylum procedure and discusses them with the relevant national authorities in charge of investigations. All the measures taken by the border guards to prevent and discourage unauthorised crossing of external borders should be taken in respect of fundamental rights and obligations related to effective access to international protection, in particular the principle of non-refoulement.</p> <p>The Commission monitors the respect of fundamental rights stemming from EU acquis on border management, asylum and migration and the Charter of Fundamental Rights, inter alia by launching infringement proceedings where EU rules and the corresponding rights stemming from the Charter are systematically breached by the Member States, be it by practice or in the transposition of EU legislation.</p>		<p>access to international protection, as well as its readiness to launch infringement proceedings, there is no mention regarding an urgent solution to resolve human rights violations.</p> <p>It is unclear if an infringement proceeding falls under such a category.</p>	
17)	<p>46. [...] calls on the Commission to immediately resume its annual anti-corruption monitoring and reporting, with reference to the EU institutions and the Member States;</p>	<p>With regard to corruption, the recent years have shown that even challenges that appeared to have been overcome re-emerged with more intensity and progress made was considerably reversed. No policy area or aspect of the economy or society across the EU is free of corruption risks. The annual Rule of Law Report covers, among others, the anti-corruption framework and it reflects the fact that several Member States have adopted comprehensive new anti-corruption strategies or revised existing ones. These strategies need to be effectively implemented and continuously monitored, to ensure that real progress is made, especially with regard to the effectiveness of the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		corruption cases. The Commission will continue this monitoring.			
18)	51. Strongly condemns the efforts of the governments of some Member States to weaken the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary; expresses its deep concern, in particular, about decisions which call into question the primacy of European law and calls on the Commission to use all available means to take action against these attacks;	The Commission is committed to uphold the rule of law in the Union by using all the means at its disposal.		Based on the general nature of the wording of the commitment or/and on the information found, it was unclear whether the promise has been actually carried out or not.	
19)	52. Calls on the Commission to address in a timely manner all Article 2 TEU violations, in particular those affecting fundamental rights, in the framework of its announced rule of law review cycle	The Commission is committed to uphold the rule of law in the Union by using all the means at its disposal. The Commission fully agrees with the European Parliament with regard to the importance of strengthening the EU's capacity to monitor the respect of the common values on which the EU is founded. To this end, the Commission has presented on 30 September 2020 its first annual Rule of Law Report, at the centre of the new comprehensive European Rule of Law Mechanism. The Mechanism is a yearly process, with the aim of preventing problems from emerging or deepening, notably by having open debates and by exchanging best practices. The Rule of Law Report looks at key developments as regards the rule of law across the whole EU. It covers both positive developments and challenges, and provides a country-specific assessment of all the 27 Member States. One of the objectives of the European Rule of Law Mechanism is to strengthen the inter-institutional cooperation on rule of law matters. In particular, it aims at triggering an inclusive debate at European and national level. The Commission is continuously assessing how existing instruments can best be used to promote and uphold the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights, and is ready to continue the dialogue with the European Parliament in this regard.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as EC was already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		The Commission is also ready to organise further discussions with the European Parliament on the 2020 Rule of Law Report, including on individual country chapters, as part of a stronger inter-institutional dialogue on the rule of law.			
20)	54. Calls on the Commission and the Council to make full use of all the tools at their disposal to address risks of serious breaches of the rule of law and to move forward with the on-going Article 7 procedures	The Commission is committed to uphold the rule of law in the Union by using all the means at its disposal.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
21)	55. [...] calls on the Commission to adopt common EU standards on prison conditions in order to protect the rights of prisoners and promote detention standards in the EU;	Detention conditions may hamper the smooth operation of judicial cooperation instruments, such as the European Arrest Warrant. The Commission will soon launch a study on pre-trial detention in order to identify shortcomings and to develop adequate remedies. Member States will also need to invest in the development of alternatives measures to pre-trial detention, as was confirmed by the Council Conclusions on Alternatives to Detention, which were adopted under the Finnish Presidency.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">Non-paper</a> from the Commission services on detention conditions and procedural rights in pre-trial detention, 24 September 2021. For info: <a href="#">Pre-trial Detention and EU Law: Collecting Fragments of Harmonisation Within the Existing Legal Framework   European Papers</a> .	
22)	56. Recalls the obligation laid down in article 6 TEU to accede to the ECHR; calls the Commission to take the necessary steps to eliminate the legal barriers that prevent the conclusion of the accession process, and to present a new draft agreement for the accession of the EU to the ECHR;	On 29 September 2020, the negotiations for the accession of the European Union to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) resumed in Strasbourg at the Council of Europe. On that occasion, Vice President Jourová and Secretary General Pejčinović Burić issued a joint statement expressing the 'hope that the negotiations can be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion for the benefit of Europe as a whole'. The last negotiating meeting took place by videoconference on 24-26 November 2020.		The Commission is currently carrying out the specific action. <a href="#">12th meeting of the CDDH ad hoc negotiation group "47+1"</a> on the EU accession to the ECHR (7 - 10 December 2021).	

4.1.23.7. LIBE Resolution 7: EP resolution of 17 December 2020 on implementation of the Dublin III Regulation

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of the Dublin III Regulation</b>		17/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0361/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2206(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 June 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	7. [...] recalls that the Commission did not follow Parliament's call in its resolution of 18 May 2017 for a proposal to extend the relocation measures until the adoption of the reform of the Dublin III Regulation;		Firstly, the Commission, together with the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), will continue to work closely with the Member States to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the rules of the current Dublin III Regulation. In addition to promoting temporary solidarity solutions in the form of relocation to reduce pressure on Member States of first entry, the Commission strives to find workable solutions to the other shortcomings in the implementation of the regulation identified by the European Parliament.				Although the Commission mentions the promotion of relocation on temporary basis, it is unclear to what extent this measure will be implemented until the reform of DUBLIN III.	
2)	14. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to facilitate the work of EASO staff by allowing interviews of asylum seekers to be held in a language other than that of the country in which it is conducted while ensuring that the applicant is provided with interpretation in a language they understand; [...]		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
3)	19. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to clarify a 'significant risk of absconding;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
4)	20. Urges the Member States and the Commission to clearly state that detention is never in the best interests of the child;		Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, the Commission strives to find workable solutions to the other shortcomings in the implementation of the regulation identified by the European Parliament. In particular, issues raised by the Covid19 pandemic, family tracing, protection of minors (including unaccompanied minors) and fundamental rights in general, as well as the optimisation of transfer procedures and the harmonisation of Dublin				It is unclear to what extent the Commission specifically links the protection of minors with the detention problematic.	

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			<p>procedures are addressed through coordinated discussions and specific Commission and/ or EASO guidance and targeted recommendations, as necessary.</p> <p>In line with the European Parliament resolution, the proposal ensures respect and protection of fundamental rights in all steps of the process, notably by strengthening the rights of unaccompanied minors, increasing the effectiveness of the judicial review and reinforcing the right to liberty and freedom of movement by shortening the time limits under which a person may be detained under the regulation. The applicants should also be better informed about the application of the regulation and their rights and obligations within it.</p>			
5)	23.[...]; calls on the Commission to ensure full compliance with the hierarchy of criteria;		<p>While the responsibility criterion linked to first entry remains, these new rules will make the other criteria more effective, which consequently aims at ensuring respect for the hierarchy (paragraph 23). [...] In line with the European Parliament resolution, the proposal ensures respect and protection of fundamental rights in all steps of the process, notably by strengthening the rights of unaccompanied minors, increasing the effectiveness of the judicial review and reinforcing the right to liberty and freedom of movement by shortening the time limits under which a person may be detained under the regulation. The applicants should also be better informed about the application of the regulation and their rights and obligations within it.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on Asylum and Migration Management, published 23 September 2020).</p>	
6)	24.[...]; calls on the Commission and the Member States to harmonise the standard of proof required for family		[...] the Commission proposal widens the definition of family members to include siblings and families		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular</p>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>reunification in the direction of more achievable standards and requirements; [...];</p> <p>calls therefore on the Commission to carefully monitor the sound application of the family-related definitions by Member States, as defined in Article 3 of the Regulation;</p>		<p>formed in transit and to simplify the rules on evidence relating to family reunification (paragraph 24).</p>		<p>point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on Asylum and Migration Management, published 23 September 2020).</p>	
7)	<p>35. [...] calls on the Commission to revise the rules in order to improve the execution of transfers and do away with the transfer of responsibility in cases where an asylum seeker absconds, to foster trust between Member States, to monitor the situation and, where necessary, impose penalties on Member States which refuse transfers;</p>		<p>In line with the European Parliament resolution, the Commission proposal also prolongs the periods of responsibility for Member States. For instance, a Member State would become responsible if an applicant makes an application within 3 years following the irregular entry, which is an extension from the current 12 months. Similarly, a Member State would be responsible to examine an application if the applicant holds a visa or a residence permit that expired less than 3 years instead of respectively 6 months and 2 years as is currently the case. Finally, the proposal deletes the current rule that shifts responsibility to the transferring Member State after 18 months if the applicant has absconded (paragraph 35).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on Asylum and Migration Management, published 23 September 2020).</p>	
8)	<p>36. [...] calls on the Commission to propose a system which duly takes account of asylum seekers' proven meaningful links to a Member State, such as previous legal residence or educational diplomas, and which ensures that the treatment of asylum seekers is equal in relative terms across the EU;</p>		<p>[...] the Commission proposal for a regulation on Asylum and Migration Management presented in the context of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, aims at rebalancing solidarity and a fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States. The proposal is based on the concept of mandatory solidarity, tailored to the needs of the Member State faced with migratory pressure or further to search and rescue operations. The principle is that all Member States must contribute, but there is flexibility on how Member States can contribute. The main forms of solidarity contributions are relocation and return</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on Asylum and Migration Management, published 23 September 2020).</p>	

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		<p>sponsorship, but there is also the possibility to contribute through capacity measures. A correction mechanism will ensure that there will always be a credible level of solidarity in the form of relocation or return sponsorship. The proposal also plans the possibility of voluntary solidarity between Member States on a bilateral basis. When relocation is chosen as a solidarity measure, Member States will also be obliged to take into account meaningful links between the person concerned and the Member State of relocation (paragraph 36). In times of crises, this solidarity would be immediate, as proposed in the proposal on a Crisis Regulation<sup>26</sup> and wider in scope in terms of solidarity measures, which are limited to relocation and return sponsorship and do not include capacity measures.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>A new criterion linked to the possession of a professional or educational diploma has also been added (paragraph 36).</p>			
9)	37. [...] calls on the Member States and the Commission to increase the funds available for the provision of legal assistance during the Dublin procedure;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
10)	39. Calls on the Commission to assess the overall implementation of the CEAS, as well as any gaps and shortcomings in the Dublin III Regulation that lead to a disproportionate burden of responsibility being placed on countries at the external borders of the EU;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point, but as called for in the European Parliament resolution, the proposal sets out a new governance structure, where, as a first step, Member States will put in place national strategies on managing migration at national level, including contingency planning, to prevent the build-up of migratory pressure and also with a focus on monitoring of fundamental rights. These strategies will		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>26</sup> 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.

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
			<p>contribute to a new European Strategy that will set out the strategic approach to migration management at Union level, enabling a forward looking perspective on migration management. Furthermore, the Commission will adopt a yearly Migration Management report that will include a short-term projection of the evolution of the migratory situation and allow for a timely response to evolving trends in migration and responses to the results of the monitoring framework. This governance framework will be complemented by a system of regular monitoring of the migratory situation through situational reporting by the Commission.</p>			
11)	<p>43. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to include, among the sources used to monitor implementation of the Regulation, reliable, up-to-date information provided by non-state actors, in particular international organisations and NGOs;</p>		<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
12)	<p>44. [...] calls on the Commission to clarify how Articles 12 and 14 of the Regulation should be applied when determining what Member State should be responsible for an asylum application; proposes the evaluation, as one of the hierarchy of criteria, of the possible impact of visa-waived entry applications on the proper functioning of the Dublin system;</p>		<p>Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, nevertheless the Commission states that in line with the European Parliament resolution, the Commission proposal also prolongs the periods of responsibility for Member States. For instance, a Member State would become responsible if an applicant makes an application within 3 years following the irregular entry, which is an extension from the current 12 months. Similarly, a Member State would be responsible to examine an application if the applicant holds a visa or a residence permit that expired less than 3 years instead of respectively 6 months and 2 years as is currently the case. Finally, the proposal deletes the current rule that shifts</p>		<p>Although the Commission proposal refers to the Member States periods of responsibility, it says nothing on the evaluation of the possible impact of visa waived entry applications.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		responsibility to the transferring Member State after 18 months if the applicant has absconded.			
13)	45. [...] urges the Commission and all Member States to rather take stock of the factors contributing to greater efficiency, to take joint and coordinated action to optimise the effective implementation of the Dublin III Regulation, and work towards harmonising the implementation of the Regulation;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, nevertheless the Commission states that [...], together with the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), it will continue to work closely with the Member States to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the rules of the current Dublin III Regulation.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	
14)	49. Deplores the fact that the Commission has still not published its Article 46 assessment report; calls on the Commission to ensure that the Dublin III Regulation is implemented more effectively;	Although no specific reply is provided to this particular point, nevertheless the Commission states that [...] the Commission, together with the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), will continue to work closely with the Member States to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the rules of the current Dublin III Regulation. In addition to promoting temporary solidarity solutions in the form of relocation to reduce pressure on Member States of first entry, the Commission strives to find workable solutions to the other shortcomings in the implementation of the regulation identified by the European Parliament. In particular, issues raised by the Covid19 pandemic, family tracing, protection of minors (including unaccompanied minors) and fundamental rights in general, as well as the optimisation of transfer procedures and the harmonisation of Dublin procedures are addressed through coordinated discussions and specific Commission and/ or EASO guidance and targeted recommendations, as necessary.		The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.	

4.1.23.8. LIBE Resolution 8: EP resolution of 17 December 2020 on implementation of the Return Directive

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation report on the Return Directive</b>		17/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0362/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2208(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 June 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Notes the lack of an implementation assessment from the Commission and calls on the Commission to carry out such an assessment, which was due in 2017, in compliance with Article 19 of the Return Directive and in line with the principle of better law-making;		The first report on the application of the Return Directive was adopted on 28 March 2014 in the context of the Communication to the Council and to the Parliament on EU Return Policy (COM(2014)199 final). The second report on the application of the Directive was not published due to the adoption of the Commission proposal for a recast of the Return Directive in September 2018. The Commission continuously assesses the implementation of this Directive through studies (including those carried out in the context of the European Migration Network) and Schengen evaluations (EU 1053/2013). The Commission remains committed to carrying out and publishing an implementation assessment in 2022 if the recast Return Directive will not have been adopted by then.				In absence of the adoption of the <a href="#">recast Return Directive (ongoing)</a> , the Commission will publish an implementation assessment, scheduled for 2022.	
2)	2. Reiterates the importance of an evidence-based common approach to guide coherent policy-making and well-informed public discourse and calls on the Commission to urge and support Member States to collect and publish qualitative and quantitative data on the implementation of the Return Directive, particularly data on entry bans and detention, as these are the categories currently not collected by Eurostat, and making use in particular of the newly available instruments such as SIS return and Regulation (EU) 2020/851 amending Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on		The Commission will continue to collect and publish qualitative and quantitative data on the implementation of the Directive, notably the statistical data collected through the Regulation on statistics on migration and international protection (EC 862/2007) and the Schengen Information System for return (EU 2018/1860), and to provide guidance and support to the Member States in this respect (point 2). The revision of the Regulation on Migration Statistics (EU 2020/851), adopted in 2020, will help improve data collection on returns (i.e. apprehensions and voluntary returns). The European Migration				On 2 June 2021 the Commission <a href="#">adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation</a> on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> and repealing Regulation (EU).  Furthermore the European Commission published a <a href="#">Report on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection</a> on 24 August 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Community statistics on migration and international protection;	Network (Return Expert Group) will continue to collect and publish quantitative and qualitative data on a range of return related topics (i.e. on detention and alternatives to detention).			
3)	4. [...] ; calls on the Commission to launch infringement procedures where justified; highlights that the effectiveness of the Return Directive should be measured by referring to the return rate as well as by the sustainability of returns and implementation of fundamental rights safeguards, the respect for procedural guarantees and the effectiveness of voluntary returns; [...]	The Commission regularly verifies and monitors the application of return rules by means of exchanges with Member States' competent authorities and Schengen evaluations carried out also with the support of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. In its activities, the Commission is focussing on the respect of fundamental rights in return procedures, including on the availability and effectiveness of forced-return monitoring systems. The Commission remains committed to continue monitoring the implementation of the Directive and, as the guardian of the Treaties, to commencing infringement proceedings under Article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union whenever it considers it necessary (points 4 and 36).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  The Commission has launched several <a href="#">infringements proceedings</a> for lack of full transposition of the return Directive.	
4)	10. [...] ; calls on the Commission to continue considering voluntary returns as the preferred option over forced returns and to encourage Member States to develop an effective framework for access to voluntary return programmes;	The Commission continues to consider voluntary returns as the primary option for the return of irregular migrants, having primacy over forced returns (point 10). As part of the implementation of the new Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Commission will present a new Strategy on Voluntary Return and Reintegration in 2021. The Commission also remains committed to encouraging Member States to develop effective frameworks for access to voluntary return programmes and reinforcing the effectiveness, attractiveness and accessibility of the voluntary return programmes set up in the Member States.		On <a href="#">27 April 2021</a> the European Commission has published a Communication ' <a href="#">The EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration</a> '.	
5)	11. Calls on the Commission to continue to provide funding for and increase the resources available to assisted voluntary return programmes in order to	The Commission will promote complementarities with EU-funded actions in the countries of return. In line with this objective, the Commission remains		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	encourage the use of such programmes with the ultimate aim of ensuring sustainable returns and reintegration;	committed to continue providing funding for assisted voluntary return programmes, notably in the context of the implementation of the new Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for the period 2021-2027 (point 11).		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">implementation of the new Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for the period 2021-2027</a> ).	
6)	<p>35. Calls on the Commission to ensure that Member States and Frontex have monitoring bodies in place that are supported by a proper mandate, capacity and competence, a high level of independence and expertise, and transparent procedures; [...]</p> <p>calls on the Commission and Member States to make use of existing independent monitoring bodies, such as national and international organisations and National Human Rights Institutions, by cooperating with or designating them as forced return monitoring systems;</p>	<p>The Commission recognises the importance of monitoring and assessing voluntary return and reintegration programmes and their effectiveness and will further develop these points in the upcoming Strategy on Voluntary Return and Reintegration.</p> <p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on making use of existing independent monitoring bodies Human Rights Institutions,...), but:</p> <p>The Commission regularly verifies and monitors the application of return rules by means of exchanges with Member States' competent authorities and Schengen evaluations carried out also with the support of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. In its activities, the Commission is focussing on the respect of fundamental rights in return procedures, including on the availability and effectiveness of forced-return monitoring systems.</p> <p>Frontex is reinforcing its internal mechanism for fundamental rights monitoring, ensuring the availability of additional resources to the Fundamental Rights Officer (including a deputy Fundamental Rights Officer and at least 40 fundamental rights monitors). The Management</p>		<p>On <a href="#">27 April 2021</a> the European Commission has published a Communication '<a href="#">The EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration</a>'.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Board of Frontex adopted a decision on 20 January 2021 setting out special rules for ensuring their full independence in the performance of their duties.			
	urges the Commission to ensure the establishment of a post-return monitoring mechanism to understand the fate of returned persons, where legally and practically possible, with particular attention for vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied minors and families;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on post-return monitoring mechanism).		Not mentioned.	
	[...] calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of good practices between the Member States regarding post-return monitoring and to allocate sufficient funding for this purpose;	The Commission is promoting the exchange of good practices on reintegration, including on the monitoring, in several fora, including the European Migration Network.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Migration Network</a> ).	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	36. Calls on the Member States to ensure the proper implementation of the Return Directive in all its aspects; calls on the Commission to continue monitoring this implementation and take action in the event of non-compliance;		The Commission regularly verifies and monitors the application of return rules by means of exchanges with Member States' competent authorities and Schengen evaluations carried out also with the support of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. In its activities, the Commission is focussing on the respect of fundamental rights in return procedures, including on the availability and effectiveness of forced-return monitoring systems. The Commission remains committed to continue monitoring the implementation of the Directive and, as the guardian of the Treaties, to commencing infringement proceedings under Article 258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union whenever it considers it necessary (points 4 and 36).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

## 4.1.23.9. LIBE Resolution 9: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on European Arrest Warrant and surrender procedures between Member States

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>European Arrest Warrant and surrender procedures between Member States</b>	20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0006/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2207(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Specific reply		
1)	10. Calls on the Commission to provide clear, understandable, comprehensive and comparable data, as the existing data is confusing and can offer a false impression of the (non-)efficiency of EAWs; calls on the Commission to set out the method by which the Member States should fulfil their obligation to systematically collect and transfer reliable and up-to-date data to the Commission; calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of creating a common database containing judicial decisions on EAWs, using solely anonymised data, which would become a smart and efficient instrument for assessing judicial cooperation, identifying weak points and being better prepared for any adjustments; recalls that judicial cooperation is a key element in guaranteeing social, economic, environmental and digital stability; reiterates its call to the Commission to request from Member States comprehensive data relating to the operation of the EAW mechanism and to include such data in its next implementation report;	The Commission agrees that the provision of information, statistics and data, including on case-law, has the potential to improve the assessment and operation of the Framework Decision on EAW.  Statistics on the EAW are published by the Commission on a yearly basis. From 2005 to 2013, statistics were collected and published by the Council. Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon and the expiry in December 2014 of the transitional period concerning the former third pillar instruments, the Commission is now responsible for collecting and publishing this quantitative information. <sup>27</sup>  At the European Parliament's request, the Commission undertook a revision of the standard questionnaire in 2013, in order to obtain a more comprehensive overview of the practical operation of the EAW. The revised questionnaire was discussed by the Member States' delegations and agreed upon at the Working Party on Cooperation in Criminal Matters. <sup>28</sup>  However, the Member States are not under a legal obligation to provide statistics. Moreover, not all of them provide replies to every question in the standard			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Communication on digitalisation of justice, together with a proposal for a Regulation on e-CODEX</a> ).	

<sup>27</sup> The reports covering 2014-2018 are available at [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_european\\_arrest\\_warrant-90-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_arrest_warrant-90-en.do).

<sup>28</sup> See Council document (11356/13).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>questionnaire. Therefore, statistical comparisons of data from different years may not always be accurate, since Member States' response rates vary from year to year.</p> <p>It is however expected that the Commission's digitalisation efforts with respect to judicial cooperation instruments as described below will facilitate data gathering in the future.</p> <p>In that context, the Commission has adopted on 2 December 2020 a Communication on digitalisation of justice, together with a proposal for a Regulation on e-CODEX<sup>29</sup>. The proposal covers EU cross-border judicial cooperation instruments, including the Framework Decision on EAW. The Communication proposes a toolbox of measures, including funding, which are targeted at fostering digitalisation of justice. The toolbox also proposes to make the digital channel the default option in EU cross-border judicial cooperation through a legislative proposal, which was also announced in the Commission work programme for 2021.<sup>30</sup></p> <p>As regards the European Parliament's recommendation for a database on the EAW, it should be noted that, the European Judicial Network (EJN), in consultation with the Commission, Eurojust and other relevant stakeholders, will continue to explore options for expanding and further improving the EJN website,</p>		<p>On 1 December 2021 the Commission published a <a href="#">Proposal for a regulation on digitalisation of judicial cooperation</a>.</p> <p>As regards the case law, Eurojust published an update of the <a href="#">Case-law by the court of justice of EU on the European union European arrest warrant</a> on 15 March 2021.</p>	

<sup>29</sup> See for more information: [https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/digitalisation-justice/communication-digitalisation-justice-european-union-a-d-proposal-e-codex-regulation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/digitalisation-justice/communication-digitalisation-justice-european-union-a-d-proposal-e-codex-regulation_en). The e-CODEX system is the key building block for the secure electronic data exchange between competent authorities in the context of EU cross-border judicial cooperation procedures.

<sup>30</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/2021\\_commission\\_work\\_programme\\_and\\_annexes\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/2021_commission_work_programme_and_annexes_en.pdf).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		which already provides a broad range of information on the EAW. As regards the case law on the EAW, Eurojust will update its overview 'Case law by the Court of Justice of the EU on the EAW', last updated in March 2020, as frequently as possible, and to continue making it electronically available as appropriate. <sup>31</sup>			
2)	12. Underlines that the principle of mutual recognition must be premised upon mutual trust, which can be achieved only if respect for the fundamental and procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings is guaranteed throughout the Union; recalls the importance of implementing the procedural rights directives with a view to guaranteeing the right to a fair trial; urges the Commission, in this regard, to ensure the full and correct implementation of these directives and to consider launching infringement proceedings where necessary;	In addition to its implementation reports on Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation, Directive 2012/13/EU on the right to information and Directive 2013/48/EU on the right of access to a lawyer, the Commission is currently preparing the most recent implementation report on the Directive (EU) 2016/343 on the strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings which will be published soon. Compliance assessments are ongoing with regard to Directive (EU) 2016/1919 on legal aid and Directive (EU) 2016/800 on procedural safeguards for children. The Commission is also pursuing infringement proceedings against several Member States to ensure the complete and correct implementation of all procedural rights directives. Further infringement proceedings are under consideration and will be launched by the Commission if considered necessary. The Commission will continue to closely monitor the implementation of these directives to ensure the right to a fair trial and the rights of defence of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and the rights		On 31 December 2021, the Commission adopted an <a href="#">implementation report</a> . There are ongoing infringement proceedings for the lack of full transposition of procedural rights directive; for instance in July 2021 <a href="#">letter of formal notice to six EU MS on the right of access to a lawyer</a> . The Commission also sent a reasoned opinion to Slovakia and an additional reasoned opinion to Bulgaria. See also launch of infringement proceedings in March 2021 <a href="#">infringements-proceedings in JHA matters</a> .	

<sup>31</sup> See point 10 of the Council conclusions on the European Arrest Warrant adopted under the German Presidency in December 2020.

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		of requested persons subject to European arrest warrant proceedings.			
3)	<p>13. Calls on the Commission to analyse common offences in the Member States with a view to better defining when the EAW should be used and to facilitate proportionality assessments; calls on the Commission to carry out a formal and substantive consistency assessment of the list of 32 categories that do not require a double criminality check, including criteria such as the gravity of the offence, its cross-border dimension or its harmful effect in undermining the fundamental values of the Union; notes that greater legal certainty must be provided to all involved in implementation, thereby avoiding unnecessary disputes; calls on the Commission to fully evaluate the issues of drawing up, where possible, a homogeneous list of categories of offences, based in specific offences and interests protected by law; recommends, furthermore, that the inclusion of an annex containing definitions for each list entry be assessed, in order to facilitate interpretation;</p>	<p>As regards the recommendation of the European Parliament to expand the list of 32 categories of offences for which no double criminality check is required, it should be pointed out that the list as it currently stands in Article 2 of the Framework Decision on EAW covers most of the offences that Member States consider as serious offences within the EU. Moreover, some crimes as mentioned in the resolution, such as environmental crime, racism and xenophobia (i.e. hate crime within the meaning of Article 4 of Framework Decision 2008/913), rape, sexual exploitation of children, crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (i.e. genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) are already included in the list of 32 categories of offences as laid down in Article 2(2) of the Framework Decision on EAW.</p> <p>The Commission will nevertheless look into this issue through a gap analysis, to see whether further offences would need to be added.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Commission is working on an initiative to expand the list of EU crimes with regard to hate speech and hate crime.</p> <p>Finally, any possible modification of this list would not just affect the functioning of the EAW but would likely also have an impact on all other relevant mutual recognition instruments, which contain a similar list. This matter therefore requires a careful analysis.</p>		<p><a href="#">Initiative to expand the list of hate-crimes and hate speech.</a></p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out.</p>	
4)	<p>16. Recalls that in principle, the punishment threshold laid down in Article 2(2) of the EAW Framework Decision aims to ensure the proportionality of the EAW; calls on the Commission, however, to analyse the possibility of</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions par. 16, no specific reply provided for this particular point on analysing the possibility of reducing the three-year threshold for certain offences, unless:</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	reducing the three-year threshold for certain offences, such as trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography;	The Commission notes that the proportionality issue currently arises only in a relatively small number of Member States and has improved because of the dissemination of such guidelines and good bi-lateral contacts.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (revising the <a href="#">EAW Handbook</a> ).	
5)	17. Calls on the Commission to clarify the issue of offences accessory to or related to the main offences that meets the EAW threshold, for example by considering updating the EAW handbook or possibly via EU instruments in the field of harmonisation of criminal law, including the indication of the application of EAWs in Member States in that regard; recalls, in this regard, that the EAW does not regulate surrender for accessory or related offences and that the speciality rule might apply precluding the issuing Member State from prosecuting those offences;	<p>The EAW in its current form is Europe's most successful criminal justice instrument. It provides a legally sound and efficient tool for surrendering people from one Member State to another, thereby ensuring that suspected and convicted persons have no hiding place in the European area of justice. The EAW is used increasingly: to illustrate, in 2018, 6,976 EAWs were executed as compared to 3,467 in 2013.</p> <p>Some issues as raised by the European Parliament have already been addressed by soft law measures, such as guidelines via the Commission's EAW Handbook<sup>32</sup> on proportionality or accessory offences.</p> <p>The Commission is currently revising the EAW Handbook to address several perceived lacunas. The revised Handbook will <i>inter alia</i> contain an update of the 35 new judgments rendered by the CJEU on the Framework Decision on EAW since the last version of the Handbook.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (revising the <a href="#">EAW Handbook</a> ).	
6)	19. Calls on the Commission to continue assessing the transposition of the EAW and other judicial cooperation	The Commission has published its fourth implementation report on the EAW on 2 July 2020 <sup>33</sup> . The report demonstrates that there is still room for improvement as regards complete transposition and		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>32</sup> Commission Notice of 28 September 2017, Handbook on how to issue and execute a European Arrest Warrant, C(2017)6389 final. To illustrate, Section 2.4 of the EAW Handbook of 2017 already provides guidance on applying a proportionality test at issuing stage. Section 2.3 presently deals with the issue of accessory or related offences to the main offences that meet the EAW threshold.

<sup>33</sup> Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, COM(2020) 270 final.

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	instruments and to initiate infringement proceedings where necessary;	<p>conformity of national laws with the Framework Decision on EAW.</p> <p>The implementation report has revealed that transposition issues mostly relate to the implementation of optional grounds for non-recognition as mandatory, adding additional grounds for non-recognition, most notably prohibitions to surrender nationals, but also for example on proportionality, trial readiness and a human rights grounds, requiring double criminality outside the scope of the instrument. Mandatory time limits (in particular lengthy appeal proceedings without strict time limits are problematic) and ground for non-recognition on in absentia proceedings are also not correctly transposed.</p> <p>Complete and correct transposition of the Framework Decision on EAW will contribute substantially in making the EAW work even better than it does today. The Commission will therefore not hesitate to launch infringement proceedings if needed. So far, the Commission has launched infringement proceedings against seven Member States and will continue whenever necessary.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (launch of infringement proceedings).</p> <p>In February 2021, the <u>Commission launched several infringement proceedings</u> against EU Member States. In the proceedings against Cyprus, Germany and Sweden, the Commission took the first step by sending a letter of formal notice requesting further information to the countries for the incomplete and/or incorrect transposition of the FWD. In 2020, the Commission already initiated infringement proceedings against Austria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Poland for the incorrect transposition of the FD EAW.</p>	
7)	22. Notes the Commission's worrisome report on the implementation of Directive 2013/48/EU; urges the Commission to continue to assess Member States' compliance with the directive and to take appropriate measures, including infringement proceedings, to ensure conformity with its provisions; urges the Commission to step up efforts to ensure the full implementation of all directives on procedural safeguards in order to make sure that requested persons have recourse to effective defence in cross-border proceedings; urges the Commission to consider taking action in the light of the inadequate implementation of the Commission	The Commission is also pursuing infringement proceedings against several Member States to ensure the complete and correct implementation of all procedural rights directives. Further infringement proceedings are under consideration and will be launched by the Commission if considered necessary. The Commission will continue to closely monitor the implementation of these directives to ensure the right to a fair trial and the rights of defence of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and the rights of requested persons subject to European arrest warrant proceedings.		<p>In 2021 the Commission launched 4 <u><a href="#">infringement proceedings</a></u> for failing to transpose correctly EU rules on access to a lawyer and on the right to communicate upon arrest.</p> <p>The Commission launched <u><a href="#">infringement proceedings</a></u> for failing to correctly transpose EU rules on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings (Directive (EU) 2010/64) and for non-conformity of their national legislations with EU rules on the right to</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>recommendation of 27 November 2013 on procedural safeguards suspected or accused in criminal proceedings<sup>34</sup>, in particular in respect of vulnerable adults;</p>	<p>The Commission is also pursuing infringement proceedings against several Member States to ensure the complete and correct implementation of all procedural rights directives. Further infringement proceedings are under consideration and will be launched by the Commission if considered necessary.</p> <p>Regarding the protection of vulnerable adults, The Commission is currently launching a study, which will examine the legal situation in the Member States and the follow-up which has been given to the 2013 Recommendation, identify possible problems or gaps which could negatively impact cross-border situations and the need for further measures on EU level.</p> <p>The Commission considers that the right of access to a lawyer and to legal aid in both the issuing and executing Member States is important for both mutual recognition and trust. The implementation report on Directive 2013/48 on access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings highlighted concerns, which must be addressed by the Member States. The Commission will launch infringement proceedings if necessary. Access to a lawyer must also mean communication with an appropriately experienced and qualified professional who has access to relevant and up to date information. This must be addressed through continuing assessment and available training.</p>		<p>information in criminal proceedings (Directive (EU) 2012/13).</p> <p>The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out. There is reportedly a study launched in February 2021 to assess the need for more effective legal protection of vulnerable adults within the European Union. As part of this study a <a href="#">survey</a> was conducted (none of them found publicly).</p>	
8)	<p>24. Calls on the Commission to provide for a uniform application and effective monitoring of time limits;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 24, the Commission however expresses it believes that more regular contact between experts from different Member States is key to improving the EAW process. The EAW coordination group could facilitate contacts</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>34</sup> OJ C 378, 24.12.2013, p. 8.

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		between specialist EAW practitioners, which would encourage uniformity of approach.			
9)	<p>25. Calls on the Commission to ensure adequate funding for Eurojust and the European Judicial Network (EJN) to enable them to facilitate and coordinate the EAW; deplores the fact that the Commission's current budgetary appropriations for Eurojust are insufficient in the light of the challenges faced by the agency with regard to its continuously growing caseload, and that they have led to a stagnation in financing despite an increased workload;</p>	<p>The Commission is fully aware of Eurojust's changing operational priorities and the budget proposals for the years to come reflect the Commission's unflinching support to Eurojust. In the context of Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 Eurojust will receive EUR 349 million. Budget 2021 starts with EUR 43.8 million while the foreseen budget for year 2027 is EUR 56.8 million. The budget for the period 2021-2027 will increase with an annual rate around 4,6%. These amounts represent a substantial increase of almost 41% and EUR 101.34 million from previous MFF 2014-2020, and a real increase of 24,96 % and EUR 69.62 million from the final budget approved in the period 2014-2020.</p> <p>With these amounts, the budgetary authorities ensure that Eurojust has adequate resources for its operational work, including those arising from EAWs. Furthermore, the Commission has a permanent representative in both the Executive and the Management Board of Eurojust. This representation gives the Commission the opportunity to know, in real time, Eurojust's needs in terms of budget and staff. During the annual budget process, the Commission assesses the resource needs of all decentralised agencies, including Eurojust. However, the current resources assigned to Eurojust seem to be enough to perform its operational work.</p> <p>The Commission also supports financially the training of justice professionals, such as judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, on judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including on the EAW. The European Judicial</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">MFF</a>).</p>	

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		Training Network (EJTN) <sup>35</sup> receives an annual operating grant that enables the <a href="#">EJTN</a> to organise several EU-level seminars and to sponsor the participation of foreign judges and prosecutors in national seminars organised by its members on the topic.			
10)	26. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide appropriate funding for legal aid to persons concerned by EAW proceedings, including for legal assistance in both the issuing and executing Member States before surrender is ordered, funding for suitably qualified interpreters and translators, specific training on the EAW for practitioners, including police, prosecutors, the judiciary and defence lawyers, particularly in areas such as the fundamental rights aspects of the EAW, the assessment of proportionality and alternative measures to detention, representation in EAW cases, and regarding the procedure for requesting a preliminary ruling of the CJEU and for seeking assurances from other Member States' authorities; underlines the value of European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) programmes such as EAW simulations and language training; stresses that in order to ensure equality of arms, lawyers should have access to targeted, accessible and affordable training; calls on the Commission to promote and facilitate the provision of such training;	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular call on funding for legal aid, however the Commission considers that the right of access to a lawyer and to legal aid in both the issuing and executing Member States is important for both mutual recognition and trust. The implementation report on Directive 2013/48 on access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings highlighted concerns, which must be addressed by the Member States. The Commission will launch infringement proceedings if necessary.</p> <p>Access to a lawyer must also mean communication with an appropriately experienced and qualified professional who has access to relevant and up to date information. This must be addressed through continuing assessment and available training.</p> <p>The Commission also supports financially the training of justice professionals, such as judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, on judicial cooperation in criminal matters, including on the EAW.</p> <p>[...] Finally, the useful recommendations of the European Parliament in this resolution in relation to training, networking and exchange of information will inform the Commission's ongoing work on improving the EAW. The Commission aims to achieve a closer alignment with all relevant parties through the</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>35</sup> See <http://www.ejtn.eu/Catalogue/EJTNs-searchable-database/>.

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		European Arrest Warrant coordination group, which was recently set up.			
11)	27. Calls on the Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to support and eventually further develop the EJTN and existing national training platforms for the judiciary and, if necessary, launch an additional training platform for experts and practitioners on mutual recognition instruments, including the EAW;	<p>The Commission supports every year cross-border training projects for judges and prosecutors or for lawyers on judicial cooperation instruments in criminal matters among which the EAW, in the framework of its annual <a href="#">call for proposals for action grants in the field of European judicial training</a><sup>36</sup>. For example, the European Lawyers Foundation (ELF) is currently implementing the “CrimiLaw” project (2019 call) to train lawyers on EU instruments on procedural rights in cross-border criminal proceedings in cooperation with the bar associations of seven Member States. In addition, in the framework of the “JudCoopAFSJ” project (2019 call) and of the “BES Practice 3.0” project (2020 call) several judicial training providers are organising training activities for judges and prosecutors.</p> <p>The newly launched <a href="#">European Training Platform</a><sup>37</sup> will also be an additional tool to advertise training courses and training materials for self-study on EU law for justice professionals.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (European Lawyers Foundation (ELF) is currently implementing the ‘ <a href="#">CrimiLaw</a> ’, ‘ <a href="#">JudCoopAFSJ</a> ’ project (2019 call), the ‘BES Practice 3.0’ project (2020 call), ( <a href="#">European Training Platform</a> ).	
12)	30. Calls on the Commission to take account of the opinions of national parliaments, in line with Protocol 2 to the TEU, if it decides to propose legislative acts in the field of EU criminal law, as their participation provides a check on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality in EU criminal law;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on taking into account the opinions of national parliaments).		Not mentioned.	
13)	33. Highlights the link between detention conditions and EAW measures and reminds Member States that Article 3 of the ECHR and the relevant case law impose on the	The Commission attaches great importance to the respect of the fundamental rights of persons that are in detention in the EU. Poor prison conditions may indeed			

<sup>36</sup> See <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/>.

<sup>37</sup> See [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_european\\_training\\_platform-37158-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_european_training_platform-37158-en.do).



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	Member States not only negative obligations, but also positive obligations, by requiring them to ensure that prison conditions are consistent with human dignity and that thorough, effective investigations are carried out in the event of rights violations; calls on the Commission to explore the legal and financial means available at Union level to improve standards of detention;	<p>also affect the efficient operation of EU mutual recognition instruments, such as the EAW, and increase the danger of radicalisation in prisons.</p> <p>As regards detention conditions and the management of prisons, the Member States agreed to respect the existing Council of Europe standards on the matter, such as the European Prison Rules.</p> <p>Since 2016, the Commission provides a direct grant to the Council of Europe aimed at the creation of an EU network of independent prison monitoring bodies such as National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) which Member States have set up following ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT). It allows bodies monitoring prisons in the Member States to meet regularly within an informal network to discuss detention matters and exchange best practice in this field. Both the Convention against Torture and the NPMs already publish detailed reports on the situation of prisons in Europe. Under this direct grant, the Commission is also financing the collection of the Council of Europe's Annual Penal Statistics, better known as SPACE (Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe). SPACE statistics ensure that a common working methodology is applied to enhance comparability of data across Europe.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
14)	35. Reiterates its call <sup>38</sup> for Member States to improve deficient prison conditions; calls on the Commission to fully exploit the possibility of financing the modernisation of detention facilities through EU Structural Funds; recalls in this regard that in its 2018	Since 2016, the Commission provides a direct grant to the Council of Europe aimed at the creation of an EU network of independent prison monitoring bodies such as National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) which Member States have set up following ratification of the		The Commission assessed how the use of EU funds could support the modernisation of detention facilities; the Commission considers a new mapping of funding opportunities under the MFF 2021-2027.	

<sup>38</sup> European Parliament resolution of 5 October 2017 on prison systems and conditions (OJ C 346, 27.9.2018, p. 94).

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	<p>conclusions on promoting mutual recognition by enhancing mutual trust<sup>39</sup>, the Council also invited the Commission to promote the use of EU funds to support the Member States in addressing the problem of deficient detention conditions;</p>	<p>Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT). It allows bodies monitoring prisons in the Member States to meet regularly within an informal network to discuss detention matters and exchange best practice in this field. Both the Convention against Torture and the NPMS already publish detailed reports on the situation of prisons in Europe. Under this direct grant, the Commission is also financing the collection of the Council of Europe's Annual Penal Statistics, better known as SPACE (Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe). SPACE statistics ensure that a common working methodology is applied to enhance comparability of data across Europe.</p> <p>As regards the need for the Member States to allocate adequate resources to the refurbishment and modernisation of prisons, the Commission has undertaken a mapping exercise in 2016 to see how different EU funds could be employed to improve the situation in prisons in the EU.</p> <p>This mapping has revealed that the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) can be used to support energy efficiency interventions such as the installation of central heating, hot water, ventilation systems and isolation of windows and walls, which can directly improve sanitary conditions in prisons. Together with the European Social Fund (ESF) it can also be used to co-finance interventions in view of social and economic reintegration of detainees to the labour market and society after release (such as training, education and health facilities, including infrastructure in prisons with this aim).</p>			

<sup>39</sup> OJC 449, 13.12.2018, p. 6.

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		The Commission considers performing a new mapping of funding opportunities for prisons under the MFF 2021-2027.			
15)	37. Calls on the Commission to study the feasibility of supplementing instruments on procedural rights, such as those on admissibility of evidence and prison conditions in pre-trial detention, in particular on the basis of Council of Europe standards or higher, including with regard to time limits on pre-trial detention; states that the Commission should aim for the highest standards while respecting the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality; believes that the absence of minimum standards on prison conditions and pre-trial detention at EU level, of the limitation of the use of pre-trial detention to being a measure of last resort and of the consideration of alternatives, coupled with the lack of a proper assessment of whether the cases are trial-ready, can lead to unjustified and excessive periods being spent by suspects and accused persons in pre-trial detention; recalls that this situation has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic; calls on the Commission to achieve EU minimum standards, particularly on criminal procedural safeguards and on prison and detention conditions, as well as to strengthen the information tools for national executing authorities on the conditions of pre-trial detention and imprisonment in each Member State;	<p>Although not mentioned for point 37 but point 38, the Commission states that:</p> <p>The topic of pre-trial detention has been on the EU agenda for quite some years now and the Commission performed a comparative law study on this topic in 2015.<sup>40</sup> It turned out that, overall, Member States legislations conform to a reasonably high degree with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the recommendations of the Council of Europe in this field, but there are shortcomings in practice. Around 19% of the total prison population consists of pre-trial detainees, which contributes to overcrowding and leads to poor detention conditions.</p> <p>The Commission is currently launching an additional study on this topic, which will feed into the Commission's assessment of the need for EU wide rules in the area of pre-trial detention for cross border and/ or domestic cases.</p> <p>The Commission is also launching a study on the cross-border use of evidence in criminal proceedings. The objective of this study is to analyse the existing national rules on the collection, handling and transfer of evidence in EU Member States and current EU rules and identify problems or gaps in the context of cross-border situations.</p> <p>As regards the European Parliament's request to strengthen the information tools for national executing</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Criminal Detention Database by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)</a> ).	

<sup>40</sup> Study on Financial and Other Impacts for an Impact Assessment of a Measure Covering Rights for Suspects and Accused Persons who are in Pre-Trial Detention.

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		<p>authorities on the conditions of pre-trial detention and imprisonment in each Member State, the Commission welcomes the launch of the Criminal Detention Database by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2019<sup>41</sup>. The FRA Criminal Detention Database combines in one place information on detention conditions in all EU Member States. It informs, drawing on national, European and international standards, case law and monitoring reports, about selected core aspects of detention conditions including cell space, sanitary conditions, access to healthcare and protection against violence.</p> <p>The Commission has provided funding to FRA allowing the agency to update and possibly expand the database in 2021, by introducing additional aspects related to detention conditions (work in prison, regulations on female prisoners, etc.), to ensure that the information provided is aligned to the standards set out by the CJEU in the area of detention conditions<sup>42</sup> and to assess whether the database meets the needs encountered in practice. This might also include more detailed information on the conditions of pre-trial detention in the different Member States.</p>			
16)	38. Underlines that there is no mechanism in place to ensure a proper follow-up to the assurances provided by the issuing judicial authorities after surrender; requests that the Commission explore possible measures in this direction;	The topic of pre-trial detention has been on the EU agenda for quite some years now and the Commission performed a comparative law study on this topic in 2015 <sup>43</sup> . It turned out that, overall, Member States legislations conform to a reasonably high degree with		Studies are not yet publicly available. <a href="#">Non-paper</a> from the Commission services on detention conditions and procedural rights in pre-trial detention, 24 September 2021. Other related studies:	

<sup>41</sup> See <https://fra.europa.eu/en/databases/criminal-detention/criminal-detention>.

<sup>42</sup> Judgment of the Court of Justice of 5 April 2016, *Aranyosi and Căldăraru*, C-404/15 and C-659/15 PPU, ECLI:EU:C:2016:198, Judgment of the Court of Justice of 25 July 2018, *ML*, C-220/18 PPU, ECLI:EU:C:2018:589 and Judgment of the Court of Justice of 15 October 2019, *Dumitru-Tudor Dorobantu*, C-128/18, ECLI:EU:C:2019:857.

<sup>43</sup> Study on Financial and Other Impacts for an Impact Assessment of a Measure Covering Rights for Suspects and Accused Persons who are in Pre-Trial Detention.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the recommendations of the Council of Europe in this field, but there are shortcomings in practice. Around 19% of the total prison population consists of pre-trial detainees, which contributes to overcrowding and leads to poor detention conditions.</p> <p>The Commission is currently launching an additional study on this topic, which will feed into the Commission's assessment of the need for EU wide rules in the area of pre-trial detention for cross border and/ or domestic cases.</p> <p>The Commission is also launching a study on the cross-border use of evidence in criminal proceedings. The objective of this study is to analyse the existing national rules on the collection, handling and transfer of evidence in EU Member States and current EU rules and identify problems or gaps in the context of cross-border situations.</p> <p>As regards the European Parliament's request to strengthen the information tools for national executing authorities on the conditions of pre-trial detention and imprisonment in each Member State, the Commission welcomes the launch of the Criminal Detention Database by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2019<sup>44</sup>. The FRA Criminal Detention Database combines in one place information on detention conditions in all EU Member States. It informs, drawing on national, European and international standards, case law and monitoring reports, about selected core aspects of detention</p>		<p><a href="#">Overview</a> of the availability, comparability and consistency of administrative statistical data on recorded crime and on the stages of the criminal justice process in the EU, March 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Cross-border digital criminal justice</a>, September 2020.</p>	

<sup>44</sup> See <https://fra.europa.eu/en/databases/criminal-detention/criminal-detention>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>conditions including cell space, sanitary conditions, access to healthcare and protection against violence.</p> <p>The Commission has provided funding to FRA allowing the agency to update and possibly expand the database in 2021, by introducing additional aspects related to detention conditions (work in prison, regulations on female prisoners, etc.), to ensure that the information provided is aligned to the standards set out by the CJEU in the area of detention conditions<sup>45</sup> and to assess whether the database meets the needs encountered in practice. This might also include more detailed information on the conditions of pre-trial detention in the different Member States.</p>			
17)	<p>39. Calls on the Commission to provide, inter alia, an assessment of compliance with the principle of <i>ne bis in idem</i>, a proportionality check for the issuing of an EAW, based on all the relevant factors and circumstances such as the seriousness of the offence, whether the case is trial-ready, the impacts on the rights of the requested person, the cost implications and the availability of appropriate, less intrusive alternative measures, a standardised consultation procedure whereby the competent authorities in the issuing and executing Member State can exchange information regarding the execution of an EAW, in particular with regard to proportionality, trial-readiness and conflicts of jurisdiction, and an overview of possible legislative actions pursuant to Article 82(1) TFEU;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 39, the Commission however informs on publication of its fourth implementation report on the EAW on 2 July 2020<sup>46</sup>. The report demonstrates that there is still room for improvement as regards complete transposition and conformity of national laws with the Framework Decision on EAW.</p> <p>The implementation report has revealed that transposition issues mostly relate to the implementation of optional grounds for non-recognition as mandatory, adding additional grounds for non-recognition, most notably prohibitions to surrender nationals, but also for example on proportionality, trial readiness and a human rights grounds, requiring double criminality outside the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">4th implementation report on the EAW</a>).</p>	

<sup>45</sup> Judgment of the Court of Justice of 5 April 2016, Aranyosi and Căldăraru, C-404/15 and C-659/15 PPU, ECLI:EU:C:2016:198, Judgment of the Court of Justice of 25 July 2018, ML, C-220/18 PPU, ECLI:EU:C:2018:589 and Judgment of the Court of Justice of 15 October 2019, Dumitru-Tudor Dorobantu, C-128/18, ECLI:EU:C:2019:857.

<sup>46</sup> Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, COM(2020) 270 final.

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		scope of the instrument. Mandatory time limits (in particular lengthy appeal proceedings without strict time limits are problematic) and ground for non-recognition on in absentia proceedings are also not correctly transposed.			
18)	43. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the right of access to a lawyer and to legal aid in both the issuing and executing Member States is guaranteed both in law and in practice;	<p>In addition to its implementation reports on Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation, Directive 2012/13/EU on the right to information and Directive 2013/48/EU on the right of access to a lawyer, the Commission is currently preparing the most recent implementation report on the Directive (EU) 2016/343 on the strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings which will be published soon. Compliance assessments are ongoing with regard to Directive (EU) 2016/1919 on legal aid and Directive (EU) 2016/800 on procedural safeguards for children. The Commission is also pursuing infringement proceedings against several Member States to ensure the complete and correct implementation of all procedural rights directives. Further infringement proceedings are under consideration and will be launched by the Commission if considered necessary. The Commission will continue to closely monitor the implementation of these directives to ensure the right to a fair trial and the rights of defence of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and the rights of requested persons subject to European arrest warrant proceedings.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission considers that the right of access to a lawyer and to legal aid in both the issuing and executing Member States is important for both mutual recognition and trust. The implementation report on Directive 2013/48 on access to a lawyer in criminal</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>In 2021 the Commission launched 4 <a href="#">infringement proceedings</a> for failing to transpose correctly EU rules on access to a lawyer and on the right to communicate upon arrest.</p> <p>The Commission launched <a href="#">infringement proceedings</a> for failing to correctly transpose EU rules on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings (Directive (EU) 2010/64) and for non-conformity of their national legislations with EU rules on the right to information in criminal proceedings (Directive (EU) 2012/13).</p>	

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		<p>proceedings highlighted concerns, which must be addressed by the Member States. The Commission will launch infringement proceedings if necessary. Access to a lawyer must also mean communication with an appropriately experienced and qualified professional who has access to relevant and up to date information. This must be addressed through continuing assessment and available training.</p>			
19)	<p>45. Calls on the Commission to provide for a coherent policy on mutual recognition which takes into account the case law of the CJEU, the current level of harmonisation of Member States' criminal law and procedures, and the fundamental rights recognised by the Charter;</p>	<p>The mutual recognition instruments, which are most relevant in the context of the EAW, are the Framework Decisions 2008/909/JHA on the Transfer of Prisoners, 2008/947/JHA on Probation and Alternative Sanctions, 2009/829/JHA on the European Supervision Order<sup>47</sup> and the Directive on the European Investigation Order (EIO)<sup>48</sup>, as in some instances these instruments might provide alternatives to the EAW. The links between the different instruments and the EAW have been extensively set out in the 2017 Commission Handbook on the EAW<sup>49</sup> where judicial authorities are advised, before deciding to issue an EAW to give due consideration to other possible measures.</p> <p>In addition, in November 2019, the Council started a peer review (9<sup>th</sup> round of mutual evaluations), addressing both the three detention related Framework Decisions and the Framework Decision on</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>There are several drafts reports on Mutual recognition legal instruments in the field of deprivation or restriction of liberty within the scope of the 9th round of mutual evaluation. Most are not published yet.</p>	

<sup>47</sup> Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA [...] on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union, OJ 5.12.2008, L 327/27, Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions, OJ 16.12.2008, L337/102, and Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA of 23 October 2009 on the application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions on supervision measures as an alternative to provisional detention, OJ 11.11.2009, L 294/20.

<sup>48</sup> Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters (OJ L 130, p. 1).

<sup>49</sup> Section 2.5.



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		<p>EAW. The 9<sup>th</sup> round of mutual evaluations, in which the Commission participates as an observer, will be finalised by the end of 2021. The mutual evaluation will provide added-value by offering the opportunity, with on-spot visits, to consider not only potential legal issues but especially relevant practical and operational aspects linked to the application of the above-mentioned instruments.</p>			
20)	<p>47. States that identified coherency issues related to the implementation of the EAW Framework Decision must be addressed through a combination of practical measures (training of practitioners), soft law (handbooks and recommendations), very targeted legislation (the definition of judicial authority, ne bis in idem, fundamental rights, etc.) and, as a second step, via means deemed necessary, taking into account the ninth round of mutual evaluation, to supplement targeted legislation (pre-trial detention); considers that the Commission should work towards the full and correct implementation of the EAW in all Member States, taking into account CJEU case law;</p>	<p>The mutual recognition instruments, which are most relevant in the context of the EAW, are the Framework Decisions 2008/909/JHA on the Transfer of Prisoners, 2008/947/JHA on Probation and Alternative Sanctions, 2009/829/JHA on the European Supervision Order and the Directive on the European Investigation Order (EIO) , as in some instances these instruments might provide alternatives to the EAW. The links between the different instruments and the EAW have been extensively set out in the 2017 Commission Handbook on the EAW where judicial authorities are advised, before deciding to issue an EAW to give due consideration to other possible measures.</p> <p>In addition, in November 2019, the Council started a peer review (9th round of mutual evaluations), addressing both the three detention related Framework Decisions and the Framework Decision on EAW. The 9th round of mutual evaluations, in which the Commission participates as an observer, will be finalised by the end of 2021. The mutual evaluation will provide added-value by offering the opportunity, with on-spot visits, to consider not only potential legal issues but especially relevant practical and operational aspects linked to the application of the above-mentioned instruments.</p> <p>As regards Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA on Probation and Alternative Sanctions and Framework</p>			

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		<p>Decision 2009/829/JHA on the European Supervision Order, it is expected that it will also provide insights into the scarce application of these two framework decisions in practice, while suggestions will also be made for improvement.</p> <p>Organisations who receive operating grants from the Commission, such as the European Organisation for Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris) and the Confederation of European Probation (CEP) have created specific Experts Groups on the detention related framework decisions, which meet on a yearly basis. Numerous action grants funded by the Commission have also been dedicated to awareness raising and support in the practical application of those EU instruments.</p> <p>An implementation report of the Directive the European Investigation Order (EIO) is planned to be issued by the Commission in the second quarter of 2021. The Commission will continue to assess Member States' compliance with the directive and will take appropriate measures to ensure conformity with its provisions throughout the Union.</p>		<p>On 20 July 2021, the Commission adopted the implementation <a href="#">report</a>.</p>	
21)	49. Calls on the Commission to continue negotiations with the UK aimed at preserving EU standards in respect of the procedural and fundamental rights of suspects and accused persons; [...]	The Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the United Kingdom signed on 30 December 2021 <sup>50</sup> provides for close relations between the EU and the UK on law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. It covers, amongst other things, ambitious extradition arrangements and the exchange of sensitive information that may impact human lives or rights (e.g. by leading to deprivation of liberty). Such relations require a high degree of confidence that the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>50</sup> Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part. OJ L 444, 31.12.2020, p. 14–1462.

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		<p>human rights concerned will be upheld and a common understanding on how to protect those rights.</p> <p>To this end, the agreement commits the EU, its Member States and the United Kingdom to continue to respect democracy and the rule of law, and protect and give domestic effect to fundamental rights such as those set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which is the reference text on fundamental rights in 47 countries in the European continent and beyond. Nothing modifies the obligation to respect fundamental rights and legal principles as reflected, in particular, in the European Convention on Human Rights and, in the case of the Union and its Member States, in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Specific procedural rights, modelled on the EU acquis, complete the protection of suspects and accused persons in surrender proceedings, i.e. the right to interpretation and translation, the right to be informed of the arrest warrant, its contents and of the possibility to consent to surrender to the issuing State, the right to be assisted by a lawyer in the executing State and to be informed of his or her right to appoint a lawyer in the issuing State and the right to have the consular authorities informed.</p> <p>In addition to specific dispute settlement mechanisms in the field of law enforcement and judicial cooperation, the agreement contains provisions on suspension and termination of the law enforcement and judicial cooperation part of the agreement, in case guarantees to protect human rights, fundamental freedoms and personal data are no longer ensured, or in case of serious breach of an obligation under the Agreement.</p>			

4.1.23.10. LIBE Resolution 10: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on implementation of Article 43 of Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation of Article 43 of Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection</b>	10/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-0042/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2047(INI)</a> <a href="#">LIBE</a>	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>	Final reply (SP) received 16 July 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	1. Notes that the Commission has conducted stakeholder consultations as well as exchanges with Parliament and the Member States in preparation of the New Pact on Asylum and Migration; highlights however that, despite its legal reporting obligation and the requirements stemming from the Inter-institutional Agreement on Better Law Making, the Commission has never presented an implementation report on the APD, and that in 2016 and 2020 it presented proposals for an Asylum Procedures Regulation without providing for any impact assessment; expects the Commission to present this report, which has been overdue since 2017;	The report on the application of the Asylum Procedures Directive was not published due to the adoption of the Commission proposal for a new Asylum Procedure Regulation in July 2016 and ensuing legislative negotiations. The Commission continuously assesses the implementation of the Asylum Procedures Directive through studies, including those carried out in the context of the European Migration Network, and through the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) led Asylum Processes Network and a dedicated Contact Committee. The Commission continues collecting and publishing qualitative and quantitative data on the implementation of the directive, notably statistical data collected through the recently revised Regulation on statistics on migration and international protection (EU 2020/851). The Commission remains committed to carrying out and publishing an implementation report of the Asylum Procedures Directive if the Asylum Procedures Regulation will not repeal it.				As Commission remains committed to ‘[...] an implementation report of the Asylum Procedures Directive if the Asylum Procedures Regulation will not repeal it...’ future developments are required to address this point.	
2)	15. Highlights the recent findings by the FRA, in particular that the number of alleged incidents of fundamental rights violations reported at external	The Commission considers the respect of fundamental rights and the respect for the <i>non-refoulement</i> principle at external borders essential. While Member States are				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>borders have increased significantly in recent years; notes that this includes many cases of persons being refused entry without their asylum claims being registered, including in the context of border procedures; reiterates that Member States are obliged to prevent unauthorised border crossings, and recalls that this obligation is without prejudice to the rights of persons requesting international protection; concurs with the FRA that the regularity and seriousness of these alleged incidents constitute a serious fundamental rights concern; reiterates that automatic refusal of entry, refoulement and collective expulsions are prohibited under EU and international law; highlights furthermore that, under Article 8 of the APD, Member States have a duty to inform persons on the possibility to apply for asylum if there are indications of protection needs, and that persons subject to a refusal of entry must be ensured access to an effective remedy in accordance with EU law and the ECHR; deplores all cases where Member States fail to respect their obligations in this regard, and calls on them to fully comply with those obligations; [...] calls on the Commission to effectively ensure Member States' compliance with these obligations, including by suspending EU payments in cases of serious deficiencies;</p>	<p>obliged to prevent unauthorised border crossings, the rights of persons requesting international protection must be respected. Where the Asylum Procedures Directive applies, it covers the right of access to the procedure (Article 6), meaning registration of an application for international protection made within specific time limits and an effective opportunity to lodge it as soon as possible. Under Article 8, the Member States have a duty to inform persons on the possibility to apply for asylum if there are indications they may wish to do so. If Member States examine applications in a border procedure, all basic principles and guarantees of the asylum procedure apply, including an individual assessment of the application. This is provided for in Article 43 of the Asylum Procedures Directive and in the draft Asylum Procedure Regulation. The current Reception Conditions Directive, in its Article 8 to which the Asylum Procedures Directive refers, as well as the provisional agreement on the revised Reception Conditions Directive as supported by the European Parliament, contains a detention ground for the use of the border procedure, to be applied on an individual basis. The same provisional agreement, and Article 11 of the current Reception Conditions Directive, provide strict rules on the detention of minors. The Commission regularly monitors the situation at the borders in Schengen evaluations, carried out also with the support of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. Monitoring will be part of the new mandate for the future European Union Agency for Asylum, the successor of EASO, once the proposal is adopted.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
3)	<p>33. Calls on the Commission to effectively monitor the implementation of Article 43 and the related provisions of the APD and to take action in the event of non-</p>	<p>The Commission addresses any serious fundamental rights concerns in regular exchanges with the Member States. The Commission, as the guardian of the Treaties, is conducting infringement procedures under Article</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>compliance, including by launching infringement proceedings where appropriate;</p>	<p>258 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union on compliance with the Asylum Procedures Directive, including its Article 43 and the related provisions. Some of these already resulted in the Court of Justice of the European Union condemning serious deficiencies in Member States' asylum procedures. The Commission is also closely following Member States' spending at the borders under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF) for it to be compliant with fundamental rights and already conditioned such funding on the respect of EU asylum law. It recently initiated a horizontal monitoring exercise with all Member States applying the Asylum Procedures Directive about the compliance of their national provisions with the Directive.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

## 4.1.23.11. LIBE Resolution 11: EP resolution of 10 February 2021 on public access to documents for the years 2016-2018

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Public access to documents for the years 2016-2018</b>	10/02/2021 <a href="#">T9-0043/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2198(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)247</a>	Final reply (SP) received 17 July 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	5. Regrets the recurrent practice of the Commission in providing an often only very limited amount of information on the implementation of EU legislation to Parliament; calls for the institutions to respect the principle of sincere cooperation and proactively publish this information; expresses regret at the Commission's refusal to publish statistics indicating the effectiveness of EU policies, which hinders any public scrutiny of policies with a significant impact on fundamental rights; calls on the Commission to be more proactive in publishing such statistics in order to prove that policies are necessary and proportionate to achieving their objective; calls on the Commission to be transparent as regards contracts with third parties; calls on the Commission to be more proactive in publishing as much information as possible about the tender processes compared to its current practices;	<p>As for making public documents exchanged with the Member States in ongoing investigations, the Commission has a duty of sincere cooperation with the Member States, which precludes the publication of such documents. Moreover, the Commission recalls that the Court of Justice clarified that there is a general presumption of confidentiality of those documents.</p> <p>The statistics show that the requested documents were fully or partially disclosed in more than 77.6% of cases at the initial stage, and wider or even full access was granted in 53.4% of the cases reviewed at the confirmatory stage. Such statistics prove that the Commission is already a very transparent institution, notwithstanding its constant efforts to continuously improve its practice in that respect. An annual report covering the year 2020 is in preparation.</p> <p>the Commission proactively and successively strives to publish information about the signature of the advance purchase contracts and informs the public about the state of play of negotiations with vaccine manufacturers; however, the Commission notes that the objective of procuring Covid-19 vaccines from commercial manufacturers requires that certain interests that could be undermined by the disclosure of documents be duly protected. This applies in particular to the protection of sensitive business information and the protection of the decision-</p>			<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p><a href="#">Report from the Commission on the application in 2020 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		making process in the relevant procurement procedures.			
2)	7. Stresses that international agreements are legally binding and have an impact on EU legislation, and underlines the need for negotiations to be transparent throughout the entire process; recalls that according to Article 218 TFEU, Parliament must be fully and immediately informed at every stage while negotiations are taking place; calls on the Commission to step up its efforts and to ensure full compliance with Article 218 TFEU;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
3)	26. Recalls its calls on the Commission and Council in its resolution of 28 April 2016 on public access to documents for the years 2014-2015;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
4)	46. Urges the Commission to ensure public access to all advance purchase agreements, in their full form, between the EU and private companies in the field of health, in particular when ordering vaccines;	The Commission proactively and successively strives to publish information about the signature of the advance purchase contracts and informs the public about the state of play of negotiations with vaccine manufacturers. However, the Commission notes that the objective of procuring Covid-19 vaccines from commercial manufacturers requires that certain interests that could be undermined by the disclosure of documents be duly protected. This applies in particular to the protection of sensitive business information and the protection of the decision-making process in the relevant procurement procedures.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already proactive in this field.	



## 4.1.23.12. LIBE Resolution 12: EP resolution of 20 May 2021 on new Avenues for Legal Labour Migration

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
New Avenues for Legal Labour Migration	20/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-260/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2010(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a> -	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to consider a legislative revision of the aforementioned directive following its evaluation; calls on the Commission to propose appropriate legislative action to improve the existing directives by aligning them with the most favourable provisions;	The Commission will continue to simplify and further harmonise the current legal framework on legal migration (points 11 and-12 of the resolution), by presenting at the end of 2021 a 'Skills and Talent package', including a revision of the Directive on long-term residents to improve the rights and the intra-EU mobility of those migrants who are already well integrated in our societies, and a review of the Single Permit Directive, to make the procedure for the admission of low and medium skilled workers easier for employers and migration authorities. To prepare these legislative proposals, the Commission is carrying out an impact assessment, which will include an assessment of the inefficiencies in labour market tests and labour migration schemes (point 26).				The <a href="#">revised proposal</a> was expected to be published in the fourth quarter of 2021, as announced in the Commission Work Programme 2021, but has been postponed to April 2022.	
2)	24. Supports global and regional cooperation on migration as one way to strengthen the availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration; remains convinced that enhancing proper legal migration channels would help to reduce irregular migration, undermine the business model of criminal smugglers, reduce trafficking in human beings and labour exploitation, enhance equal opportunities for all workers and offer a legal path for those considering migrating to the Union; calls, in that respect, on the Commission to regulate recruitment agencies, potentially through the European Labour Authority;	As indicated in the Pact, with a high-level Conference on 11 June 2021 the Commission also launched the initiative of Talent Partnerships to support mobility and migration schemes for labour and training purposes between interested EU Member States and key third countries, which could also provide partner countries with assistance for capacity-building in areas such as labour market or skills intelligence, vocational education and training, and diaspora mobilisation (points 23-26). Following the launch of the initiative, in the next months the Commission will hold operational				The general nature of the commitment's wording makes it unclear to what extent the action(s) was carried out. Even though pilot projects have been initiated through the <a href="#">Migration Partnership Facility</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>discussions with interested Member States to design and implement a number of tailor-made Talent Partnerships with specific key countries and regions.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>To prepare these legislative proposals, the Commission is carrying out an impact assessment, which will include an assessment of the inefficiencies in labour market tests and labour migration schemes (point 26).</p>			
3)	<p>26. Underlines the important role of remittances and the benefits that safe, regular and orderly migration has for both sending and receiving countries; supports efforts to address the 'brain drain' and 'brain gain' issues by further developing instruments that allow for circular migration; calls on the Commission in that respect to analyse the benefits and downsides of existing models applied by other countries, such as a points-based system and expression-of-interest-based models; recommends, with a view to facilitating circular migration, the introduction of preferred mobility, and access to renewable permits, the right of re-entry, and an extension of the permitted period of absence for TCNs to allow them to return to their home countries;</p>	<p>The Commission will continue to simplify and further harmonise the current legal framework on legal migration (points 11 and 12 of the resolution), by presenting at the end of 2021 a 'Skills and Talent package', including a revision of the Directive on long-term residents to improve the rights and the intra-EU mobility of those migrants who are already well integrated in our societies, and a review of the Single Permit Directive, to make the procedure for the admission of low and medium skilled workers easier for employers and migration authorities. To prepare these legislative proposals, the Commission is carrying out an impact assessment, which will include an assessment of the inefficiencies in labour market tests and labour migration schemes (point 26).</p>		<p>The Commission published a <a href="#">roadmap</a> for its future Communication to the European Parliament and to the Council: <a href="#">Legal migration: Attracting skills and talent to the EU</a>.</p> <p>The roadmap notes that the Commission will build on the evidence gathered in the context of the 2019 Fitness check on the EU legal migration policy, and on the 2019 <a href="#">study</a> carried out by the OECD outlining several possible scenarios.</p> <p>Finally, two new ongoing studies by external consultants will feed into this Communication: a study to support the impact assessment of the two legislative initiatives, and a technical feasibility study addressing the possible options to build an EU Talent pool.</p>	
4)	<p>29. Takes the view that EU and national policies on legal migration should focus on responding to labour market and skills shortages; calls on the Commission, to this end, to analyse inefficiencies in labour market tests and labour migration schemes which do not respond to real labour market needs; recommends that the Union develop its</p>	<p>Although the follow-up mentions par .., no specific reply provided for this particular point, the Commission states</p> <p>[...] that the Commission is carrying out an impact assessment, which will include an assessment of</p>		<p>The Commission published a <a href="#">roadmap</a> for its future Communication to the European Parliament and to the Council: <a href="#">Legal migration: Attracting skills and talent to the EU</a>.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	legislative framework to cover, to a greater extent, TCNs seeking work in low-skilled or medium-skilled employment <sup>51</sup> ;	<p>the inefficiencies in labour market tests and labour migration schemes.</p> <p>The Commission is going to address many of the issues identified in the resolution. In particular, as foreseen in the Pact, in June 2021 the Commission launched the 'Talent Partnerships' initiative to strengthen relations with third countries on enhancing legal pathways. Also, as announced in the Pact, by the end of 2021 the Commission will present a 'Skills and Talent package', including: a revision of the Directive on long-term residents, a review of the Single Permit Directive, and options to develop an EU Talent Pool.</p>		<p>The roadmap notes that the Commission will build on the evidence gathered in the context of the 2019 Fitness check on the EU legal migration policy, and on the 2019 <a href="#">study</a> carried out by the OECD outlining several possible scenarios.</p> <p>Finally, two new ongoing studies by external consultants will feed into this Communication: a study to support the impact assessment of the two legislative initiatives, and a technical feasibility study addressing the possible options to build an EU Talent pool.</p>	
5)	30. Notes, in that context, that TCNs are often employed in the home and domestic care sector <sup>52</sup> ; notes that this is a sector in which most employees are women; calls on the EU and its Member States to ratify ILO Convention 189 on domestic workers and to ensure the full application of employment standards; calls on the Commission, moreover, to consider legislative action in this area;	<p>The Commission is going to address many of the issues identified in the resolution. [...]</p> <p>The Commission will present this package with a political Communication on legal labour migration, which is also going to assess and take into account the more forward-looking suggestions of the resolution.</p>		Although the Commission refers to the point, it is unclear at this stage what the <a href="#">package on legal migration</a> will include.	
6)	31. Calls on the Commission to develop an EU-wide scheme to attract and facilitate the cross-border activities of self-employed people, entrepreneurs, and start-ups – in order to enhance innovation – as well as younger TCNs with no formal qualifications, through, for example, job-seeker and training visas, taking into account the services	The Commission will continue to work closely with the European Parliament to improve the legal migration pathways. In its Communication accompanying the 'Skills and Talent package', the Commission will start assessing the legal and political feasibility of the more forward-looking		The Commission published a <a href="#">roadmap</a> for its future Communication to the European Parliament and to the Council: <a href="#">Legal migration :Attracting skills and talent to the EU.</a>	

<sup>51</sup> See e.g. European Migration Network, Determining labour shortages and the need for labour migration from third countries in the EU, European Commission, Brussels, 2015.

<sup>52</sup> See also: EPRS, The cost of non-Europe in the area of legal migration, European Parliament, Brussels, 2019, pp. 21–22.

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	of the Europass platform in line with Decision (EU) 2018/646 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>53</sup> ;	requests of the resolution concerning self-employed people, entrepreneurs and start-ups, and job-seeker and training visas, as well as the development of an EU immigration code (points 31-33).		<p>The roadmap notes that the Commission will build on the evidence gathered in the context of the 2019 Fitness check on the EU legal migration policy, and on the 2019 <a href="#">study</a> carried out by the OECD outlining several possible scenarios.</p> <p>Finally, two new ongoing studies by external consultants will feed into this communication: a study to support the impact assessment of the two legislative initiatives, and a technical feasibility study addressing the possible options to build an EU Talent pool.</p>	

<sup>53</sup> Decision (EU) 2018/646 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on a common framework for the provision of better services for skills and qualifications (Europass) (OJL 112, 2.5.2018, p. 42).

## 4.1.23.13. LIBE Resolution 13: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on Commission's 2020 Rule of law report

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Commission's 2020 Rule of law report</b>	24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0313/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2025(INI)</a> <b>LIBE</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)557</a>	Final reply (SP) received 25 October 2021	General reply		
1)	2. [...] encourages the Commission to also highlight positive trends in Member States that could serve as good examples for others to follow;	As regards the scope of the European Rule of Law Mechanism, the Commission underlines that this scope is already broad, covering four areas: national justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media pluralism and media freedom and other institutional issues related to checks and balances. The 2021 Rule of Law Report covers the same scope as the first annual Rule of Law Report, consolidating the exercise started by the 2020 report while further deepening the Commission's assessment, which is in line with the Parliament's request to deepen the country analyses. It also further develops on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic under the report's different pillars. The report consists of an umbrella Communication, which identifies the main trends and developments over the reporting period under each of the pillars across the EU, as well as 27 country chapters. The country chapters analyse new developments since the adoption of the first report and the follow up to the challenges and developments identified in the 2020 Report.			In July 2021, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters. In the <a href="#">communication</a> issued for this report, the Commission states that the report 'seeks to strengthen the rule of law in full respect for national traditions and specificities, stimulating a constructive debate and encouraging all Member States to examine how challenges can be addressed and to learn from each other's experiences'.	
2)	3. Notes with satisfaction that the report contains country-specific chapters; commends the Commission's efforts to engage with national governments and national parliaments as well as civil society and other national actors; encourages the Commission to devote greater efforts to deepening the country analyses with a	The Commission is continuously assessing how existing instruments can best be used to promote and uphold the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights, and is ready to continue the dialogue in this regard. The Commission is in particular ready to organise further discussions with			In July 2021, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters. In the <a href="#">communication</a> issued for this report, the Commission states that 'the Commission was encouraged by the response to the 2020 Rule of Law Report in the European Parliament and in the Council,	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>view to better assessing the severity of rule of law challenges;</p>	<p>the European Parliament on the basis of the recently adopted 2021 Rule of Report, including in particular on the individual country chapters, as part of a stronger interinstitutional dialogue on the rule of law. The Commission is ready to reflect on how to further improve this consultation process to ensure the broadest involvement of stakeholders possible. The Commission has also dedicated additional time to the country visits, carrying out over 400 meetings (compared to around 300 meetings for the 2020 Rule of Law Report) with national authorities, independent bodies and stakeholders. Proposals for meetings by both national authorities and stakeholders have been taken into account for this and the list of authorities and stakeholders that were met during the country visit is made public in the annex of each country chapter.</p> <p>In preparing its assessment, the Commission relied also on important external expertise from a variety of bodies, organisations and independent experts, including the Fundamental Rights Agency and the Council of Europe. However, the annual Rule of Law Report represents the Commission's own assessment and the Commission takes responsibility for it. Delegation of decision-making powers to an external panel of experts could raise concerns in terms of legitimacy, the balance of inputs and the accountability for the results.</p>		<p>as well as in national Parliaments, and looks forward to further strengthening inter-institutional cooperation on the rule of law'. It also states that 'outreach was also undertaken with civil society and the Member States, including with national parliaments.'</p>	
3)	<p>4. Welcomes the fact that all Member States are scrutinised according to the same indicators and methodology; emphasises, however, that presenting breaches of a different nature equally risks trivialising the most serious breaches of the rule of law; urges the Commission to differentiate its reporting by distinguishing between systemic breaches of the rule of</p>	<p>As regards the scope of the European Rule of Law Mechanism, the Commission underlines that this scope is already broad, covering four areas: national justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media pluralism and media freedom and other institutional issues related to checks and balances. The 2021 Rule of Law Report covers the same scope as the first</p>		<p>In the methodology published for the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> for 2021, the Commission states that the report seeks to 'qualitatively assess all Member States, whilst remaining proportionate to the situation and developments in full respect of the principle of equality of Member States'. There are</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>law and individual, isolated breaches; [...] calls on the Commission to update its methodology accordingly and to keep Parliament informed without undue delay;</p>	<p>annual Rule of Law Report, consolidating the exercise started by the 2020 report while further deepening the Commission's assessment, which is in line with the Parliament's request to deepen the country analyses. It also further develops on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic under the report's different pillars. The report consists of an umbrella Communication, which identifies the main trends and developments over the reporting period under each of the pillars across the EU, as well as 27 country chapters. The country chapters analyse new developments since the adoption of the first report and the follow up to the challenges and developments identified in the 2020 Report.</p> <p>As it stands, the rule of law mechanism also contributes to the promotion of democracy and respect of fundamental rights and equality, as these values are inextricably interlinked. The report is also part of broader EU efforts to promote and defend its founding values. This work includes the European Democracy Action Plan and the renewed Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as targeted strategies to progress towards a "Union of Equality". Another related aspect is monitoring the application of EU law and the protection of fundamental rights under the Charter, including through the use of infringement proceedings. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.</p> <p>With regard to the methodology, the Commission agrees on the importance of the consultation of stakeholders and on using a variety of sources, including via visits in the Member States. This approach has been followed for both editions of the</p>		<p>cases where 'serious breaches' are identified in country reports.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Rule of Law Report prepared so far. The approach on the methodology has been transparent, developed in close collaboration with the Member States and has been made public. For the preparation of the 2021 Rule of Law Report, the Commission has again collected written input from Member States and from stakeholders through a targeted stakeholder consultation. The Commission is ready to reflect on how to further improve this consultation process to ensure the broadest involvement of stakeholders possible. The Commission has also dedicated additional time to the country visits, carrying out over 400 meetings (compared to around 300 meetings for the 2020 Rule of Law Report) with national authorities, independent bodies and stakeholders. Proposals for meetings by both national authorities and stakeholders have been taken into account for this and the list of authorities and stakeholders that were met during the country visit is made public in the annex of each country chapter.</p>			
4)	<p>5. Considers that the 2020 report is overly descriptive and does not provide sufficient analysis; calls on the Commission to make future reports more analytical; considers it necessary that future reports should contain country-specific recommendations on how to address the concerns identified or remedy breaches, including deadlines for implementation, where appropriate, and benchmarks to be followed up on;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to include in the reports indications of the follow-up on the implementation of its recommendations and remedial action;</p>	<p>The approach on the methodology has been transparent, developed in close collaboration with the Member States and has been made public. For the preparation of the 2021 Rule of Law Report, the Commission has again collected written input from Member States and from stakeholders through a targeted stakeholder consultation. The Commission is ready to reflect on how to further improve this consultation process to ensure the broadest involvement of stakeholders possible.</p>		<p>In July 2021, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters. In the <a href="#">communication</a> issued for this report, the Commission states that 'the evolving dialogue between the institutions on the rule of law will continue to develop in the coming years. The European Parliament adopted a Resolution welcoming the 2020 Rule of Law Report, while reiterating its previous calls for improvements, notably on the inclusion of country-specific recommendations. The Commission welcomes the resolution, and will carefully reflect on it in the preparation of future Reports. The Commission remains committed to deepening the dialogue with the European Parliament.'</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>8. Considers that the annual reports should identify cross-cutting trends at EU level; believes that an EU-wide perspective is absent from the 2020 report;</p> <p>asks the Commission to identify instances where certain measures or practices that undermine the rule of law, media freedom, checks and balances, or the fight against corruption in one Member State become blueprints for others, or when the gravity and scope of such practices have the potential to affect the Union as a whole;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to assess how such attacks compromise the quality of democracy in the Union; calls for the reports' analyses to prioritise these trends, including the increasing challenges posed by national constitutional courts to the EU legal architecture, in order to guide remedial action at EU level;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to provide clear illustrations of systematic disinformation and foreign interference campaigns aimed at undermining public trust in state institutions and independent media while pushing Member States towards authoritarian-style governance structures;</p>	<p>Similarly, as regards media pluralism and media freedom, the 2021 Rule of Law Report looks into the de jure and de facto independence of the media - both public service and private media - by pointing to instances of political pressure and influence on the media. It also covers different types of attacks against journalists - physical and online, including cases of hate speech directed at journalists and media.</p> <p>In addition, the 2021 Rule of Law Report further deepens and consolidates the assessment of developments related to the enabling framework for civil society and covers developments related to national human rights institutions, equality bodies and ombudsperson institutions.</p> <p>As it stands, the rule of law mechanism also contributes to the promotion of democracy and respect of fundamental rights and equality, as these values are inextricably interlinked. The report is also part of broader EU efforts to promote and defend its founding values. This work includes the European Democracy Action Plan and the renewed Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as targeted strategies to progress towards a "Union of Equality". Another related aspect is monitoring the application of EU law and the protection of fundamental rights under the Charter, including through the use of infringement proceedings. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.</p>		<p>The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 covers topics such as cross-cutting trends in EU Member States and cases where Member States' national courts did not accept the findings of a CJEU preliminary ruling and questioned the principle of primacy of EU law.</p>	
6)	<p>9. Regrets the fact that not all rule of law issues were covered in sufficient detail in the 2020 report;</p>	<p>The 2021 Rule of Law Report covers the same scope as the first annual Rule of Law Report, consolidating the exercise started by the 2020 report while further</p>		<p>In July 2021, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters.</p>	

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	<p>invites the Commission to develop its country-specific expertise and capacity so as to react more swiftly to negative developments in the Member States;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to devote sufficient resources to the monitoring and enforcement of the rule of law in the EU;</p>	<p>deepening the Commission’s assessment, which is in line with the Parliament’s request to deepen the country analyses. It also further develops on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic under the report’s different pillars. The report consists of an umbrella Communication, which identifies the main trends and developments over the reporting period under each of the pillars across the EU, as well as 27 country chapters. The country chapters analyse new developments since the adoption of the first report and the follow up to the challenges and developments identified in the 2020 Report.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission is ready to reflect on how to further improve this consultation process to ensure the broadest involvement of stakeholders possible. The Commission has also dedicated additional time to the country visits, carrying out over 400 meetings (compared to around 300 meetings for the 2020 Rule of Law Report) with national authorities, independent bodies and stakeholders. Proposals for meetings by both national authorities and stakeholders have been taken into account for this and the list of authorities and stakeholders that were met during the country visit is made public in the annex of each country chapter.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The 2021 Report monitors progress made and developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapters of the 2020 Rule of Law Report and any other significant developments.</p>			

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7)	<p>14. Is alarmed by the stark deterioration of the independence of some Member States' justice systems and by the increasing and blatant lack of compliance with EU law, including CJEU judgments; notes that judicial independence continues to be an area of serious concern in some Member States, as reflected in some country chapters;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to clearly assess and designate such shortcomings and findings identified as a clear risk of a serious breach of the rule of law;</p> <p>is deeply concerned by the Commission's failure to react promptly and with legal means to the serious risks regarding the rule of law identified in the country chapters, above all once these have materialised into actual breaches of the rule of law;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to provide a meaningful, simple and clear assessment of the different national justice systems and to highlight where best practices for comparable systems might be applied and how similar deficiencies could be addressed;</p>	<p>The Commission is continuously assessing how existing instruments can best be used to promote and uphold the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights, and is ready to continue the dialogue in this regard. The Commission is in particular ready to organise further discussions with the European Parliament on the basis of the recently adopted 2021 Rule of Report, including in particular on the individual country chapters, as part of a stronger interinstitutional dialogue on the rule of law.</p>		<p>In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission uses a coherent and equivalent approach, applying the same methodology and examining the same range of topics in all Member States, while remaining proportionate to the situation. In each country chapter, the analysis focuses in particular on topics where there have been significant developments, or where important challenges have been identified in the previous report and persist during the reporting period. The terms used for the assessments aim at being comparable and uniform across the country chapters and at capturing the level of gravity, taking into account the overall country-specific context. The country chapters do not purport to give an exhaustive description of all rule of law issues in every Member State, but to present significant developments. The assessment refers to EU law requirements, including those resulting from the case-law of the CJEU. In addition, the recommendations and opinions of the Council of Europe provide a useful frame of reference for relevant standards and best practices.</p>	
8)	<p>16. Decries the political pressure applied in Hungary and Poland to prevent national courts from initiating preliminary ruling proceedings before the CJEU under Article 267 TFEU, which is intended to prevent national judges from asking the CJEU questions in relation to EU requirements on judicial independence; considers this practice to be in contravention of the Treaties and the CJEU's established interpretation of the relevant provisions; is appalled by the growing and deliberate lack of compliance with CJEU rulings; believes that these</p>			<p>In July 2021, the Commission published a new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters.</p>	

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	<p>unlawful developments pose a systemic threat to the unity and consistency of EU law and to the very functioning of the Union; invites the Commission to include in its future reports detailed data on Member States' compliance with CJEU rulings; considers, therefore, that forthcoming annual reports should consider the failure to respect CJEU rulings as serious violations in the assessment;</p> <p>urges the Commission to ensure immediate and adequate legal responses to refusals to implement and respect CJEU rulings, such as court actions under Article 260 TFEU;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to closely monitor the rulings of national courts regarding the primacy of EU law over national constitutional norms and to initiate infringement proceedings against Member States that consistently breach this principle;</p>	<p>When identifying and assessing breaches of the principles of the rule of law that affect the financial interests of the Union, the Commission will take into account the Rule of Law Report as one of the sources. Since 1 January 2021, the Commission has been monitoring possible breaches of the principles of the rule of law in Member States that would be relevant under the said Regulation on a general regime of conditionality.</p> <p>As regards the justice systems the country chapters already cover relevant developments related to lawyers, and information related to the length of proceedings and backlogs in courts is also provided, as well as on systemic issues related to the implementation of European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) judgments related in particular to excessive length of proceedings. Relevant developments related to the respect of the principle of primacy of EU law are covered as part of the pillar on institutional checks and balances.</p>			
9)	<p>17. Notes that the slowness of civil, criminal and administrative judicial procedures constitute a major danger, not least for the respect for the rule of law; calls on the Commission to include in its future reports an evaluation of prison conditions, judicial backlogs and the average duration of trials for each Member State;</p>	<p>The resolution calls for a number of new topics to be included in the report. The Commission would like to stress that many of these topics are already included within the scope of the report.</p>		<p>The Commission did include at least some of the topics mentioned by Parliament in its new <a href="#">Rule of law report</a>.</p>	
10)	<p>19. Invites the Commission to place greater emphasis on the misuse of EU funds, particularly in view of the Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation, and to review the proper functioning of investigations and public prosecution services in each Member State in relation to the investigation and prosecution of fraud, including tax</p>	<p>As regards the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union's budget, the Commission would like to stress that the general regime of conditionality and the Rule of Law Report are two distinct instruments with different objectives and scope. However, when identifying and assessing</p>		<p>In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission states that the rule of law is a precondition for the proper management of EU funds and in May 2018 the Commission proposed to accompany its proposals for the new budgetary framework with a legislative</p>	

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	fraud, corruption or other breaches of EU law relating to the implementation of the EU budget or the protection of the Union's financial interests;	breaches of the principles of the rule of law that affect the financial interests of the Union, the Commission will take into account the Rule of Law Report as one of the sources. Since 1 January 2021, the Commission has been monitoring possible breaches of the principles of the rule of law in Member States that would be relevant under the said Regulation on a general regime of conditionality.		proposal for a dedicated mechanism to protect EU funds against risks arising due to rule of law breaches in individual Member States.	
11)	<p>20. Is deeply concerned by the growing threat of corruption-related crimes;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to update and enhance the Union's anti-corruption legislation where necessary, using the report's findings to better respond to the deficiencies identified, and to enact an appropriate set of policies to combat judicial corruption in the Member States; underlines the dangers of the rise of corruption for the cohesion of the Union's legal order, the effectiveness of its common policies, the protection of fundamental rights, its international credibility and the functioning of its internal market, in which respect for the rule of law plays an important role;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to outline best practices, identify areas that are particularly susceptible to corruption and devise country-specific recommendations for improvements, and to use that knowledge to update and enhance the Union's anti-corruption framework;</p>	As regards the anti-corruption framework, the 2021 Rule of Law Report deepens the analysis of the institutional, legal and strategic framework to fight corruption. The report covers a wide variety of corruption-related areas and risks, assessing as well the criminal legislation and instruments to fight corruption across the EU and the capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption. In the 2021 Rule of Law Report, the assessment related to public procurements was taken in consideration in the context of the measures to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The report assesses the anti-corruption framework from a wide angle, including instruments and procedures that are conducive to deter and correct frauds and misuse of EU funds. In order to step up efforts at EU level, as indicated in the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025, the Commission will study the existing EU anticorruption rules to assess whether they are up to date with evolving criminal practices and to ensure that they cover all relevant corruption-related offences.		In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission states: <i>'The European Parliament adopted a Resolution welcoming the 2020 Rule of Law Report, while reiterating its previous calls for improvements, notably on the inclusion of country-specific recommendations. The Commission welcomes the resolution, and will carefully reflect on it in the preparation of future Reports. The Commission remains committed to deepening the dialogue with the European Parliament.'</i>	
12)	22. Warns that the lack of uniform, up-to-date and consolidated statistics across all Member States, coupled with challenges in collecting information on the	No specific reply.		Not mentioned.	

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	<p>beneficiaries of EU programmes, hinder the assessment and comparison of data about the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences; calls on the Commission, therefore, to support and promote the harmonisation of the definitions of such offences across the Union, and to ensure a better use of existing data sets and the methodology to develop new data sets in order to obtain comparative data across the EU on the treatment of corruption cases; highlights the importance of supporting and strengthening cooperation between the EU institutions, the Member States, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) in the fight against corruption;</p>				
13)	<p>23. Welcomes the inclusion in the report of a specific chapter on monitoring media freedom and media pluralism; welcomes, in particular, the focus on the safety of journalists; urges the Commission to provide an assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the national frameworks for the protection of media freedom and media pluralism; [...]</p>	<p>Similarly, as regards media pluralism and media freedom, the 2021 Rule of Law Report looks into the de jure and de facto independence of the media - both public service and private media - by pointing to instances of political pressure and influence on the media. It also covers different types of attacks against journalists - physical and online, including cases of hate speech directed at journalists and media.</p> <p>As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.</p>		<p>The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.</p>	
14)	<p>24. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to examine the attempts to intimidate and defame journalists, in particular by public service broadcasters, including direct</p>	<p>As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork</p>		<p>The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.</p>	

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	attacks on foreign journalists as public enemies for their investigative reports;		to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.			
15)	25. [...] calls on the Commission to include in the country chapters of future reports an overview of the attacks against journalists across the Union, with a specific focus on assassinations of journalists, including the effective independence of subsequent criminal investigations and proceedings from political interference, and the responses provided by Member States in this regard;		As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	
16)	27. Expresses concern at the use of legal measures by governments and powerful individuals to silence critics, such as SLAPPs or laws curtailing the right to freedom of expression in a manner incompatible with individuals' fundamental rights; calls on the Member States to legislate in order to protect journalists from this practice; calls on the Commission to propose EU anti-SLAPP legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits;		As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2021.</a>	
17)	28. Observes that the deterioration of media freedom is leading to an increase in the scapegoating and targeting of minorities, often government-led, such as against LGBTI people, migrants and refugees, resulting in an increase in hate speech against these groups and censorship of media; calls on the Commission to assess in future reports the effect that hate crimes and hate speech have on discrimination;		Similarly, as regards media pluralism and media freedom, the 2021 Rule of Law Report looks into the de jure and de facto independence of the media - both public service and private media - by pointing to instances of political pressure and influence on the media. It also covers different types of attacks against journalists - physical and online, including cases of hate speech directed at journalists and media. As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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		lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.			
18)	<p>29. Welcomes the report's pillar on checks and balances and its examination of exceptional measures taken to fight the COVID-19 pandemic [...] calls on the Commission to continue its monitoring of exceptional measures to ensure that bills are prepared and enacted in a timely and transparent way so that they are necessary, proportionate, socially equitable and temporary and that access to judicial redress is not disproportionately affected by the closure of courts; underlines, in this context, the role of parliamentary scrutiny and consultation with civil society;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to continue to monitor the gradual lifting of measures in a timely manner;</p> <p>encourages the Commission to ensure that the rights of EU citizens are respected, protected and upheld by the Member States during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond;</p>	<p>[...] The 2021 Rule of Law Report covers the same scope as the first annual Rule of Law Report, consolidating the exercise started by the 2020 report while further deepening the Commission's assessment, which is in line with the Parliament's request to deepen the country analyses. It also further develops on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic under the report's different pillars. The report consists of an umbrella Communication, which identifies the main trends and developments over the reporting period under each of the pillars across the EU, as well as 27 country chapters. The country chapters analyse new developments since the adoption of the first report and the follow up to the challenges and developments identified in the 2020 Report. The 2021 report in particular develops further on the impact and challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic under each of the four pillars. [...]</p> <p>In the 2021 Rule of Law Report, the assessment related to public procurements was taken in consideration in the context of the measures to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	



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19)	30.[...] calls on the Commission to pay more attention in the next annual cycle to the activities of national ombudspersons and equality bodies by looking in greater depth at how they function, their degree of independence and their real contribution in ensuring that adequate safeguards are in place; [...]		In addition, the 2021 Rule of Law Report further deepens and consolidates the assessment of developments related to the enabling framework for civil society and covers developments related to national human rights institutions, equality bodies and ombudsperson institutions.		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	
20)	31. Stresses the importance of a healthy civic space for promoting and monitoring EU values and holding governments accountable with regard to their adherence to these, as well as for counterbalancing the erosion of the rule of law and fostering a rule of law culture; invites the Commission to deepen its assessment of civic space in the 2021 report; considers it beneficial to explore the definition of clear benchmarks on an enabling civic space to further strengthen this area of analysis in the long run, including, among other areas, an enabling legal environment for the exercise of civic freedoms, a framework for civic organisations' financial viability and sustainability, including the issue of government-organised non-governmental organisations (GONGOs), access to and participation in decision-making, the right to access information, safe space, including as regards incidences of and responses to verbal and physical attacks, smear campaigns, and legal, administrative and fiscal harassment including from SLAPPs, the chilling effects they create, and their long-term consequences in terms of active citizenship in another country; reiterates that the EU institutions should maintain an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society; calls on the Commission to assess in its future reports whether the exercise of		As regards civil society, the Commission recalls that as highlighted in the recently adopted Strategy to strengthen the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU, civil society organisations and rights defenders, including national human rights institutions (NHRIs), are vital for a healthy democracy and a society where people can enjoy their fundamental rights. The Commission is committed in ensuring a supportive environment for civil society organisations, strong and independent national human rights institutions, as well as reinforcing civil society organisations and NHRIs' capacity to defend people's rights.  The Commission agrees that providing funding to civil society organisations is crucial to their functioning. The new Citizenship, Equality, Rights and Values programme will fund civil society organisations to promote activities under all its specific objectives in continuity with the current practice. It will also promote awareness of rights and values through support to civil society organisations, including NGOs and think tanks, contributing to the effective enjoyment of rights under EU law.		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	

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	political rights by EU citizens is guaranteed in all Member States;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on political rights).			
21)	32. [...] ; urges the Commission to refer Hungary to the CJEU and to request dissuasive financial sanctions under Article 260 TFEU as a matter of urgency; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not specifically mentioned.	
22)	33. Regrets the fact that the report fails to clearly recognise the deliberate process of democratic and rule of law backsliding organised by national authorities in some EU Member States and the ensuing progressive establishment of (semi-) autocratic regimes based on the gradual annihilation of all checks and balances; calls on the Commission to acknowledge and take account of the multiple annual reports and indexes by respected and established organisations which assess the Member States' adherence to democracy, the rule of law and human rights over time;	<p>In addition, the 2021 Rule of Law Report further deepens and consolidates the assessment of developments related to the enabling framework for civil society and covers developments related to national human rights institutions, equality bodies and ombudsperson institutions.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>As regards civil society, the Commission recalls that as highlighted in the recently adopted Strategy to strengthen the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU, civil society organisations and rights defenders, including national human rights institutions (NHRIs), are vital for a healthy democracy and a society where people can enjoy their fundamental rights. The Commission is committed in ensuring a supportive environment for civil society organisations, strong and independent national human rights institutions, as well as reinforcing civil society organisations and NHRIs' capacity to defend people's rights.</p>		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	
23)	35. Calls on the Commission to include country chapters of all candidate and potential candidate countries to the EU, including an in-depth analysis of their justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media freedom and pluralism situation, and institutional checks and balances;	No specific reply.		Not mentioned.	

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24)	36. Reiterates the intrinsic link that exists between the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights and the need to increase awareness of the values enshrined in Article 2 TEU and the Charter; calls on the Commission to consider including within the scope of future reports the application of all rights guaranteed by the Charter;	The European Commission welcomes the Parliament's resolution and fully shares its objectives to set a positive agenda for promoting, protecting and reinforcing Union values, in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty.		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	
25)	38[...] calls on the Commission to assess the persistent violations of democracy and fundamental rights throughout the Union, including attacks against people in vulnerable situations;	As it stands, the rule of law mechanism also contributes to the promotion of democracy and respect of fundamental rights and equality, as these values are inextricably interlinked. The report is also part of broader EU efforts to promote and defend its founding values. This work includes the European Democracy Action Plan and the renewed Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as targeted strategies to progress towards a "Union of Equality". Another related aspect is monitoring the application of EU law and the protection of fundamental rights under the Charter, including through the use of infringement proceedings. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	
26)	42. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to also consider Charter-focused training modules for judges and legal practitioners;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
27)	43. Calls on the Commission to strengthen the regular, inclusive and structured dialogue with governments and national parliaments, NGOs, national human rights institutions, ombudspersons, equality bodies, professional associations and other stakeholders; calls on the Commission, moreover, to continue to allow for both public and confidential reporting in order to protect and	As regards calling on the Commission to propose legislation to protect journalists from vexatious lawsuits and to include an assessment about the effects of hate crimes and hate speech, the Commission is working on the necessary groundwork to decide how to shape an EU initiative to protect journalists and rights' defenders against abusive		The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic.	

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	<p>support human rights defenders and rule of law specialists at risk of SLAPPs, prosecution or harassment by national authorities or their proxies; while welcoming the fact that 24 Member States transparently made public their submissions for the 2020 report, regrets the fact that three Member States refused to do so; calls for full transparency in the process and for all Member States' submissions to be made public; considers that civil society organisations should be closely involved in all phases of the review cycle;</p>	<p>legislation (SLAPP) as included in the Commission Work Programme for 2021.</p>			
28)	<p>45. Recalls that the Commission must take into account relevant information from pertinent sources and recognised institutions; recalls that the findings of relevant international bodies, such as those under the auspices of the UN, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, are of crucial importance for assessing the situation in the Member States; believes that EFRIS is a source of information in this regard;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to invite the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights to provide methodological advice and conduct targeted comparative research to plug the gaps and add detail in key areas of the rule of law report; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission is ready to reflect on how to further improve this consultation process to ensure the broadest involvement of stakeholders possible. The Commission has also dedicated additional time to the country visits, carrying out over 400 meetings (compared to around 300 meetings for the 2020 Rule of Law Report) with national authorities, independent bodies and stakeholders. Proposals for meetings by both national authorities and stakeholders have been taken into account for this and the list of authorities and stakeholders that were met during the country visit is made public in the annex of each country chapter.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In preparing its assessment, the Commission relied also on important external expertise from a variety of bodies, organisations and independent experts, including the Fundamental Rights Agency and the Council of Europe. However, the annual Rule of Law Report represents the Commission's own assessment and the Commission takes responsibility for it. Delegation of decision-making powers to an external panel of experts could raise concerns in terms of legitimacy, the balance of inputs and the accountability for the results.</p>		<p>The <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 does cover this topic. The Report is the result of close collaboration with Member States and relies on a variety of national and other sources.</p>	

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29)	47.[...] calls on the Commission to allow multilingual submissions; suggests making the framework for stakeholders' contributions predictable and less rigid; [...]	No specific reply provided.		Not mentioned.	
30)	48. Considers that cooperation in the annual monitoring cycle with the Council of Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly, including through a more structured partnership, is of particular relevance for advancing democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights in the EU; calls on the Commission to include in the country chapters data on non-compliance with judgments of the European Court of Human Rights as assessed by the Committee of Ministers;	No specific reply provided.		Not mentioned.	
31)	49. Reiterates its calls on the Commission and the Council to insist that they respond positively to Parliament's call in its resolution of 7 October 2020 for a joint EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, which should cover the full scope of Article 2 TEU values;	The European Commission welcomes the Parliament's resolution and fully shares its objectives to set a positive agenda for promoting, protecting and reinforcing Union values, in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty. The Commission has given the resolution careful consideration. There are many elements, which the Commission wholly supports and which reflect the approach the Commission is following for its annual Rule of Law Report, which is at the centre of the European Rule of Law Mechanism. The Commission looks forward to continuing the dialogue with the European Parliament on the basis of the 2021 Rule of Law Report (COM(2021) 700 final), which was adopted on 20 July 2021.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
32)	50. Reiterates its call on the Commission to provide for a true assessment of the situation of each of the Article 2 TEU values in the Member States and to adopt clear country-specific recommendations on how to address	As regards the Parliament's call for the inclusion of recommendations, the Commission stresses that Rule of Law Report contains a clear assessment, which will allow the Commission to continue and further		In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission states: <i>'The European Parliament adopted a Resolution welcoming the 2020 Rule of Law Report, while</i>	

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	the concerns identified and remedy the breaches concerned, including deadlines for implementation, where appropriate, and benchmarks to be followed up on, including timelines, targets and concrete actions to be taken, in order to assist Member States in addressing the weaknesses identified in the report; calls for these initiatives to be followed up on in subsequent annual or urgent reports;		deepen its monitoring in future editions. The 2021 Report monitors progress made and developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapters of the 2020 Rule of Law Report and any other significant developments.		<i>reiterating its previous calls for improvements, notably on the inclusion of country-specific recommendations. The Commission welcomes the resolution, and will carefully reflect on it in the preparation of future Reports. The Commission remains committed to deepening the dialogue with the European Parliament.'</i>	
33)	51. Recommends that the Commission align its recommendations with tools that could be applied to remedy the shortcomings identified;  calls on the Commission to improve its follow-up of the implementation of the country-specific chapters by the Member States concerned and to activate, when necessary, other rule of law tools to achieve results where recommendations are not implemented; [...]		As it stands, the rule of law mechanism also contributes to the promotion of democracy and respect of fundamental rights and equality, as these values are inextricably interlinked. The report is also part of broader EU efforts to promote and defend its founding values. This work includes the European Democracy Action Plan and the renewed Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, as well as targeted strategies to progress towards a "Union of Equality". Another related aspect is monitoring the application of EU law and the protection of fundamental rights under the Charter, including through the use of infringement proceedings. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request  <a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2021.</a>	
34)	53. Calls on the Commission and the Council to immediately enter into negotiations with Parliament on an interinstitutional agreement pursuant to Article 295 TFEU in order to complete existing tools with the establishment of a rule of law mechanism, by means of a legal act binding the three institutions to a more transparent and regularised process with more clearly defined responsibilities, involving a panel of independent experts to advise the working group and the three institutions, in close cooperation with the EU Agency for		With a view of ensuring effectiveness, the Commission favours cooperation under existing institutional arrangements, and could see value in having regular meetings or an interinstitutional exchange of views, which could help in the preparation and discussion of rule of law, democracy or fundamental right issues. Whether in the future such cooperation should be codified in an interinstitutional agreement will have to be assessed at a later stage, on the basis of the experience gained		In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission states: <i>'The European Parliament adopted a Resolution welcoming the 2020 Rule of Law Report, while reiterating its previous calls for improvements, notably on the inclusion of country-specific recommendations. The Commission welcomes the resolution, and will carefully reflect on it in the preparation of future Reports. The Commission remains committed to deepening the dialogue with the European Parliament.'</i>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Fundamental Rights, in order to make the protection and promotion of all EU values a permanent and visible part of the Union's agenda; [...]	through the continued application of the European Rule of Law Mechanism.			
35)	55. [...] urges the Commission to make robust use of infringement procedures, where appropriate, to prevent backsliding on the rule of law in national justice systems; considers that the Conference on the Future of Europe should further consolidate in Treaty provisions the well-established legal principle on the primacy of EU law; [...]	Another related aspect is monitoring the application of EU law and the protection of fundamental rights under the Charter, including through the use of infringement proceedings. These instruments illustrate together the Commission's comprehensive approach to promoting the values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2021.</a>	
36)	57. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission to take immediate action under the Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation to make full use of its existing investigation tools without further delay in order to address rule of law deficiencies in Member States that could affect or seriously risk affecting the sound financial management of the EU budget in a sufficiently direct way; calls on the Commission to apply the Common Provisions Regulation <sup>54</sup> and Financial Regulation <sup>55</sup> more stringently in order to tackle the discriminatory use of EU funds, as it did when withholding funds for municipal or local governments proclaiming themselves 'free from LGBTI ideology';	As regards the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union's budget, the Commission would like to stress that the general regime of conditionality and the Rule of Law Report are two distinct instruments with different objectives and scope. However, when identifying and assessing breaches of the principles of the rule of law that affect the financial interests of the Union, the Commission will take into account the Rule of Law Report as one of the sources. Since 1 January 2021, the Commission has been monitoring possible breaches of the principles of the rule of law in Member States that would be relevant under the said Regulation on a general regime of conditionality.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request. <a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2021.</a>	
37)	58. Calls for the Commission to use the findings of the annual report in its assessment that forms the basis of the mechanism to protect the budget against breaches of the principle of the rule of law, as well as in any other relevant	As regards the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union's budget, the Commission would like to stress that the general regime of conditionality and the Rule of Law Report are two distinct instruments with different objectives and scope. However, when identifying and assessing		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>54</sup> OJL 347, 20.12.2013, p. 320.

<sup>55</sup> OJL 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.

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	<p>assessment for the purposes of existing and future budgetary tools;</p> <p>reiterates its call on the Commission to include in its annual rule of law reports a dedicated section with an analysis of cases where breaches of the principles of the rule of law in a particular Member State could affect or seriously risk affecting the sound financial management of the EU budget in a sufficiently direct way, which could then serve as a basis for triggering the conditionality mechanism;</p> <p>urges the Commission to strengthen synergies between its annual rule of law reports and the Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation, using them as distinct but complementary tools;</p>	<p>breaches of the principles of the rule of law that affect the financial interests of the Union, the Commission will take into account the Rule of Law Report as one of the sources. Since 1 January 2021, the Commission has been monitoring possible breaches of the principles of the rule of law in Member States that would be relevant under the said Regulation on a general regime of conditionality.</p>			
38)	<p>59. [...]; calls on the Commission to clarify in the methodology used the link between the rule of law report and the rule of law conditionality mechanism; [...]</p>	<p>As regards the scope of the European Rule of Law Mechanism, the Commission underlines that this scope is already broad, covering four areas: national justice systems, anti-corruption frameworks, media pluralism and media freedom and other institutional issues related to checks and balances. The 2021 Rule of Law Report covers the same scope as the first annual Rule of Law Report, consolidating the exercise started by the 2020 report while further deepening the Commission's assessment, which is in line with the Parliament's request to deepen the country analyses.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
39)	<p>60. Calls on the Commission to promote a culture of respect for the values enshrined in Article 2 TEU, including through strengthened efforts to promote education on EU citizenship, including on the rule of law; calls on the Commission to launch a dedicated programme that supports innovative initiatives with the aim of promoting EU citizenship education; urges the Council and the Commission to provide adequate</p>	<p>The European Commission welcomes the Parliament's resolution and fully shares its objectives to set a positive agenda for promoting, protecting and reinforcing Union values, in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request</p> <p><a href="#">Commission Work Programme for 2021.</a></p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	information and funding for EU-wide, national, regional and local civil society organisations and independent journalism, notably by making strategic use of funding opportunities under the Regulation establishing the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme to help them raise awareness and promote EU values and applicable tools, including the annual report, to counteract threats to the rule of law identified in the annual report, in particular where violations and shortcomings have been identified;				
40)	61. Calls on the Commission to assess in successive reports how the issues identified in the areas analysed in previous reports have evolved, been solved, risk deteriorating or have deteriorated further, to identify positive and negative trends and cross-cutting issues, notably any systemic or reoccurring patterns of rule of law breaches, and to put forward clear recommendations to remedy any risks or backsliding identified;	The 2021 Report monitors progress made and developments with regard to the points raised in the respective country chapters of the 2020 Rule of Law Report and any other significant developments. In particular, it examines whether concerns or challenges identified in the 2020 Report have been addressed or partially addressed, whether they continue or whether the situation has further deteriorated/ aggravated, in line with the Parliament's resolution.		In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission uses a coherent and equivalent approach, applying the same methodology and examining the same range of topics in all Member States, while remaining proportionate to the situation. In each country chapter, the analysis focuses in particular on topics where there have been significant developments, or where important challenges have been identified in the previous report and persist during the reporting period. The terms used for the assessments aim at being comparable and uniform across the country chapters and at capturing the level of gravity, taking into account the overall country-specific context. The country chapters do not purport to give an exhaustive description of all rule of law issues in every Member State, but to present significant developments. The assessment refers to EU law requirements, including those resulting from the case-law of the CJEU. In addition, the recommendations and opinions of the Council of Europe provide a useful frame of reference for relevant standards and best practices.	
41)	62. Stresses the importance of promoting the findings of the annual report at national level; encourages the	In line with the Parliament's resolution, one of the objectives of the European Rule of Law Mechanism is		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>Commission to foster debate about the report in national parliaments and to engage with civil society organisations in the follow-up to the report;</p>	<p>to strengthen the interinstitutional cooperation on rule of law matters. In particular, it aims at triggering an inclusive debate at European and national level. Such a debate has been carried out based on the first annual Rule of Law Report with the Council, the European Parliament and at national level, in particular with national parliaments. The Commission looks forward to continuing this dialogue on the basis of the second annual Rule of Law Report. The Commission also recalls its support for the idea of the European Parliament to involve national parliaments and, in particular, to set up an inter-parliamentary dialogue between the European Parliament and national parliaments. The Commission is ready to contribute to such a dialogue.</p>		<p>according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	
42)	<p>63. Calls on the Commission to make clear in its annual rule of law reports that not all rule of law shortcomings and violations are of the same nature and/or intensity and that when the values listed in Article 2 TEU are being deliberately, gravely, permanently and systematically violated over a period of time, Member States could fail to fulfil all the criteria that define a democracy and become authoritarian regimes; stresses that the Commission's main priority should be to enforce EU law when breaches of Article 2 TEU occur and that its annual rule of law reports should mainly contribute to that end; calls on the Commission, therefore, to assess countries under ongoing Article 7 TEU proceedings in depth in order to illustrate how the rule of law has been structurally undermined to facilitate the consolidation of authoritarian-style governance structures;</p>	<p>On the procedures under Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union, the Commission calls on the Member States concerned and the Council to invest in accelerating the resolution of the problems raised under these procedures, finding solutions that protect the rule of law and the values common to all the Member States. Until a solution is found to the concerns raised, the Commission remains committed to supporting the Council in the continuation of the Article 7 procedures to resolve the issues at stake. The Commission also reiterates that the European Parliament should be given the possibility to present its case in the Council in the procedures it has initiated.</p>		<p>In the <a href="#">Rule of law report</a> with respective country chapters, published in July 2021 the Commission uses a coherent and equivalent approach, applying the same methodology and examining the same range of topics in all Member States, while remaining proportionate to the situation. In each country chapter, the analysis focuses in particular on topics where there have been significant developments, or where important challenges have been identified in the previous report and persist during the reporting period. The terms used for the assessments aim at being comparable and uniform across the country chapters and at capturing the level of gravity, taking into account the overall country-specific context. The country chapters do not purport to give an exhaustive description of all rule of law issues in every Member State, but to present significant developments. The assessment refers to EU law requirements, including those resulting from the case-law of the CJEU. In addition, the recommendations and opinions of the Council of</p>	

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				Europe provide a useful frame of reference for relevant standards and best practices.	

4.1.23.14. LIBE Resolution 14: EP resolution of 9 July 2021 on Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area</b>	9/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0350/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/296(INI)</a> LIBE	SP(2021)640	Final reply (SP) received 4 November 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	4. Recalls that despite having identified significant shortcomings in the implementation of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , the Commission has been slow or outright reluctant to initiate infringement proceedings; reiterates its call on the Commission to exercise appropriate scrutiny over the application of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , to assess whether the principles of necessity and proportionality have been respected and to use infringement proceedings where necessary; underlines the urgent need to enhance mutual trust and cooperation among the Schengen states and to ensure appropriate governance for the Schengen area;	On internal borders (points 1 to 5), the Commission launched the announced political and technical dialogue with the Member States having long-lasting internal border controls, with a view to lifting these border controls at internal borders as soon as possible.				The Commission adopted the <a href="#">strategy towards a fully functioning and resilient Schengen area</a> on 2 June 2021.  Where the Commission plans to “integrate into these reports (State of Schengen report) a ‘State of Schengen Scoreboard’ to assess in an interconnected manner the implementation of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> in the different policy fields and better support Member States in addressing any challenges”.  It is unclear how much this plan will enable the appropriate scrutiny over the application of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> as requested by the EP.	
2)	9. Reiterates its call on the Member States to ensure proper implementation of the Return Directive <sup>56</sup> in all its aspects and calls on the Commission to monitor its implementation;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	
3)	13. Is concerned about the impact of the existing travel restrictions on the rights of refugees and people seeking international protection; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the adoption of such measures is fully consistent with the requirements	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.				Not mentioned.	

<sup>56</sup> Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	enshrined in Articles 3 and 4 of the SBC and in the Charter;				
4)	17. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote and carry out effective, independent and prompt investigations into any allegations of pushbacks and ill-treatment at the borders and to ensure that deficiencies are immediately remedied;	<p>Although the follow-up does not mentions point 17, the Commission however states that as regards the activities of Frontex (points 14 to 16 and 19), the Commission will continue to work with Frontex and its Management Board to ensure that there are appropriate checks and balances within the agency, to strengthen a culture of transparency and accountability, and to ensure respect of fundamental rights. The Commission is also fully cooperating with the Parliament's Frontex Scrutiny Group, and will swiftly implement the recommendations addressed directly to the Commission. The Commission's long-standing efforts towards the correct implementation of the Agency's mandate will continue. The Commission welcomes the Agency's reinforced framework for fundamental rights monitoring and the appointment of Frontex's Fundamental Rights Officer, who took up his duties on 1 June 2021. He is currently assisted by 20 out of the total of 40 Fundamental Rights Monitors. The Agency should now fully implement this framework and swiftly recruit the remaining 20 Fundamental Rights Monitors.</p> <p>The Commission has also already informed the Agency at the Management Board meeting of 24 - 25 March that it will be appropriately informed in case of infringement procedures against a Member State which could implicate the operations of the Agency.</p>		<p>In Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis, there is an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, including through unannounced evaluation and visits in the MS for the purpose of investigate compliance with obligations under the Schengen acquis, in particular in response to [...] serious allegations of fundamental rights violations.</p> <p>In an effort to shorten and simplify the procedures to make the process more effective and efficient and increase peer-pressure, the proposal entails a fast-track procedure for a serious deficiency to ensure that the deficiencies identified are addressed promptly.</p> <p>To be followed up as it is unclear what falls under 'addressing promptly'.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>In addition as regards the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (points 20 to 31), [...] in preparing the proposal, the Commission has taken into account most of the views that the Parliament expressed during the targeted consultations that took place prior to its adoption. These include, in particular (but not only), an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, accelerating the procedures, notably in cases where serious deficiencies have been identified and removing, as a general rule, the current EU Restricted classification level of evaluation reports.</p>			
5)	<p>20. Expresses its view that the SEMM has brought significant improvements to governance of the Schengen area and has contributed to ensuring its functioning by enhancing mutual trust and collective responsibility; emphasises, however, the <i>sui generis</i> nature of the evaluation mechanism in EU law and recalls that the Commission remains ultimately responsible for ensuring the application of the Treaties and the measures adopted by the institutions pursuant thereto;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to point 20-31</p> <p>As regards the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (points 20 to 31), the negotiations in the Council have been launched by the Slovenian Presidency and the Commission is counting on a quick progress on this file. In preparing the proposal, the Commission has taken into account most of the views that the Parliament expressed during the targeted consultations that took place prior to its adoption. These include, in particular (but not only), an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, accelerating the procedures, notably in cases where serious deficiencies have been identified and removing, as a general rule, the current EU Restricted classification level of evaluation reports.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>On 2 June 2021, the Commission published its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	23. Calls on the Commission to allocate sufficient resources to ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the Schengen system, including by increasing the number of on-site visits to Member States; points out that, despite the Commission adopting 198 evaluation reports in the period 2015-2019, only 45 Schengen evaluations have been closed; [...]	Consolidated reply to point 20-31 As regards the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (points 20 to 31), the negotiations in the Council have been launched by the Slovenian Presidency and the Commission is counting on a quick progress on this file. In preparing the proposal, the Commission has taken into account most of the views that the Parliament expressed during the targeted consultations that took place prior to its adoption. These include, in particular (but not only), an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, accelerating the procedures, notably in cases where serious deficiencies have been identified and removing, as a general rule, the current EU Restricted classification level of evaluation reports.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  In its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Council regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis, the Commission noted that the proposal does not require an increase of the human and financial resources that are already allocated for the Commission.	
7)	24. Calls on the Council to hold regular discussions at ministerial level on the proper functioning of the Schengen area, including discussions in situations where the evaluation reports have shown serious shortcomings, thus assuming the political role given to it by the Schengen evaluation process; calls, furthermore, on the Commission and the Council to prevent anything compromising the purpose of this mechanism, namely to determine whether all the preconditions for lifting internal border controls with a candidate country have been met and to ensure compliance with the Schengen <i>acquis</i> on the part of those Member States in which it is fully established;	Consolidated reply to point 20-31 does not clarify the Commission position on this particular point. As regards the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (points 20 to 31), the negotiations in the Council have been launched by the Slovenian Presidency and the Commission is counting on a quick progress on this file. In preparing the proposal, the Commission has taken into account most of the views that the Parliament expressed during the targeted consultations that took place prior to its adoption. These include, in particular (but not only), an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, accelerating the procedures, notably in cases where serious deficiencies have been identified and removing, as a general rule, the current EU Restricted classification level of evaluation reports.		It is unclear how the Commission's proposal has taken into account this demand.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	30. [...] calls on the Commission to continue to assess in all Member States the compliance of border management operations with fundamental rights requirements and to take the necessary measures in the event of human rights violations;	<p>The Consolidated reply to point 20-31 does not clarify the Commission position on this particular point</p> <p>As regards the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (points 20 to 31), the negotiations in the Council have been launched by the Slovenian Presidency and the Commission is counting on a quick progress on this file. In preparing the proposal, the Commission has taken into account most of the views that the Parliament expressed during the targeted consultations that took place prior to its adoption. These include, in particular (but not only), an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, accelerating the procedures, notably in cases where serious deficiencies have been identified and removing, as a general rule, the current EU Restricted classification level of evaluation reports.</p>		<p>In the Commission's <u>proposal</u> for a Council regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis, there is an improved focus on evaluating compliance with fundamental rights, including through unannounced evaluation and visits in the MS for the purpose of investigate compliance with obligations under the Schengen acquis, in particular in response to [...] serious allegations of fundamental rights violations.</p> <p>In an effort to shorten and simplify the procedures to make the process more effective and efficient and increase peer-pressure, the proposal entails a fast-track procedure for a serious deficiency to ensure that the deficiencies identified are addressed promptly.</p> <p>To be followed up as it is unclear what falls under 'addressing promptly'.</p>	
9)	32. Notes the progress made in the development of the new large-scale IT systems and interoperability among them; calls on the Member States, the Commission and the agencies involved to uphold the envisaged timetable for implementation, which provides for implementation of the new IT systems, completion of the reforms of the existing systems and interoperability of those systems by the end of 2023; [...]	<p>The Commission is in close contact with the Member States to ensure that the schedule of the implementation of the large IT systems at the external borders is complied with (points 32 to 33).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	



## 4.1.23.15. LIBE Resolution 15: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on artificial intelligence in criminal law and its use by the police and judicial authorities in criminal matters

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Artificial intelligence in criminal law and its use by the police and judicial authorities in criminal matters</b>	6/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0405/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2016(INI)</a> LIBE	<a href="#">SP(2021)791</a>	Final reply (SP) received 26 January 2022	Specific reply			
1)	14. [...] calls on the Commission to issue guidelines on how to conduct such an assessment in the context of judicial cooperation in criminal matters; [...]	Regarding the idea of guidelines on how to conduct an assessment in the context of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the Commission does not see a need to issue guidelines (point 14). Judicial authorities are allowed to refrain, by way of exception, from giving effect to a European arrest warrant (EAW) in case of a real risk of breach of the fundamental right to an independent tribunal and, therefore, of the essence of the fundamental right to a fair trial (Article 47(2) Charter) (see Case C-216/18 PPU, LM). However, for the LM case-law to apply, a strict two-stage examination must be performed by the executing State. The case-law of the Court of Justice, which will be further explained in the updated EAW Handbook, provides the necessary guidance in this respect. It follows from the above-mentioned LM judgment that the threshold for suspending EAWs in case of fair trial rights concerns is very high and has so far only applied in relation to EAWs issued by Poland. It will not apply in general to all cases of concerns over the use of AI tools by the issuing State.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	<p>29. Takes note of the Commission’s feasibility study on possible changes to the Prüm Decision<sup>57</sup>, including regarding facial images; takes note of earlier research that no potential new identifiers, e.g. iris or facial recognition, would be as reliable in a forensic context as DNA or fingerprints; reminds the Commission that any legislative proposal must be evidence based and respect the principle of proportionality; urges the Commission not to extend the Prüm Decision framework unless there is solid scientific evidence of the reliability of facial recognition in a forensic context compared to DNA or fingerprints, after it has conducted a full impact assessment, and taking into account the recommendations of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) and EDPB;</p>	<p>As regards the claim that legislative proposal must be evidence-based and respect the principle of proportionality (point 29), the Commission would like to underline that all its activities must respect the principle of proportionality, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union (TUE) and recalled in point 2.3 of the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Commission’s proposal for an AI Act of 21 April 2021 (COM(2021)206 final).</p> <p>The AI Act proposal is of a horizontal nature and will apply to AI systems developed, deployed and used in all areas, including the areas of law enforcement and justice. It is accompanied by an impact assessment analysing in detail the problems posed by the use of AI as regard fundamental rights and the health and safety of persons in the Union. The impact assessment provides evidence and a methodology for the classification of AI systems which poses a high risk to fundamental rights in the area of law enforcement and analyses the most effective and proportionate policy options to address those risks.</p> <p>In the context of the revision of the Prüm Decisions, the Commission conducted a full impact assessment and assessed the inclusion of several data categories, and notably of facial images, and will table a proposal for a revision shortly on this basis.</p> <p>Facial images and recognition technology are essential components of EU information systems, such the Visa Information System (VIS), the Entry-Exit</p>		<p>The European Commission <a href="#">is working</a> on an impact assessment <b>evaluating</b> the functioning of the Prüm framework in EU Member States including whether it is fit for purpose and fulfils its objective.</p>	

<sup>57</sup> Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime (OJ L 210, 6.8.2008, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>System (EES) and the European Criminal Records Information System for third-country nationals (ECRIS-TCN), to complement the use of fingerprint matching. Other law enforcement systems, such as the Schengen Information System (SIS), also provide for the use of facial images. The Commission will ensure that the necessary safeguards are provided for the inclusion of facial images in the Prüm framework.</p>			
3)	<p>31. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to implement, through legislative and non-legislative means, and if necessary through infringement proceedings, a ban on any processing of biometric data, including facial images, for law enforcement purposes that leads to mass surveillance in publicly accessible spaces; calls further on the Commission to stop funding biometric research or deployment or programmes that are likely to result in indiscriminate mass surveillance in public spaces; highlights, in this context, that special attention should be paid, and a strict framework applied, to the use of drones in police operations;</p>	<p>The Commission is not in favour of any use of technology leading to mass surveillance (point 31). The AI Act proposal clearly confirms this position. Article 5(1d) of the proposed Act explicitly prohibits the use of ‘real-time’ remote biometric identification AI systems in publicly accessible spaces for the purpose of law enforcement. This is only allowed for certain well-defined and limited exceptions which are subject to specific safeguards and an ex ante authorization procedure.</p> <p>In addition, the proposal classifies AI systems intended to be used for the ‘real-time’ and ‘post’ remote biometric identification of natural persons as high-risk, irrespective of their specific purpose (law enforcement or not) and place of use (publicly accessible or not). Those systems will only be permitted if they comply with specific requirements and pass conformity checks by a third party before</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>they can be placed on the EU market or put into service. Those measures of ex-ante control are complemented with a robust system of ex post monitoring and supervision.</p> <p>It should be noted that the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Law Enforcement Directive already prohibits the processing of biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, unless limited exceptions apply. The proposed AI Act simply lays down rules that are complementary to the data protection acquis on this point.</p> <p>The Commission will continue to apply the necessary safeguards to avoid that any EU-funded research on biometrics and other technologies would result in indiscriminate mass surveillance in public spaces and that tools and applications will be developed that would not be in line with EU values and fundamental rights or other legislation.</p> <p>EU-funded research and innovation on civil security is, on the one hand, key to ensure the availability at European level of solutions that can effectively address current and future security threats. On the other hand, research is also needed to understand challenges posed by the use of new technologies and consequently to develop solutions that are both more efficient and, at the same time, fully compliant with fundamental rights.</p> <p>Any project funded under an EU research programme must be compliant with the highest ethical, legal and social acceptance standards and safeguards, in particular the Union's rules on data protection. This is checked both before any funding decision is taken and also during the lifetime of the projects once these are launched. Ethics evaluations, screenings</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>and reviews before and during the research activities are not only conducted to tick boxes, but an essential part of research project management from the EU side, and include contractual obligations for the beneficiaries of EU research funding.</p> <p>The Framework Programme for Horizon Europe 2021-2027, the Digital Europe Programme and the European Defence Fund specifically address ethics related to AI systems and/ or techniques. The guiding document on how to carry out the ethics assessment for project proposals includes a detailed ethics issues checklist and an appraisal procedure<sup>58</sup>. Any use of AI systems or techniques must be clearly described in the project and must demonstrate technical robustness, safety and be in line with the Ethics Guidelines of the High Level Expert Group on AI. The specific case of AI systems used for biometric identification is one of the examples of high-risk areas and applications in the guidance document for project applicants and independent ethics experts who are responsible for screening the proposals for research projects.<sup>59</sup></p>			

<sup>58</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/how-to-complete-your-ethics-self-assessment\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/how-to-complete-your-ethics-self-assessment_en.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/guidelines-on-serious-and-complex-cases\\_he\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/guidelines-on-serious-and-complex-cases_he_en.pdf).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>33. [...] requests that the Commission compile and update the information in a single place; calls on the Commission to also publish and update information concerning the use of AI by the Union agencies charged with law enforcement and judicial tasks; calls on the EDPB to assess the legality of these AI technologies and applications in use by law enforcement authorities and the judiciary;</p>	<p>The AI Act proposal requires all high-risk stand-alone AI systems placed on the market or put into service in the Union to be registered in a publicly accessible EU-wide database (point 33). This includes information on high-risk AI systems intended to be used by national authorities and Union agencies charged with law enforcement and judicial tasks. Under the proposal, the publicly accessible information includes data on the purpose of the system, its status, copy of the conformity declaration, and the Member States in which the AI system has been placed on the market, put into service or made available. In order to preserve the interests of security and to prevent misuse of this information by criminals, the proposal does not require the instructions of use (including information for false positive and negatives) to be published if the system is used for law enforcement purposes.</p> <p>Agencies are publishing their studies on the use of AI, such as recently done by Frontex<sup>60</sup>, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. In addition, agencies such as the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) should play an important role in educating end-users across the law enforcement agencies in the Member States about the fundamental rights angles of the use of AI technologies in the context of law enforcement, drawing on the expertise of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, where relevant.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

<sup>60</sup> <https://frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/artificial-intelligence-based-capabilities-for-european-border-and-coast-guard-1Dczqe>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>34. Recalls that AI applications, including those used in the context of law enforcement and the judiciary, are being developed globally at a rapid pace; urges all European stakeholders, including the Member States and the Commission, to ensure, through international cooperation, the engagement of partners outside the EU in order to raise standards at international level and to find a common and complementary legal and ethical framework for the use of AI, in particular for law enforcement and the judiciary, that fully respects the Charter, the European data protection acquis and human rights more widely;</p>	<p>The proposed AI Act, once adopted, will provide a coordinated European approach for the placing on the market (point 34), putting into service and use of AI systems in the Union, including in the law enforcement area. This Act will constitute the first regional approach to such AI regulation, which offers the potential to influence comparable activities in other parts of the world, similar to what happened with the adoption of the GDPR, hence raising international standards. The Commission is closely involved in multilateral fora developing frameworks for trustworthy AI, in particular Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and it pursues enhanced bilateral cooperation on AI with like-minded partners such as the US, Japan and Canada.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>The Commission <a href="#">aims to address</a> the risks generated by specific uses of AI through a set of complementary, proportionate and flexible rules. These rules will also provide Europe with a leading role in setting the global gold standard.</p>	
6)	<p>35. [...] calls on the Commission, furthermore, to consider whether specific legislative action on further specifying the criteria and conditions for the development, use and deployment of AI applications and solutions by law enforcement and judicial authorities is needed;</p>	<p>With the proposed AI Act, the Commission chose a horizontal approach to the regulation of AI, which includes AI systems developed, deployed and used in the fields of law enforcement and justice in order to ensure secure (point 35), trustworthy and human-centric AI systems that can be used in full respect of EU values and fundamental rights. That approach seems most appropriate since it reflects the nature of AI which is often operated across sectors and poses common challenges to fundamental rights due to</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request</p> <p>The Commission <a href="#">aims to address</a> the risks generated by specific uses of AI through a set of complementary, proportionate and flexible rules.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		specific characteristics of many AI systems, in particular opacity, complexity, data dependency, unpredictability and varying degrees of autonomy.		These rules will also provide Europe with a leading role in setting the global gold standard.	



#### 4.1.24. PECH

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Fisheries (PECH)** was responsible for seven 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of seven Parliament's resolutions ('PECH resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 29: Overview on PECH resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	7
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	4
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	3
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/4 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

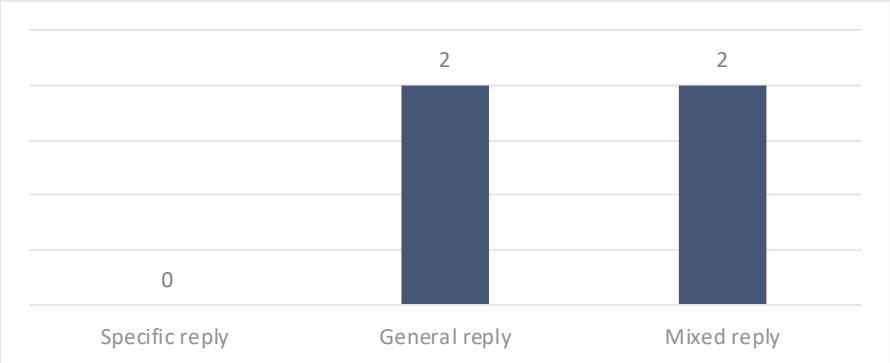
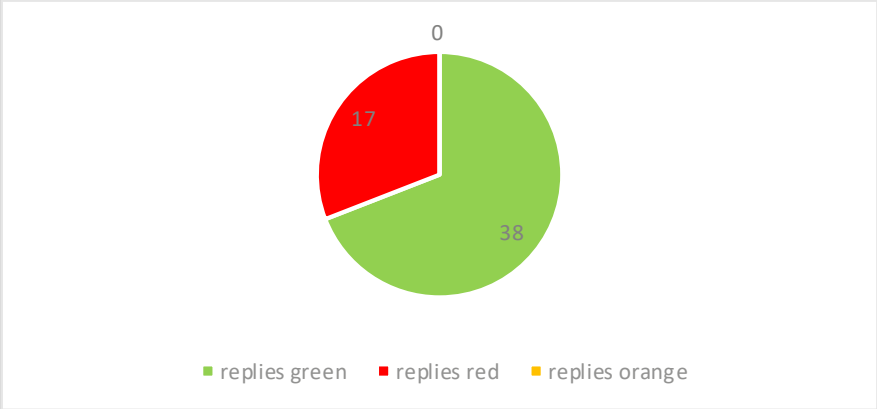
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

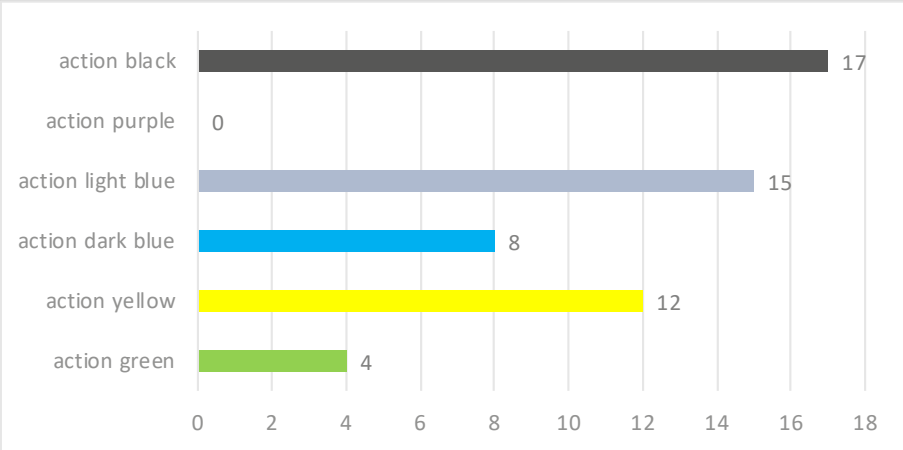
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 2 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	0	General reply	2	Mixed reply	2	<p>Specific reply (0)                      General reply (2)                      Mixed reply (2)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	0								
General reply	2								
Mixed reply	2								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>112</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	38	replies red	17	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided                      - code green (52)                      No specific reply provided                      - code red (10)                      Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified                      - code orange (6)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	38								
replies red	17								
replies orange	0								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="441 392 1341 844"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	17	action purple	0	action light blue	15	action dark blue	8	action yellow	12	action green	4	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (17)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (0)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (15)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (8)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (12)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (4)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	17														
action purple	0														
action light blue	15														
action dark blue	8														
action yellow	12														
action green	4														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">57</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fish stocks, conservation of fishery resources (1) (3) (7)</li> <li>- Management of fisheries, fisheries, fishing grounds (2) (4)</li> <li>- Fishing industry and statistics, fishery products (2) (4)</li> <li>- Marine and coastal pollution, pollution from ships, oil pollution (2)</li> <li>- Fish catches, import tariff quotas (3)</li> <li>- Alternative and renewable energies (5)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fisheries policy (5)</li> <li>- Fishing enterprises, fishermen, working conditions on board (6)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent seven written replies to the Parliament’s seven PECH resolutions. In four cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). The other three replies, sent by the Commission within the 3-month period, were in the form of a document informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the INI resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted two general and two mixed replies. The Commission has not replied with written follow-up documents to 57 of Parliament's 112 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 16 genuine actions. In 23 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission. In 17 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 16 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in four cases. In the 12 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

#### 4.1.24.1. PECH Resolution 1: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on more fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), including fish recovery areas and marine protected areas

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), including fish recovery areas and marine protected areas</b>	21/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0017/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2162(INI)</a> PECH	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received on 9 July 2021	General reply			
1)	3. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen scientific coverage with the objective that 100 % of the fish stocks exploited in European waters be assessed at the latest by 2025 and that the MSY can be calculated for all these stocks, where scientifically possible;	With regard to the MSY objective, much progress has been made in the northern European waters in the last decades, and progress has begun in the Mediterranean Basin although much more needs to be done. The Commission agrees that marine protected areas, and in particular strictly protected areas, should be expanded and data collection and monitoring should be improved, as should the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	5. Calls on the Commission make its TAC proposals [...], as provided for in the CFP Regulation;	No specific reply is provided to this <b>particular point</b> (on TACs proposals).				Not mentioned.	
3)	7. Urges the Commission to strengthen the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management, including by increasingly applying multi-species approaches, in order to minimise the negative impacts of fishing activities and other factors such as climate change on marine ecosystems, fish populations and society and to ensure ocean resilience to climate change; reiterates that fully documented fisheries and quality data is key to improving fisheries management; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take the necessary steps in order to improve data collection on recreational fisheries, considering their environmental impact and socio-economic value;	The Commission agrees that marine protected areas, and in particular strictly protected areas, should be expanded and data collection and monitoring should be improved, as should the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats.  More such areas will benefit fishers as well as nature itself. The Commission will present an Action Plan to conserve fisheries resources and to protect marine ecosystems in 2021, as announced in the Biodiversity Strategy. This Action Plan, which is also intrinsically linked to the upcoming report on the implementation of the Technical Measures Regulation (Regulation (EU)				<a href="#">Action plan</a> planned for 2021 is not yet published by the Commission, a stakeholder <a href="#">consultation</a> was launched in October 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		2019/1241), will identify where action is required, such as, to address the by-catch of sensitive species and adverse impacts on seabed and on sensitive habitats, through strengthening technical measures, including area closures and local gear restrictions, gear changes (to minimize the effects of damaging gear on the seabed and on juveniles and spawning aggregations) and mitigation measures for sensitive species.			
4)	8. Calls on the Commission to continue to support plans to improve selectivity and survival of non-target species, and with a view to implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, to establish which practices are harmful to stocks, ocean biodiversity and marine environments and to introduce measures to limit and change them;	The Commission will present an Action Plan to conserve fisheries resources and to protect marine ecosystems in 2021, as announced in the Biodiversity Strategy. This Action Plan, which is also intrinsically linked to the upcoming report on the implementation of the Technical Measures Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1241), will identify where action is required, such as, to address the by-catch of sensitive species and adverse impacts on seabed and on sensitive habitats, through strengthening technical measures, including area closures and local gear restrictions, gear changes (to minimize the effects of damaging gear on the seabed and on juveniles and spawning aggregations) and mitigation measures for sensitive species.		<a href="#">Action plan</a> planned for 2021 is not yet published by the Commission, a stakeholder <a href="#">consultation</a> was launched in October 2021.	
5)	11. Calls on the Commission to support the harmonisation of the indicators under criterion (III.) for GES under the MSFD, with the aim of setting benchmarks and an assessment methodology that are common across all Member States;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on harmonisation of indicators).		Not mentioned.	
6)	12. Calls on the Commission to study the relevance of using indicators other than MSY in fisheries management that would take into account species interactions and socio-economic factors as well as the effects of climate change and pollution; notes that other indicators such as MEY are being studied and implemented by some countries;	With regard to moving to MEY the Commission considers this not compatible with the CFP objectives.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	15. Calls on the Commission to ensure that Member States adopt data collection programmes that cover the impact of fishing activities on the wider environment, including on the bycatch of sensitive species, and on the seabed;	The Commission agrees that marine protected areas, and in particular strictly protected areas, should be expanded and data collection and monitoring should be improved, as should the protection of sensitive species and sensitive habitats.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
8)	21. Calls on the Commission to accompany any legislative proposal with impact assessments based on the best available scientific advice and in close coordination with local communities and authorities;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on legislative proposal with impact assessment).		Not mentioned.	
9)	22. Urges the Commission to adopt guidelines for the MPA targets to be implemented in each EU maritime region, in order to ensure balanced geographic distribution and ecological representativeness;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on adoption guidelines for the MPA targets).		Not mentioned.	
10)	25. Urges the Commission to set strong science-based MPA management guidelines for Member States and to establish a classification of MPAs taking into account their stage of establishment, management plans and ecosystemic benefits, drawing on existing guidelines such as the global standards of the IUCN;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
11)	26. Insists that the Commission must accompany fisheries agreements with third countries with management and governance measures such as protected marine areas, thus making it possible to improve fish stock management and tackle the many cumulative effects of these agreements, such as pollution, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and the development of some practices such as industrial fisheries that put the sustainability of some stocks at risk;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on accompanying fisheries agreements with third countries...).		Not mentioned.	
12)	34. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, in international negotiations on a treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction and in the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	framework of RFMOs, to champion an ambitious global mechanism to establish MPAs in the high seas or in areas beyond national jurisdiction, to take a proactive role, after an agreement on marine biological diversity beyond national jurisdiction has been found, in the creation of new effectively managed area-based management tools including MPAs in the high seas; recalls that the establishment of MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction must be supported by socio-economic and ecological impact assessments based on the best available scientific advice;			Not mentioned.	
13)	35. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote the idea that the ocean in its entirety provides humanity with ecosystem services, and that the ocean must therefore be recognised as a global commons in international negotiations under the auspices of the UN;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on promoting of the ocean as a global common).		Not mentioned.	
14)	39. Calls on the Commission to publish a study on the impact of those diverse sources of pollution on the rebuilding of fish stocks and on marine ecosystems;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on publishing a study on the impact of those diverse sources of pollution, on the rebuilding of fish stocks and on marine ecosystems).		Not mentioned.	
15)	40. Underlines the need to involve fishermen in the fight against pollution of the seas and oceans; calls on the Commission accordingly to urge Member States to adopt legislation authorising fishermen to bring to land any waste caught at sea; considers that these provisions should introduce a system of incentives for fishermen and for the use of appropriate collection systems;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on legislation regarding water of the sea).		Not mentioned.	
16)	42. Calls on the Commission to consider these requests and to respond to them in its new action plan to preserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems, which it plans to present by 2021, and in	The Commission will present an Action Plan to conserve fisheries resources and to protect marine ecosystems in 2021, as announced in the Biodiversity Strategy. This Action Plan, which is also intrinsically linked to the upcoming report on the implementation			



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	its revision of the CFP, as well as in all forthcoming legislative proposals;	of the Technical Measures Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1241), will identify where action is required, such as, to address the by-catch of sensitive species and adverse impacts on seabed and on sensitive habitats, through strengthening technical measures, including area closures and local gear restrictions, gear changes (to minimize the effects of damaging gear on the seabed and on juveniles and spawning aggregations) and mitigation measures for sensitive species.		<a href="#">Action plan</a> planned for 2021 is not yet published by the Commission, a stakeholder <a href="#">consultation</a> was launched in October 2021.	

4.1.24.2. PECH Resolution 2: EP resolution of 20 March 2021 on Impact on fisheries of marine litter

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Impact on fisheries of marine litter</b>	20/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0096/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2160(INI)</a> <a href="#">PECH</a>	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	Mixed reply		
1)	2. [...]; calls on the Commission, in this context, to present implementing acts laying down eligibility criteria for a reduced charge for 'green ships' and to design appropriate incentives for the delivery of collected waste onshore, including a compensation mechanism tailored to fishers' efforts and methodological criteria for calculating the volume and quantity of passively caught waste, so that the marine waste reduction targets, as laid down in the directive, can be implemented quickly;	Regarding the collection of marine litter (points 2, 33 and 48), the Commission is currently preparing the delegated and implementing acts planned by Directive (EU) 2019/833 on port reception facilities <sup>7</sup> , including implementing acts for green waste management on board of ships and reporting/monitoring of passively fished waste, to be adopted in the third quarter 2021. The directive provides for a right of delivery without any additional charges in order to incentivise the delivery of passively fished waste. Furthermore, both the current and the future European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) support the protection of the marine environment and promote the circular economy, including through the collection of marine litter and lost fishing gear and "fishing for litter" projects. In its assessment of the draft EMFAF programmes submitted by the Member States, the Commission will consequently take into account the contribution of the Member States to the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and to the reduction of marine litter.			Draft <a href="#">delegated and implementing acts</a> available on EUR-lex.	
2)	6. Calls on the Commission to extend the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to the outermost regions;	No specific reply provided to this particular point.			Not mentioned.	

<sup>7</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, amending Directive 2010/65/EU and repealing Directive 2000/59/EC.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>8. Recalls that the issue of marine waste cannot be tackled effectively at national level alone but requires cooperation at all levels, including at global, European and regional level; calls on the Commission to champion an ambitious governance model in international UN negotiations on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions and to recognise all seas and the ocean as a global common good, with a view to adopting a new approach that prioritises individual and collective responsibilities over the traditional principles of freedom and sovereign rights, as laid down in the Law of the Sea, and thus ensures that the sea is protected, including from the detrimental impact of marine litter;</p>	<p>On the international front (points 8,9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 52 and 54), the Commission continues to support activities carried out under the Global Partnership on Marine Litter. The Commission also continues to actively engage with a large number of third countries and relevant stakeholders in view of the resumed 5th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, currently planned to take place in February 2022. In this Assembly, the Commission will work towards the adoption of a resolution establishing an intergovernmental negotiating committee and the launch of negotiations for a legally binding agreement aimed at tackling plastic pollution in the environment through circular approach to plastics. The Commission supported the development and adoption of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear<sup>8</sup>. These Voluntary Guidelines are comprehensive and include the retrieval of fishing gear and Fishing Aggregating Devices.</p> <p>The European Commission is already a recognised partner in the UN Decade of Ocean Science. Ongoing and planned Commission initiatives and programmes such as Horizon Europe will contribute to achieving the Decade's outcomes. The Commission also participates actively in the fight against marine litter in the Mediterranean, for example under the Barcelona Convention<sup>9</sup>. The Commission is committed to revising the rules on the export of waste and aims to table a legislative proposal to this end in 2021. One of its aims</p>		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission, including the 5th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, currently planned to take place in February 2022 and the 17 November 2021 Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> for a new regulation on waste shipments.	

<sup>8</sup> [mofglarge.JPG \(563x797\) \(fao.org\)](#).

<sup>9</sup> Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

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		<p>will be to make sure that the EU takes a greater responsibility for the management of its waste and does not export its waste challenges to third countries. The EU candidate countries have committed to gradually align their legislation with the EU environmental acquis. In bilateral co-operation meetings with the candidate countries within the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements the Commission raises the need to respect environmental standards and to progress with the approximation to the EU waste management acquis, including the establishment of integrated waste management infrastructure.</p>			
4)	<p>10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to lead efforts towards an ambitious, legally binding agreement on plastic pollution at the UN Environment Assembly covering the full lifecycle of plastics, including shared global objectives for the reduction of plastic pollution at sea and a vision for a transition to a safe, circular economy for plastics, as well as effective global governance of lost fishing gear, or 'ghost gear', which represents a threat to all marine activities and ecosystems worldwide;</p>	<p>On the international front (points 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 23, 52 and 54), the Commission continues to support activities carried out under the Global Partnership on Marine Litter. The Commission also continues to actively engage with a large number of third countries and relevant stakeholders in view of the resumed 5th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, currently planned to take place in February 2022. In this Assembly, the Commission will work towards the adoption of a resolution establishing an intergovernmental negotiating committee and the launch of negotiations for a legally binding agreement aimed at tackling plastic pollution in the environment through circular approach to plastics. The Commission supported the development and adoption of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear<sup>10</sup>. These Voluntary Guidelines are comprehensive and include the retrieval of fishing gear and Fishing Aggregating Devices.</p>		<p>Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission, including the 5th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, currently planned to take place in February 2022 and the 17 November 2017 Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> for a new regulation on waste shipments.</p>	

<sup>10</sup> [mofqlarge.JPG \(563x797\) \(fao.org\)](#).

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5)	13. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to coordinate on the basis of a single timetable their work on laws such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, the directive on port reception facilities and the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, with a view to making legislation in this area more consistent;	<p>The 2014 Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) Directive<sup>11</sup> (points 7 and 13) establishes a framework for all the Member States aimed at promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources. Nevertheless, it is for the Member States to develop a vision of how they see the use of their seas, and to decide what marine space will be allocated to each activity at sea. Article 15(3) of the directive fixes 31 March 2021 as the deadline for the Member States to establish maritime spatial plans. Under Article 14(1) of the directive, Member States have of a maximum of three months following publication of the plans to send copies of them to the Commission and to any other Member States concerned. Hence, the Commission will only have a complete picture of the submitted plans by mid-2021. The Commission will then report to the Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the directive by 31 March 2022, pursuant to its Article 14(2). In its report, the Commission will address, among other issues, the contribution of maritime spatial plans to environmental protection and to the European Green Deal as a whole.</p> <p>In addition, maritime spatial plans should apply an ecosystem-based approach as referred to in Article 1(3) of Directive 2008/56/EC<sup>12</sup> -the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) with the aim of ensuring that the collective pressure of all activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status. The MSFD sets a specific descriptor (Descriptor 10) to ensure that "properties and</p>		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission with reports to the Parliament, scheduled for 2022.	

<sup>11</sup> Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning.

<sup>12</sup> Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy.

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		<p>quantities of marine litter do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment". The spatial dimension of all descriptors will be analysed within the framework of the MSFD review, which started in 2021.</p> <p>The Commission encourages a coordinated approach between those environmental directives with a strong spatial component. The Maritime Spatial Planning Directive leaves enough room to the Member States to align their timetable to other related directives, as it only requires them to review their plans whenever needed and at least every 10 years. In addition, the Commission will report every four years after 2022 on the implementation of the directive (Article 14(2)) and will look at the interactions between spatial plans and environmental legislation. With the idea to support the Member States in the integration of environmental aspects in their maritime spatial plans, the Commission launched a study on the ecosystem-based approach in MSP in 2019<sup>13</sup>. The study will lead to the publication of a guidance on the ecosystem-based approach and will notably advise Member States on how to better integrate the data and monitoring tools from the implementation of the directives cited above in their maritime spatial plans.</p> <p>Taking into account land-sea interactions is also a requirement of the MSP Directive, which involves looking at pollution from the land and how to better articulate land/ coastal planning and maritime planning in order to limit it. The Commission will, in the context of the review of the MSFD, look into improving the links with other legislation and examine the possibility to extend this directive to outermost regions (point 6). The</p>		<p><a href="#">Study integrating ecosystem based approach maritime spatial planning.</a></p>	

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		MSFD monitoring guidelines are currently updated and will focus on the items covered by the Single-Use Plastic Directive, in particular products found on the beaches.			
6)	14. Calls on the Commission to increase the collection of data on the amount and type of litter in European waters and its effect on fishing, and also to increase the collection and harmonisation of data on the amount, quantity and quality of marine waste landed, disposed of and delivered for recycling, notably through the 'Fishing for Litter' (FFL) programme, including the volume, materials and types of item caught	For monitoring and data collection (point 14), the Technical Group on Litter, in close cooperation with the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet), is updating monitoring guidelines and baselines for litter quantities in coastlines, sea bed and water column, for all types of litter, including microplastics; for beach litter this work is completed. Monitoring and assessment of litter quantities and impacts, including its spatial distribution (i.e. identification of hot spots of lost or abandoned fishing gear) as required by the MSFD is the first necessary step for elucidating litter effects on fishing. Furthermore, the adoption of the Commission Implementing Act on reporting of fishing gear placed on the market and waste fishing gear containing plastic (under the Single-Use plastics directive) is imminent. This implementing act will provide for harmonised reporting throughout the EU Member States. This will result in compatible data regarding fishing gear, better information on the scale of the marine litter problem and more efficient and effective future actions when revising the Single-Use plastics Directive in 2027. The first reporting period is the year of 2022 (the first reports by the Member States have to be submitted to the Commission by 1 July 2024). Based on the Single-Use plastics Directive, the Commission shall review the quality of the data and information reported and their collection method in view of having it improved.		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission with 2022 as first reporting period.	
7)	15. [...] urges the Commission to draw up an annual report on the amount of marine waste landed in ports	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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	through the FFL programme, including the volume, materials and types of item caught;				
8)	19. Calls on all other relevant stakeholders, namely the fisheries Advisory Councils, to support the reduction of marine waste through effective and efficient measures; calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear to promote responsible fishing gear management, improve efforts to identify lost gear and support the sustainability of fisheries through the reduction of ALDFG, also in line with the provisions of the Fisheries Control Regulation; calls on the Commission to support efforts to operationalise the marking and reporting of lost fishing gear in European waters and, through efforts at the International Maritime Organization, boost international cooperation with a view to tackling this source of marine plastic pollution;	The Commission supported the development and adoption of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear <sup>14</sup> . These Voluntary Guidelines are comprehensive and include the retrieval of fishing gear and Fishing Aggregating Devices.		<a href="#">Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear, 2019.</a>	
9)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to better implement the 'polluter pays' principle;	No specific reply provided for this particular point (on polluter pays).		Not mentioned.	
10)	23. Urges the Commission to play a major role in the UN's Decade of Ocean Science and to support digitalisation and the use of artificial intelligence with a view to improving our understanding of the seas and the ocean and the impact of marine litter on them;	The European Commission is already a recognised partner in the UN Decade of Ocean Science. Ongoing and planned Commission initiatives and programmes such as Horizon Europe will contribute to achieving the Decade's outcomes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
11)	24. Stresses that the shortage of available data and studies makes it difficult to quantify the exact extent to which damage caused by marine litter is affecting the fisheries sector and its negative economic	Regarding more research and its financing (points 24 and 26), harmonised data on beach litter for all EU coastal countries, made available through EMODnet, provides the baseline for the Marine Strategy		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

<sup>14</sup> [mofqlarge.JPG \(563x797\) \(fao.org\).](#)



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	<p>consequences for fishers; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to step up research finance and data collection on the amount and various types of litter in European waters and its impact on fisheries, aquaculture and ecosystems and to propose robust measures to address and prevent the impact of nano- and microplastics on both fishery resources and human health;</p>	<p>Framework Directive assessment of environmental status. Work is ongoing to do the same for floating, seafloor litter and microplastics. The Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM) and corresponding reports from the Science Advice for Policy by European Academies (SAPEA) on microplastic pollution and on the biodegradability of plastics point to the fact that although knowledge is growing, some evidence remains uncertain and it is by its nature complex. There are a number of ongoing projects under Horizon 2020 addressing the issue of plastic pollution, including marine aspects and including understanding exposures to micro- and nanoplastics and impacts on human health. Horizon Europe will provide further research opportunities for building on the results of these projects with the view of addressing knowledge gaps.</p> <p>Very concretely, the Commission manages many projects supporting data collection and litter monitoring in the EU and in its neighbourhood (e.g. INDICIT (Implementation Of Indicators Of Marine Litter On Sea Turtles And Biota In Regional Sea Conventions And Marine Strategy Framework Directive Areas), several LIFE projects, projects supporting under regional plans against litter in the Mediterranean, the North East Atlantic, the Baltic and the Black Sea). The Blue Economy call 2017 resulted in 5 projects on marine litter with the aim to develop new technologies and monitoring approaches. Following the recommendations by Mission Starfish, the European Commission is preparing an implementation plan for the future Horizon Europe Mission on Ocean, Seas and Waters. The relevant actions will complement the measures under the Zero Pollution Action Plan. For measures on fishing gear, the Horizon Europe framework programme is expected to support</p>		<p>request (<a href="#">Horizon 2020, Scientific Advice Mechanism, Science Advice for Policy by European Academies (SAPEA)</a>).</p>	

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		technological solutions improving the marking of fishing gear.			
12)	25. Points out that the directive on single-use plastics concerns waste commonly found on beaches; urges the Commission to step up existing measures on single-use plastics, drawing, in particular, on work to be done on waste in the water column and on the seabed as part of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and to consider phasing out expanded polystyrene containers and packaging from fishery products in line with the ambition of replacing single-use plastics with durable alternatives for the environment and fishers;	Concerning single-use plastics (point 25), the Commission is committed to carry out an evaluation of the Single-Use Plastic Directive <sup>15</sup> by 3 July 2027 in accordance with Article 15 of that directive. A report will be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. The need for a legislative proposal setting binding quantitative consumption reduction targets and binding collection rates for waste fishing gear, will also be assessed in that context. The report will also include: (a) an assessment of the need to review the Annex listing single-use plastic products, including as regards caps and lids made of plastic which are used for glass and metal beverage containers; (b) a study of the feasibility of establishing binding collection rates for waste fishing gear and binding quantitative Union targets for the consumption reduction of, in particular, single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex of the directive, taking into account consumption levels and already achieved reductions in the Member States; (c) an assessment of the change in materials used in the single-use plastic products covered by this directive as well as of new consumption patterns and business models based on re-usable alternatives; this shall, wherever possible, include an overall life cycle analysis to assess the environmental impact of such products and their alternatives.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (an evaluation of the <a href="#">Single-Use Plastic Directive</a> ).	
	26. Calls on the Commission to act on the recommendations issued by Mission Starfish 2030 on	For measures on fishing gear, the Horizon Europe framework programme is expected to support		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

<sup>15</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment.

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	tackling marine waste, and in particular to assess the proposal for the marking of fishing gear using new geolocation technologies in order to help locate and collect lost gear, where relevant and possible; highlights, in this regard, that the Commission should improve the marking of fishing gear following the Food and Agriculture Organization's Voluntary Guidelines for the Marking of Fishing Gear and making sure that fishers and aquaculturists are accompanied in the transition by appropriate funding programmes;	technological solutions improving the marking of fishing gear.		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (an evaluation of the <a href="#">Single-Use Plastic Directive</a> ).	
13)	32. [...]; urges the Commission, therefore, to organise future projects for the circular economy for fishing gear in relation to existing EU funding programmes for research and innovation;	For measures on fishing gear, the Horizon Europe framework programme is expected to support technological solutions improving the marking of fishing gear.		Horizon Europe has already had one <a href="#">call for proposals</a> on the topic in 2021.	
14)	33. [...]; calls on the Commission to follow up on whether these national plans result in an increase in the collection and recycling of fishing gear in comparison with today's levels, and, in this regard, to draw up an appropriate and ambitious plan to support the development of a circular economy in the fisheries sector;	Regarding the collection of marine litter (points 2, 33 and 48), the Commission is currently preparing the delegated and implementing acts planned by Directive (EU) 2019/833 on port reception facilities <sup>16</sup> , including implementing acts for green waste management on board of ships and reporting/monitoring of passively fished waste, to be adopted in the third quarter 2021. The directive provides for a right of delivery without any additional charges in order to incentivise the delivery of passively fished waste. Furthermore, both the current and the future European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) support the protection of the marine environment and promote the circular economy, including through the collection of marine litter and lost fishing gear and "fishing for litter"		Draft <a href="#">delegated and implementing acts</a> available on EUR-lex.	

<sup>16</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, amending Directive 2010/65/EU and repealing Directive 2000/59/EC.

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		<p>projects. In its assessment of the draft EMFAF programmes submitted by the Member States, the Commission will consequently take into account the contribution of the Member States to the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and to the reduction of marine litter.</p>			
15)	<p>35. Urges the Commission to create incentives for the circular economy along the entire production chain for fishing and aquaculture gear by promoting research and supporting businesses that recycle and reuse gear; calls on the Commission, therefore, to create a specific fund to support Member States that establish production chains for recycled and environmentally friendly gear, using resources such as those under the NextGenerationEU instrument and from tax penalties imposed following infringement proceedings against Member States;</p>	<p>Concerning incentives under the <u>circular economy</u> (point 35), the Single Use Plastics Directive promotes circular approaches that give priority to sustainable and non-toxic re-usable products and re-use systems rather than to single-use products. It also provides, among other, for the Commission to request the European standardisation organisations to develop harmonised standards relating to the circular design of fishing gear to encourage preparing for re-use and facilitate recyclability at end of life. The Commission requested this standard on 10 February 2021. The same directive obliges the Member States to establish in their territories extended producer responsibility schemes. These schemes have to cover for the costs of the separate collection of waste fishing gear containing plastic that has been delivered to adequate port reception facilities, as provided for by the Port Reception Facilities Directive (see above), the costs of its subsequent transport and treatment and the costs of awareness raising measures. Furthermore, the Member States with marine waters have to set annual collection rates of waste fishing gear. They have to establish extended producer responsibility schemes and set annual collection rates of waste fishing gear containing plastic by 31 December 2024 at the latest. The EU provides financing for initiatives towards circular economy through InvestEU, Horizon Europe and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund.</p>		<p>Commission implementing decision <a href="#">C(2021)739</a> of 10 February 2021 on a standardization request to the European Committee for Standardisation as regards circular design of fishing gear in support of Directive (EU) 2019/904.</p>	

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16)	38. Calls on the Commission to draw up an EU-level action plan to combat littering in the Union's hydrosphere by reducing waste at its source, cutting down on plastic use and consumption, and tackling the pollution of rivers, water courses and coastlines due to littering, which can be drastically reduced in a coordinated manner;	The Commission points to the numerous measures taken under existing EU legislation, in particular Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (as amended by Directive 2018/851/EC) <sup>17</sup> , when it comes to reducing waste at its source (points 38 and 53). The obligations on the development of waste prevention programmes and waste management plans under this directive also apply to the outermost regions. Existing Union funding opportunities for waste management are also available to these regions. In addition, the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC) <sup>18</sup> requires the Member States to ensure that all surface water bodies are brought into good surface water body status. Where litter is found to be a pressure on water quality, the Member States are held to take appropriate measures to ensure water quality is not deteriorating and, where applicable, is brought into good status within the timelines set by the directive.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Water Framework Directive - <a href="#">Directive 2000/60/EC</a> ) <sup>19</sup> .	
17)	41. Calls on the Commission to increase the awareness of maritime operators in all their potential interactions with the marine environment, in particular during the sale or leasing of ships;	On awareness raising (points 41 and 56), the Commission, working together with the Member States, is actively promoting environmental regulations and awareness through its involvement in the work of the International Maritime Organisation, which has adopted a wide range of internationally accepted measures to prevent and control pollution caused by ships and to mitigate the effects of any damage that may occur as a result of maritime operations and accidents. Since 2017, the Commission coordinates the coalition "World aquariums against plastic pollution" together with UN Environment Programme, involving more than 200		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">World aquariums against plastic pollution" together with UN Environment Programme</a> ).	

<sup>17</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

<sup>18</sup> Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

<sup>19</sup> Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.

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		<p>aquariums worldwide. Also implemented since 2017, the "EU beach clean ups" are organised every year with EU representations and delegations, Member States' embassies and UN staff worldwide. In 2018-2019, the Commission organised the "Ready to change" campaign focusing on single-use plastics. The Commission also helps the promotion of many initiatives, such as the European Week for Waste Reduction and the World Clean-up Day.</p>			
18)	<p>48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to support the collection at sea by fishers of lost fishing gear or other marine waste, particularly plastics, by promoting best practices, incentivising voluntary participation in initiatives for the collection of sea litter and supporting the adoption of FFL programmes;</p>	<p>Regarding the collection of marine litter (points 2, 33 and 48), the Commission is currently preparing the delegated and implementing acts planned by Directive (EU) 2019/833 on port reception facilities<sup>20</sup>, including implementing acts for green waste management on board of ships and reporting/monitoring of passively fished waste, to be adopted in the third quarter 2021. The directive provides for a right of delivery without any additional charges in order to incentivise the delivery of passively fished waste. Furthermore, both the current and the future European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) support the protection of the marine environment and promote the circular economy, including through the collection of marine litter and lost fishing gear and "fishing for litter" projects. In its assessment of the draft EMFAF programmes submitted by the Member States, the Commission will consequently take into account the contribution of the Member States to the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems and to the reduction of marine litter.</p>		<p>Draft <a href="#">delegated and implementing acts</a> available on EUR-lex.</p>	

<sup>20</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, amending Directive 2010/65/EU and repealing Directive 2000/59/EC.

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19)	49. Calls on the Commission to conduct an assessment of the social and economic contribution of fishers through FFL projects, with a view to quantifying more accurately the contribution of the fisheries sector to action for cleaner seas;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
20)	50. Urges the Commission to go beyond the aims of Directive (EU) 2019/883, studying and quantifying in economic terms the environmental damage caused by man-made marine waste and setting up a 'Marine Litter Fund' to combat discharge of waste into the sea, mitigate damage to fisheries, and protect the seas and the ocean;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
21)	51. Calls on the Commission to urge the Member States to ensure proper management and adequate disposal of waste accidentally caught or collected during voluntary campaigns, so that responsibility for and the cost of delivery, management and disposal of such waste are not borne by fishers, and to avoid further damage to the environment;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
22)	52. [...] urges the Commission and the Member States to launch a plan for ridding the Mediterranean of pollution together with all the countries bordering the sea;	The Commission also participates actively in the fight against marine litter in the Mediterranean, for example under the Barcelona Convention <sup>21</sup> . The Commission is committed to revising the rules on the export of waste and aims to table a legislative proposal to this end in 2021. One of its aims will be to make sure that the EU takes a greater responsibility for the management of its waste and does not export its waste challenges to third countries. The EU candidate countries have committed to gradually align their legislation with the EU		On 17 November 2021, the Commission presented its <a href="#">proposal</a> for a new regulation on waste shipments.	

<sup>21</sup> Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean.

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	calls on the Commission to put an end to the export of waste to third countries, as soon as possible;	environmental acquis. In bilateral co-operation meetings with the candidate countries within the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements the Commission raises the need to respect environmental standards and to progress with the approximation to the EU waste management acquis, including the establishment of integrated waste management infrastructure.			
23)	53. Calls on the Commission to create a support mechanism for the collection of marine litter in the outermost regions, given the natural vulnerability of these regions, thereby providing them with infrastructure for their cycling of collected waste;	The Commission points to the numerous measures taken under existing EU legislation, in particular Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (as amended by Directive 2018/851/EC) <sup>22</sup> , when it comes to <u>reducing waste at its source</u> (points 38 and 53). The obligations on the development of waste prevention programmes and waste management plans under this directive also apply to the outermost regions. Existing Union funding opportunities for waste management are also available to these regions.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
24)	54. Calls on the Commission, in the EU accession negotiations, to demand full implementation of waste management legislation in candidate countries, including through the establishment of integrated waste management infrastructure;	The EU candidate countries have committed to gradually align their legislation with the EU environmental acquis. In bilateral co-operation meetings with the candidate countries within the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements the Commission raises the need to respect environmental standards and to progress with the approximation to the EU waste management acquis, including the establishment of integrated waste management infrastructure.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
25)	56. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote campaigns to raise awareness of the issue of marine pollution caused by plastics and	On awareness raising (points 41 and 56), the Commission, working together with the Member States, is actively promoting environmental regulations and		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>22</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.



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	microplastics, underlining the fact that fishers are also often affected by this phenomenon, especially in the case of microplastics;	awareness through its involvement in the work of the International Maritime Organisation, which has adopted a wide range of internationally accepted measures to prevent and control pollution caused by ships and to mitigate the effects of any damage that may occur as a result of maritime operations and accidents. Since 2017, the Commission coordinates the coalition "World aquariums against plastic pollution" together with UN Environment Programme, involving more than 200 aquariums worldwide. Also implemented since 2017, the "EU beach clean ups" are organised every year with EU representations and delegations, Member States' embassies and UN staff worldwide. In 2018-2019, the Commission organised the "Ready to change" campaign focusing on single-use plastics. The Commission also helps the promotion of many initiatives, such as the European Week for Waste Reduction and the World Clean-up Day.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">World aquariums against plastic pollution, EUBeachCleanup 2021</a> ).	
26)	57. Welcomes the preparatory work done by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) on restrictions on microplastics intentionally added to products; calls on the Commission to be ambitious in following up this proposal with concrete and, where appropriate, legal measures, including by exploring the problem of the spread of nano- and microplastics in the water cycle, particularly those released into the environment unintentionally, and to propose measures for them to be phased out;	No specific reply provided for this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
27)	58. Calls on the Commission to tackle the problem of the loss and spread of microplastics, such as plastic pellets, in the environment throughout the supply chain, especially during land and sea transport, and the associated risks of spillage;	Regarding further spread of micro-plastics (point 58) the Commission will take action to reduce the releases of these microplastics in particular from tyres, pellets and textiles under the Plastics Strategy and the new Circular Economy Action Plan. Taking into account recent accidents resulting in plastic pellets and other litter spills and in view of the Action plan against plastic litter		Actions to be followed up within the Plastics Strategy and the new Circular Economy Action Plan. Public consultation on <a href="#">Microplastics pollution – measures to reduce its impact on the environment</a> , open 30 November 2021 - 18 January 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		of the International Maritime Organisation, the Commission considers that accidental containers' losses deserve closer monitoring and probably additional initiatives in order to combat resulting pollution. Microplastics intentionally used in products will be restricted under the Chemicals Legislation (REACH).			

## 4.1.24.3. PECH Resolution 3: EP resolution of 18 May 2021 on securing the objectives of the landing obligation under Article 15 of the Common Fisheries Policy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Securing the objectives of the landing obligation under Article 15 of the Common Fisheries Policy	18/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-227/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2177(INI)</a> PECH	On 10 November 2021, the Parliament received " <a href="#">Replies</a> of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – May 2021 part-session" informing that Commissioner Nicolas Schmit, on behalf of Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius, addressed the key elements of the resolution during the short presentation at the European Parliament's plenary session on 17 May. As the Commission stated in plenary, the landing obligation will be taken into account in the Commission's report on the functioning of the Common Fisheries (CFP) Policy to be presented in 2022, as it is a cornerstone of the CFP for achieving sustainable fisheries. The observations contained in Parliament's resolution are very timely and relevant in that regard.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 17 May 2021.			
1)	13. Recalls that the landing obligation is not a goal in itself but a tool to drive improvements in fishing and operational behaviour, incentivise the development and usage of more selective gears to minimise unwanted catches, and improve catch documentation for a better understanding and scientific assessment of fish stocks; notes that many fishers do not concur with the link between the objectives of the landing obligation and its implementation, which tends to hamper compliance; recognises that while pursuing this ultimate objective requires time and sufficient knowledge, greater efforts are needed to promote a common understanding of it and to put into practice the results of the studies carried out by scientists and fishers to improve selectivity and reduce unwanted catches; calls on the Commission to continue to support				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	plans to improve selectivity, including where appropriate by using incentives for the uptake of more selective gear;				
2)	15. Notes that discard levels vary heavily from fisheries to sea basins, leading to the perception that the 'one rule fits all' approach may not be the optimal strategy to encourage fishers to become more selective; calls on the Commission to identify the main shortcomings and to propose adapted and tailor-made solutions for specific fisheries for each sea basin, paying particular attention to small-scale artisanal fishing, especially in the outermost regions;				
3)	18. Stresses that efficient fisheries management systems, including being able to use all elements to properly implement the landing obligation and achieve the objectives of the CFP, need to be supported by accurate and reliable catch documentation and scientific data; calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up efforts to fully implement applicable EU legislation if needed and to take further action to ensure full documentation and data collection, in a manner proportionate to their fishing capacity for the small-scale coastal fleet;				
4)	24. Calls on the Commission, within the framework of the evaluation report on the implementation of the CFP due in 2022 to, in particular:  (a) assess the extent to which the reduction of discards under the landing obligation has been achieved and whether it has contributed to improving the status of stocks (MSY) and to reducing the impact on the marine ecosystem;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>(b) assess the socioeconomic impact of the landing obligation, the remuneration system, the number of crew members and the safety and working conditions on board, in line with FAO and ILO recommendations;</p> <p>(c) identify and monitor fisheries where scientific evidence indicates that increases in selectivity are currently difficult to achieve;</p> <p>(d) assess the effectiveness and applicability of the recently adopted quota pools for by-catch as an efficient and applicable tool to counter choke species situations;</p> <p>(e) assess the impact on the sustainability of the species removed by the Council from the list of stocks subject to TACs in recent years and evaluate the potential consequences of its reintroduction under the TAC system;</p> <p>(f) identify and remove the administrative difficulties encountered in developing and implementing selectivity pilot projects, which are hampering fishers' efforts to be more selective;</p> <p>(g) identify commercial and/or charitable opportunities in an effort to have the best possible usage of those unavoidable landed catches below minimum conservation reference sizes and unwanted catches, in order to avoid waste of natural resources, as well as avoiding jeopardising the sustainability objectives of the CFP;</p> <p>(h) assess whether the current landing obligation policy is fit for purpose and evaluate the feasibility of adapting the landing obligation on a case-by-case basis by fishery and/or stock;</p> <p>(i) assess pathways for better adaptation and simplification of Article 15 of the CFP to facilitate its implementation and understanding by all stakeholders</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and in particular the use by Member States of the overall available tools provided by the legal framework in place to improve selectivity and reduce unwanted catches;				
5)	25. Calls on the Commission to submit, based on this evaluation and if appropriate, a legislative proposal in order to better achieve the objectives of reducing discards and improving stocks;				

## 4.1.24.4. PECH Resolution 4: EP resolution of 24 June 2021 on challenges and opportunities for the fishing sector in the Black Sea

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Challenges and opportunities for the fishing sector in the Black Sea		24/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0307/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2159(INI)</a> PECH	<a href="#">SP(2021)581</a> -	Final reply SP received 29 September 2021	General reply		
1)	2. Points out that the Sofia Ministerial Declaration of 7 June 2018 already emphasised the need for a collaborative approach to fishing-related issues in the Black Sea, such as the sustainability of marine resources, improving data collection and tackling IUU fishing; calls on the Commission to publish a report on the implementation of the Sofia Ministerial Declaration;		[...] Fisheries sustainability and sustainable development of aquaculture through enhanced cooperation among the Black Sea countries is a fundamental element of this new fisheries governance. The GFCM will organise a dedicated Conference for the Black Sea in 2022. The implementation of the Sofia Ministerial declaration, by all contracting parties, will be assessed on that occasion (point 2).			The action <a href="#">planned</a> to be achieved in 2022 at the occasion of the organisation of the Conference for the Black Sea in 2022.	
2)	57. Calls on the Commission and the competent authorities in Bulgaria and Romania to provide funding for research on the state of the Black Sea shads ( <i>Alosa spp.</i> ) currently listed in Annex V of the Habitats Directive, including scientific and socio-economic analyses assessing the need to move it to Annex II or even Annex I of the directive, if the necessary criteria are met;		Regarding the funding for research on the state of Black Sea shad (point 57), the Commission notes the possibility for the Member States to promote actions under the EMFF improving marine data and knowledge, data collection and data management systems (including the implementation of pilot studies to improve existing data collection and data management systems).			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	58. Calls on the Commission to urgently consider transferring the sturgeon, which is currently listed in Annex V of the Habitats Directive to Annex II or even Annex I;		With regard to the protection status of Sturgeon species under the Habitats Directive (point 58), in light of the conclusions of the fitness check evaluation of the Nature Directives, the Commission does not have any plans to propose amendments of the Habitats Directive, including its annexes. The current listing of some Sturgeon species under Annex V of the directive already requires Member States to ensure that they achieve favourable conservation status and to monitor progress			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		towards attaining this objective. The Commission works closely with the Member States on Sturgeon conservation and EU funds have supported several related projects. An ongoing pilot project assesses technical solutions for making the Iron Gates dams on the border between Romania and Serbia passable to sturgeon species in order to open a migration route to the Middle Danube Basin.			
4)	59. Calls on the Commission to explore whether a multi-annual management plan similar to those in place in other sea basins could be introduced for the Black Sea;	Fisheries management and conservation of marine resources has been strengthened with multiannual management plans (i.e. GFCM turbot multiannual management plan <sup>23</sup> ). Interactions between fisheries and the marine environment and protection of vulnerable species are key elements for the work towards shaping future measures. Despite the good progress made, more efforts are needed. To this end, the EU is working on further measures. For example, it is driving the GFCM work on new multiannual management plans and conservation measures, on interaction between fisheries and the environment and climatic effects, and on the protection of vulnerable species and bycatches. Within the EU, an autonomous quotas system was applied since 2008 to the key commercial stocks of turbot and sprat. For the latter, it is still applied while for turbot a regional TAC and quotas regime has been set at the GFCM level and is annually transposed in the EU fishing opportunities Regulation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
5)	61. Calls on the Commission to assess the state of play with regard to the implementation of the common fisheries policy in the Black Sea, paying	The Commission notes that it works actively with the relevant Members States on the fulfilment of the CFP objectives in the Black Sea (point 61). In addition, the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>23</sup> Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/4 on a multiannual management plan for turbot fisheries in the Black Sea (geographical subarea 29) and Recommendation GFCM/43/2019/3 amending Recommendation GFCM/41/2017/4 on a multiannual management plan for turbot fisheries in the Black Sea (geographical subarea 29).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	particular attention to how coastal Member States used the 2014-2020 EMFF to ensure that stocks were managed sustainably and that biodiversity was improved;	Commission has engaged in a successful strategy to address fisheries conservation issues at international level in this area, through work under the GFCM. The Commission also notes that EMFF 2014 – 2020 funds are used from both Black Sea Member States to improve their fisheries management and support CFP implementation.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">CFP for Black Sea</a> ).	

4.1.24.5. PECH Resolution 5: EP resolution of 7 July 2021 on the impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>The impact on the fishing sector of offshore windfarms and other renewable energy systems</b>	7/07/2021 <a href="#">T9-0338/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2158(INI)</a> PECH	<a href="#">SP(2021)598</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	8. Stresses that floating wind farms have the potential to be developed in deep water areas, which expands the viable zone for wind energy development while reducing its visibility from shore; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to support the upscaling and commercialisation of sustainable floating offshore wind technology that further reduces the impact on fisheries;	Regarding the need to upscale and commercialise sustainable floating offshore wind technology (point 8), it is already emphasised in the above-mentioned Commission Communication of 19 November 2020, especially for EU countries and regions with deeper seas in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The Commission committed to continue its support to the development of new wind, ocean energy and solar floating technology designs, notably through its Horizon Europe programme <sup>24</sup> . For the years 2021-2022, EUR 60 million were allocated to research on floating wind, on top of the more than EUR 78 million already granted via the FP7 and H2020 funding programmes since 2009. The new Innovation Fund and the European Investment Bank also provides some specific opportunities for the development of floating offshore renewables.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Horizon Europe programme</a> ).	
2)	31. Stresses that outermost regions' and islands' energy mixes are highly dependent on fossil fuel imports, despite their local characteristics which are conducive to the development of renewables; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to pay special attention and dedicate specific funding to the	On the call to support specifically outermost territories and islands (point 31), the Commission is already considering the special needs and threats that those regions are facing. In particular, these are acknowledged in all European Green Deal strategies, notably in the EU Strategy to harness the potential of				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

<sup>24</sup>

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	development of offshore renewable energy in these territories in order to minimise dependency on fossil fuels;	offshore renewable energy for a climate neutral future. In addition, the Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative <sup>25</sup> was launched in 2017 to provide a long-term framework to help islands generate their own sustainable, low-cost energy.		request ( <a href="#">European Green Deal</a> , <a href="#">Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative</a> ).	
3)	37. Highlights that assessments of the economic, socio-economic and socio-cultural effects of offshore renewables on fisheries are lacking in recent empirical studies; urges the Commission, therefore, to carry out further research in addition to studying the environmental impacts in order to assess the possible economic and social impacts on fisheries of investments in offshore renewables and to identify appropriate ways to overcome these negative impacts;	Regarding the call for further research on environmental, socio-economic and socio-cultural effects of offshore renewables on fisheries and marine life (point 37 and point 48), the Commission is well aware of the lack of data in this field, as acknowledged in a recent study financed by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund <sup>26</sup> (EMFF) providing an overview of the effects of offshore wind farms on fisheries and aquaculture <sup>27</sup> . That is why in the Horizon Europe work programme of 2021-2022, the Commission ring-fenced EUR 10 million for the topic "Wind energy in the natural and social environment". Projects selected should notably promote the use of modelling tools and objective holistic assessment metrics for realistic in-depth analysis of cumulative impacts of wind installations on the environment and on local communities. It must be noted that all offshore renewable energy projects need to fully comply with EU environmental legislation and the precautionary principle. The Commission adopted in November 2020 an updated guidance on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation (C(2020) 7730) in order to provide assistance on the procedures that need to be		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, guidance on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation</a> ).	

<sup>25</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/markets-and-consumers/clean-energy-eu-islands\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/markets-and-consumers/clean-energy-eu-islands_en).

<sup>26</sup> REGULATION (EU) No 508/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, L 149, 20.5.2014.

<sup>27</sup> [https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/publications/overview-effects-offshore-wind-farms-fisheries-and-aquaculture\\_en](https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/publications/overview-effects-offshore-wind-farms-fisheries-and-aquaculture_en).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>followed in the development of wind energy plans and projects. The guidance includes a separate chapter on offshore wind energy and several case studies which should support Member States and project developers in their environmental impact assessment and monitoring at all stages of a project. The Commission also follows closely the work of the International Council for the Exploitation of the Sea (ICES) Working Group on Offshore Wind Development and Fisheries, which notably organised an international workshop the Socio-Economic Implications of Offshore Wind on Fishing Communities in March 2021. In addition, circularity is at the centre of the European Green Deal and the Commission will continue to encourage the offshore renewables sector to look at the full life cycle of their projects (including decommissioning) and to reduce waste to the furthest extent possible. The EU provides support for initiatives towards circular economy through InvestEU, Horizon Europe and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)<sup>28</sup>.</p>			
4)	<p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to improve cross-border cooperation in maritime spatial planning, including with the United Kingdom, the largest producer of offshore wind in Europe, in order to find solutions to common problems, integrate electricity connections and learn from best practices;</p>	<p>On the role of Maritime Spatial Planning_(point 40 and 56), the 2014 Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (MSPD, 2014/89/EU) establishes a framework for all Member States aimed at promoting the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources. Nevertheless, it is for Member States to develop a vision of how they see the use of their seas, and to decide what marine space will be allocated to each activity at sea. Article 15(3) of the MSPD fixed</p>			

<sup>28</sup> REGULATION (EU) 2021/1139 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, OJ L 247, 13.07.2021.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>31 March 2021 as the maximum deadline for Member States to establish maritime spatial plans. Under Article 14(1) of the MSPD, Member States have a maximum of three months following publication of the plans to send copies of them to the Commission and to any other Member States concerned. The Commission services have started to analyse the plans submitted by mid-2021. [...]</p> <p>Cross-border cooperation is embedded in the MSPD. Through the EMFF, the Commission supports cooperation projects on maritime spatial planning in all EU sea basins. By the end of 2020, it has funded 13 projects for a total amount of around EUR 25 million. An example of such a project is the Strategic Environmental Assessment North Sea Energy<sup>29</sup> (SEANSE). The Commission contributed with EUR 1 million to support a process for a coherent approach to Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) with a focus on renewable energy. In order to better coordinate and communicate about maritime spatial planning, harmonised data for all EU coastal countries, will be made available through the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet), on the Human Activity Portal<sup>30</sup>. Work is ongoing with Member States to integrate their maritime spatial planning data online and visualisation is already available for Belgium, Finland and Denmark.</p> <p>Concerning the cooperation with the UK, cooperation in the development of offshore renewable energy is part of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the UK<sup>31</sup></p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (cooperation projects on maritime spatial planning in all EU sea basins like <a href="#">SEANCE</a>).</p>	

<sup>29</sup> <https://northseaportal.eu/>.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.emodnet-humanactivities.eu/view-data.php>.

<sup>31</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/relations-united-kingdom/eu-uk-trade-and-cooperation-agreement\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/relations-united-kingdom/eu-uk-trade-and-cooperation-agreement_en).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		(Article 321) and is currently under discussion within the Specialised Committee on Energy.			
5)	48. Calls on the Commission to carry out an impact assessment to examine the expected economic, social and environmental consequences of constructing OWF facilities where they are likely to come into conflict with both the fishing sector and the sustainability of marine life;	Regarding the call for further research on environmental, socio-economic and socio-cultural effects of offshore renewables on fisheries and marine life (point 37 and point 48), the Commission is well aware of the lack of data in this field, as acknowledged in a recent study financed by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund <sup>32</sup> (EMFF) providing an overview of the effects of offshore wind farms on fisheries and aquaculture <sup>33</sup> . That is why in the Horizon Europe work programme of 2021-2022, the Commission ring-fenced EUR 10 million for the topic “Wind energy in the natural and social environment”. Projects selected should notably promote the use of modelling tools and objective holistic assessment metrics for realistic in-depth analysis of cumulative impacts of wind installations on the environment and on local communities. It must be noted that all offshore renewable energy projects need to fully comply with EU environmental legislation and the precautionary principle. The Commission adopted in November 2020 an updated guidance on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation (C(2020) 7730) in order to provide assistance on the procedures that need to be followed in the development of wind energy plans and projects. The guidance includes a separate chapter on offshore wind energy and several case studies which		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>32</sup> REGULATION (EU) No 508/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council, L 149, 20.5.2014.

<sup>33</sup> [https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/publications/overview-effects-offshore-wind-farms-fisheries-and-aquaculture\\_en](https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/publications/overview-effects-offshore-wind-farms-fisheries-and-aquaculture_en).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>should support Member States and project developers in their environmental impact assessment and monitoring at all stages of a project. The Commission also follows closely the work of the International Council for the Exploitation of the Sea (ICES) Working Group on Offshore Wind Development and Fisheries, which notably organised an international workshop the Socio-Economic Implications of Offshore Wind on Fishing Communities in March 2021. In addition, circularity is at the centre of the European Green Deal and the Commission will continue to encourage the offshore renewables sector to look at the full life cycle of their projects (including decommissioning) and to reduce waste to the furthest extent possible. The EU provides support for initiatives towards circular economy through InvestEU, Horizon Europe and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)<sup>34</sup>.</p>			
6)	<p>49. Stresses that cooperation across the sectors active in the offshore environment and economy will also be a driver for a just transition; calls on the Commission to assess initiatives that stimulate local economies and economic activities offshore and to find synergies between sectors that can serve as a basis for a future-proof economic recovery;</p>	<p>Stimulating local economies and economic activities offshore and enhancing synergies between sectors (point 49) is a clear goal of the Commission Communication on offshore renewable energy mentioned earlier. The Communication notably announced the creation of a Community of Practice which should steer the exchange of good practices and experience in the field. In addition, the Commission proposed in May 2021 a new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU for the industries and sectors related to oceans, seas and coasts (COM/2021/240 final). In this Communication, acknowledging the important</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Communication on offshore renewable energy</a>, <a href="#">Blue Forum</a>, <a href="#">InvestEU</a>, Horizon Europe, EMFAF.</p>	

<sup>34</sup> REGULATION (EU) 2021/1139 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 7 July 2021 establishing the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1004, OJ L 247, 13.07.2021.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>role of the blue economy in the European Green Deal and recovery, the Commission proposes to launch a Blue Forum for users of the sea to coordinate a dialogue between offshore operators, stakeholders and scientists engaged in fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, tourism, renewable energy and other activities. It will develop recommendations to Member States and stakeholders on how to reconcile competing uses of the sea, notably via maritime spatial planning and multi-use of the space. A dedicated working group within the Commission is in the process of identifying the main stakeholders and defining a clear mandate for the Forum. The Forum will tap into the work of existing networks of experts, such as the EU MSP Expert Group (MSEG - E01682) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) -UNESCO MSP-Global initiative<sup>35</sup>.</p> <p>Finally, the EU will continue to finance the above-mentioned initiatives through InvestEU<sup>36</sup>, Horizon Europe, the EMFAF and other regional and cohesion funds. The Commission will also organise in October 2021 a conference for Member States to share their experiences regarding the development of offshore renewables, including maritime spatial planning and public acceptance.</p>		<p>Conference: <a href="#">Towards 61 GW of offshore energy by 2030: sharing experiences throughout the EU</a>, 12 October 2021.</p> <p><a href="#">Draft agenda</a> online conference 12 October 2021</p> <p>Event: <a href="#">Offshore Renewable Energy and Climate-Smart MSP Roadmap</a>, 5 November 2021.</p>	
7)	56. Urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that maritime spatial plans guarantee the fair inclusion of fisheries, the sustainable continuation of their activities and fairly reflect the legitimate interests of fishers, shellfish gatherers and aquaculturists;	<p>Consolidated reply to points 40 and 56</p> <p>On the role of Maritime Spatial Planning_(point 40 and 56), the 2014 Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (MSPD, 2014/89/EU) establishes a framework for all Member States aimed at promoting the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Marine Observation and Data</a>	

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.mspglobal2030.org/>.

<sup>36</sup> [https://europa.eu/investeu/home\\_en](https://europa.eu/investeu/home_en).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>marine resources. Nevertheless, it is for Member States to develop a vision of how they see the use of their seas, and to decide what marine space will be allocated to each activity at sea. Article 15(3) of the MSPD fixed 31 March 2021 as the maximum deadline for Member States to establish maritime spatial plans. Under Article 14(1) of the MSPD, Member States have a maximum of three months following publication of the plans to send copies of them to the Commission and to any other Member States concerned. The Commission services have started to analyse the plans submitted by mid-2021. The Commission will then report to the Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Directive by 31 March 2022, pursuant to Article 14(2) of the MSPD. In its report, the Commission will address, among other issues, the contribution of maritime spatial plans to environmental protection and to the European Green Deal as a whole. The fair consultation and inclusion of all sectors, notably fisheries, will also be analysed in this report. In addition, maritime spatial plans should apply an ecosystem-based approach as referred to in Article 1(3) of Directive 2008/56/EC - the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), with the aim of ensuring that the collective pressure of all activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status.</p>		<p><a href="#">Network (EMODnet), Strategic Environmental Assessment North Sea Energy</a>.</p>	

4.1.24.6. PECH Resolution 6: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on fishers for the future

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Fishers for the future	16/09/2021 <a href="#">T9-0386/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2161(INI)</a> PECH	On 3 November 2021, the Parliament received " <a href="#">Replies</a> " of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament – September 2021 part-session " informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as all relevant points were addressed in plenary by Commissioner Nicolas Schmit on behalf of Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius.  The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 13 September 2021.			
1)	5. Urges the Commission, particularly Eurostat, and the Member States, to take account of employment trends, not only in relation to the total number of jobs, but also with regard to the level of training, gender and age structure of the working population in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and, if possible, also in the fisheries and aquaculture value chain, producing data in this respect in similar detail to that which exists for monitoring economic activity and the performance of the sector in a specific way;				
2)	7. [...] urges the Commission, and Eurostat in particular, to gather sound and up-to-date data on the blue economy and on changes in the job market in the fisheries sector, changes to fishers' average earnings, their training levels, participation by gender and age group, along with data on the extent and performance of these activities in the outermost regions;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	11. Calls on the Commission to support national authorities in acquiring systems in order to be able to identify and report IUU fishing activities;				
4)	16. Is concerned about the derogations granted by international conventions to small-scale vessels in terms of non-binding labour and safety standards which may result in overall living and working conditions being less favourable to fishers working in certain fleet segments and between Member States; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to take swift and concerted action in order to apply similar standard conditions and support all fishing vessels to follow them, as fundamental pillars of the economy and the identity of small coastal communities;				
5)	26. Urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the best safety, work and living standards are in place on fishing vessels, regardless of their size;				
6)	29. Urges the Commission to present, as quickly as possible, a proposal for an accompanying directive on control and enforcement provisions, as was done for the maritime transport sector, in order to establish a harmonised inspections system;				
7)	33. Underlines the clear contradiction between the CFP and the requirements set out in social legislation such as ILO C 188, transposed into EU law by Directive (EU) 2017/159; stresses that according to these legal				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>texts, there is a requirement for more space on board, on a mandatory basis for vessels of 24 metres in length or over, while the fishing industry is prevented from increasing space on board; highlights the contradiction between the need for Member States to respect the standards set out in ILO C 188 and the rules of the CFP, which make the obligation impossible to fulfil; urges the Commission to identify alternative formulas for measuring fishing capacity, in the context of the EMFAF, and reaffirms that an increase in the gross tonnage of vessels should be permitted when the additional volumes are a response to the need to improve the safety and comfort of crews (also known as social or safety tonnage) and that these operations should be eligible for funding; emphasises that the space on board dedicated to the kitchen, cabins, toilets or recreational areas has nothing to do with the ability of the vessel to find, catch or store fish, and therefore, the fishing capacity;</p>				
8)	<p>45. [...] calls on the Commission to present a proposal for a directive transposing the STCW-F into the Union's acquis in order to complete the implementation in EU law of the internationally agreed minimum standards for ensuring safety at sea in fishing;</p>				
9)	<p>48. Encourages the creation of an association of young European fishers to promote the generational renewal of the fisheries sector and to represent and bring together young fishers and their organisations throughout the Union; calls on the Commission to</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	support the mobilisation of budgetary resources for the implementation of projects to achieve that end;				
10)	51. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish common bases for a standard training and certification system for the various categories of fishers, allowing rapid recognition at European level of the certification obtained in a given Member State; considers that this should include a procedure for the recognition of certificates obtained outside the Union that is compatible with the European training recognition system, facilitating the movement of fishers within the EU;				
11)	52. [...] calls, therefore on the Commission to propose specific measures for recognition of fishers' certificates of competency in line with the provisions of the STCW-F Convention, not only for European fishers but also for citizens of non-EU countries having ratified or acceded to the STCW-F;				
12)	62. Calls on the Commission to launch initiatives to acknowledge the work of women in fisheries and to secure equal pay between genders; recalls that the gender equality strategy for 2020-2025 requires that the relevant EU funds support actions to promote women's participation in the labour market and work-life balance, promote investments in care facilities, support female entrepreneurship, and fight gender segregation;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	67. Urges the Commission and the Member States to implement measures to improve the qualifications of women involved in the blue economy, particularly the fisheries, shellfish, aquaculture and canning industries and to promote official recognition of their contribution to the sea-industry supply chain; [...]				
14)	73. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take the action needed to maintain and boost systems and means of support, including funding, in order to promote concentration of supply, including by providing real support for the establishment and operation of producer organisations (POs), particularly for small-scale coastal and artisanal fishing;				
15)	75. Calls on the Commission, working in close cooperation with the Member States, to establish and implement support mechanisms for small-scale, artisanal and coastal fisheries that make it possible to tackle the specific problems in this part of the sector;				
16)	77. Calls on the Commission to consider better ways to promote the marketing of processed fishery products with higher added value, including canned products, following the example of certain agricultural products, and programmes for the external promotion of EU fishery products, including their presentation at international exhibitions and fairs;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	82. Points out that developing marine research and innovation potential in the outermost regions is essential to driving the growth of the blue economy in those regions; adds, furthermore, that boosting their participation in international research networks that involve their universities, with knowledge of their unique characteristics, may help the outermost regions to improve their innovation systems and create jobs; urges the Commission to make an effort to equip these regions with the means to study and harness their biodiversity efficiently;				
18)	83. Underlines the common fisheries policy goal of promoting selective fishing and the EU target of achieving climate neutrality by 2050; highlights progress towards a low-emission cutter fleet and innovative fishing techniques that contribute to the achievement of both the 2050 target and the selectivity objective; calls on the Commission to encourage and prioritise these developments in order to hold out prospects for the sector through innovation;				
19)	87. Believes that the fisheries sector would be more attractive to more young people if it was affiliated and complemented with emerging sectors, for example tourism; urges, in this context, the Member States and their regions to cut the red tape in fishing tourism as a source of income; calls, further, on the Commission to promote back-up lines, within the framework of existing EU programmes, for the restoration of the tangible and intangible heritage associated with maritime activities, preserving the				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	identity of coastal communities and optimising their use for tourism;				
20)	92. [...]; urges the Commission and the Member States to establish life-long learning systems to keep skills up-to-date and create opportunities for all age cohorts;				
21)	99. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support efforts to promote social dialogue between the parties, concerning the following in particular: (a) training for young entrepreneurs in the fisheries sector; (b) professional updating and skills development for sustainable fisheries; (c) raising awareness of good fishing practices; (d) safety and protection of human life at sea; (e) on-board health and safety of workers;				
22)	106. Calls on the Commission and the Council of the EU to use trade policy to ensure that similar environmental and social sustainability standards are applied to both European and foreign operators, opening up the internal market only to compliant products; [...]				
23)	110. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to raise public awareness in Europe, particularly among younger generations, including schools and job search agencies, of the importance of fishing activities as a career opportunity; [...]				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	112. Encourages the Commission to design, in cooperation with the Member States and their coastal regions, a proper strategy to promote European fish, accompanied by proper financial support, including for species for which there is less demand and which have less commercial value, with a view to increasing their value and, at the same time, preventing the concentration of effort on species that have a higher value and are, therefore, more likely to be overfished;				
25)	119. Urges the Commission to address the aspects and demands set out in this resolution in its next report on the implementation of the CFP;				

4.1.24.7. PECH Resolution 7: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on rebuilding fish stocks in the Mediterranean Sea: assessment and next steps

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<p><b>Rebuilding fish stocks in the Mediterranean Sea: assessment and next steps</b></p>	<p>6/10/2021  <a href="#">T9-0408/2021</a>  <a href="#">2019/2178(INI)</a>  <b>PECH</b></p>	<p>On 9 November 2021, the Parliament received "<a href="#">Replies</a>" of the Commission to positions and resolutions adopted by the European Parliament –October I 2021 part-session" informing that the Commission will not be responding formally to the requests addressed in the resolution as they were comprehensively addressed in plenary by Commissioner Helena Dalli on behalf of Commissioner Virginijus Sinkevičius.</p> <p>The <a href="#">plenary debate</a> took place on 4 October 2021.</p>			
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Calls on the Commission, after consulting the Advisory Council for the Mediterranean (MED-AC), to identify the obstacles to the process of rebuilding fish stocks, including an analysis of the implementation of the 2017-2020 GFCM strategy, with a view to including its findings in the 2021-2030 strategy, ensuring that practical steps are taken to rebuild fish stocks, including considering, if needed and found appropriate, both legislative and non-legislative actions;</p>				
<p>2)</p>	<p>5. Calls on the Commission to ensure a level playing field for all economic sectors in the implementation of effectively managed and connected marine protected areas (MPAs);</p>				
<p>3)</p>	<p>6. Urges the Commission to address the needs of Mediterranean countries by providing scientific and technical support for those countries to utilise</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	regional and international funding mechanisms, and for developing sustainable development projects;				
4)	7. Calls on the Commission to assess whether new stock management plans are required to achieve the principles of social, economic and environmental sustainability set out in the CFP;				
5)	11. Calls on the Commission to draw on the successful example of bluefin tuna by studying the introduction of total allowable catches (TACs) in the long term for some species including hake and to come forward with a proposal during the evaluation of the multiannual plan in 2024;				
6)	12. Recalls that the success of MPAs and other protected areas lies in them being embraced by fishers, coastal communities and other stakeholders; calls on the Commission to consider the need to facilitate the active participation of the fisheries sector, including its artisanal component, the local communities and all relevant stakeholders in the design, management and monitoring of MPAs;				
7)	18. Calls on the Commission to promote the objectives of the European Green Deal at the GFCM level and to support sustainable ocean governance and fish stock management through adequate funding;				
8)	19. Calls on the Commission to ensure that every legislative proposal aimed at increasing fish stocks which restricts fishing activities is preceded by a wide-ranging impact assessment to quantify its possible socioeconomic and environmental impact on coastal communities and on the productivity and competitiveness of EU fisheries undertakings and the production chain, and is supported by the best				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	available scientific data shared with stakeholders related to the fisheries sector;				
9)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that all legislative and non-legislative proposals are shared with fishers' associations, including guilds ( <i>cofradías</i> ), under a co-management model;				
10)	27. Calls on the Commission to safeguard the competitiveness and sustainable development of the entire fisheries sector and its production chain, enhancing the value of fisheries products and improving labelling and traceability and placing particular emphasis on measures to ensure that imported products comply with European standards;				
11)	28. Calls on the Council and the Commission to positively assess Parliament's position in the ongoing revision of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 <sup>37</sup> (IUU Regulation), and especially in relation to the proposal from Parliament to introduce safeguard measures, subject to certain conditions, under which preferential tariffs for fishery and aquaculture products are temporarily suspended from non-EU states that do not properly cooperate in combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;				
12)	29. Requests that the Commission and the Member States improve the labelling and traceability of all seafood products in order to provide consumers with clearer information regarding the origin of the product, species and information on other aspects such as production methods and the standards				

<sup>37</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 1005/2008 of 29 September 2008 establishing a Community system to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, amending Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1936/2001 and (EC) No 601/2004 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1093/94 and (EC) No 1447/1999 (OJ L 286, 29.10.2008, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	applied in respect of capture and processing including from non-EU imports;				
13)	30. Calls on the Commissioner responsible for fisheries and maritime affairs to establish a consultation body with the involvement of non-EU countries of the Mediterranean area with a view to reducing unfair competition and to securing a level playing field for European fishers and women working in the sector;				
14)	34. Calls on the Commission to consider integrating fisheries into the EU Neighbourhood Policy, as a tool for invigorating regional cooperation;				
15)	36. Calls on the Commission to carry out an analysis of environmental and socioeconomic data concerning the local communities and the Mediterranean fisheries sector in order to assess the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the industry as well as on fish stocks, and for this assessment to be taken into account in future decision-making;				
16)	37. Calls on the Commission to use that analysis when developing policies, facilitating research collaboration and cooperating with all actors around the entire Mediterranean, including both EU and non-EU riparian countries, to assess and avoid potential disputes among fleets targeting the same marine biological resources, located in sensitive areas of international waters;				

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	38. Calls on the Commission to analyse the social, economic and environmental impact, as well as the effects on fish stocks in the recreational fishing sector, with a view to incorporating this analysis into any measures that may be adopted;					
18)	40. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to foster the opportunities offered by co-management and ecosystem, adaptive and precautionary management with the ultimate aim of achieving sustainable management of fisheries resources, based on monitoring fishing efforts and ensuring selectivity in extractive fishing activity in the Mediterranean;					
19)	43. Calls on the Commission to publish a study on the impact of the diverse human activities and sources of pollution, both terrestrial and marine, on fish stocks and on marine ecosystems;					
20)	47. Calls on the Commission to carry out an economic analysis of the social and employment effects of the decline in fishery resources in the Mediterranean, with a view to identifying appropriate support measures to guarantee a fair and equitable transition to low impact fisheries;					
21)	48. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that both the analysis of the data and any measures that may arise from it can make use of EMFAF funds to support sustainability and innovation in and the diversification of the sector;					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
22)	52. Calls on the Commission to improve and strengthen cooperation and dialogue with the advisory councils, fishers and professionals in the coastal community sector, taking due account of their views and acknowledging the importance of fishers, women working in the sector and relevant professional organisations and civil society organisations in the formulation of rules to be implemented and decision-making processes;				
23)	58. Calls on the Commission to analyse the situation in the Mediterranean and look into the possibility of setting up some form of operative arrangements to protect European seafarers and vessels;				
24)	59. Calls on the Commission to engage in a dialogue with those North African countries that do not comply with the UNCLOS and GFCM policies and decisions, ensuring safety and a level playing field for all EU fishers;				
25)	60. Calls on the Commission to encourage joint efforts with neighbouring countries to facilitate compliance with agreements concluded by regional fisheries management organisations and participation in the good management and recovery of fish stocks;				
26)	61. Calls on the Commission, through its agencies, to step up its efforts to monitor EU territorial waters in order to identify non-EU vessels illegally fishing in EU				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	territorial waters and marine protected areas and make the conditions in which EU fishers work safer; stresses that it is essential to provide these agencies with adequate funding and manpower to this end;				
27)	62. Calls on the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to step up the Union's efforts to uphold international law, security and the rule of law in the southern Mediterranean;				



#### 4.1.25. PETI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Petitions (PETI)** was responsible for five 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) leading to the adoption of five Parliament's resolutions ('PETI resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions, the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 30: Overview on PETI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	5
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	5
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	3
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	2
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/5 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022

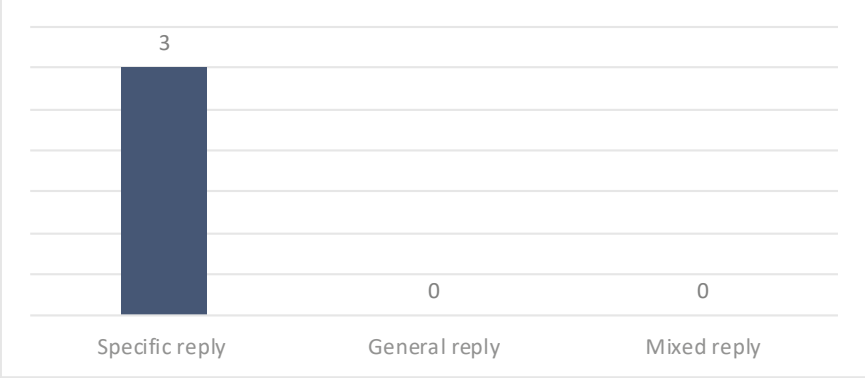
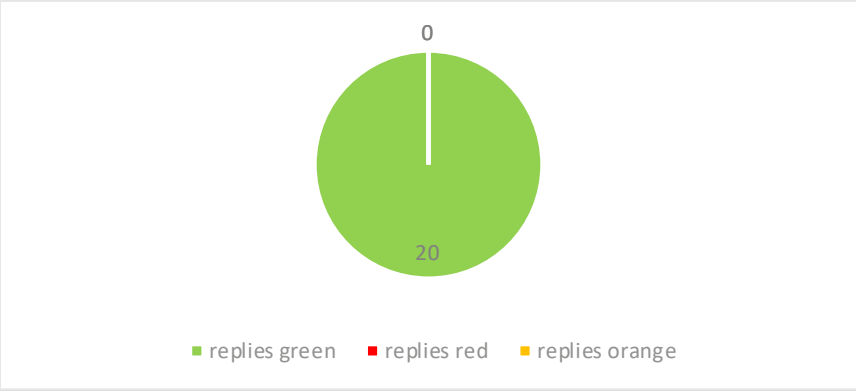
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites

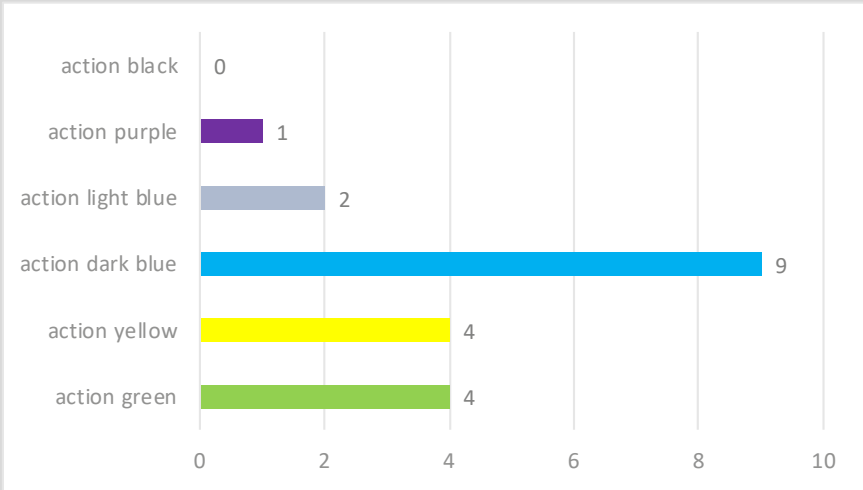
<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 5 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	3	General reply	0	Mixed reply	0	<p>Specific reply (3) General reply (0) Mixed reply (0)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	3								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	0								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>63</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	20	replies red	0	replies orange	0	<p>Specific reply provided - code green (20) No specific reply provided - code red (0) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - code orange (0)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	20								
replies red	0								
replies orange	0								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="461 371 1321 863"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	0	action purple	1	action light blue	2	action dark blue	9	action yellow	4	action green	4	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (0)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (1)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (2)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (9)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (4)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (4)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	0														
action purple	1														
action light blue	2														
action dark blue	9														
action yellow	4														
action green	4														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document	0														
Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date	43														
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- European Ombudsman (1) (3)</li> <li>- Committees, interparliamentary delegations (2) (5)</li> <li>- People with disabilities (4)</li> <li>- Right of petition (5)</li> </ul>														

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent three written replies to the Parliament's five PET resolutions. In three cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not

yet replied to two PETI resolutions. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to these two resolutions. In total, the Commission submitted three specific replies. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 43 of the Parliament's 63 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised eight genuine actions. In 11 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in one case it remained unclear if an action was carried out.

Among the eight actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in four cases. In the four remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.25.1. PETI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 16 January 2020 on activities of the European Ombudsman – annual report 2018

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Activities of the European Ombudsman – annual report 2018</b>	16/01/2020 <a href="#">T9-0016/2020</a> <a href="#">2019/2134(INI)</a> <b>PETI</b>	<a href="#">SP(2020)278</a>	Final reply (SP) received 21 August 2020	Specific reply			
1)	23. Calls on the Commission, in the phase of informal dialogue between itself and the Member States, to ensure a high level of transparency and access to documents and information with regard to the EU Pilot and infringement procedures, particularly on those related to petitions received, and full access by appropriate means to EU Pilot and infringement procedures that have already ended; Calls on the Commission to take a different approach with regard to investigations of breaches of EU law and to launch infringement procedures without relying solely on the EU Pilot mechanism;	The Commission considers that the request goes against established case law of the EU Courts. As explained in point 24 of the resolution, the Commission already provides public information on both EU Pilots and infringement files.  Documents relating to EU Pilots are protected by a general presumption of non-disclosure based on settled case law of the EU Courts (see, for example, Judgment of the Court of 11 May 2017, Kingdom of Sweden v European Commission, C-562/14 P, EU:C:2017:356, point 51 <sup>7</sup> ).				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
2)	Point 30. Requests that the new Commission set one up, thereby ensuring the highest standards in terms of transparency, ethics and rule of law;	The Commission has set out on a number of occasions its different reading of the applicable rules and its different factual assessment regarding many of the elements presented by the European Ombudsman in support of her findings of maladministration, including				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>7</sup> <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=190582&pageIndex=0&doclang=en&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=4550319>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>in its opinion of 3 December 2018 on the Ombudsman’s initial findings and recommendations<sup>8</sup>.</p> <p>Since taking the decision in July 2019 to transfer the previous Secretary-General to a new function, it had consistently maintained that it was for the new College to take a decision on the appointment of a new Secretary-General, including the procedure to be applied for the selection process.</p> <p>At the end of 2019, the Commission decided to publish a vacancy notice for the position. This led to a selection procedure and the appointment of a new Secretary-General on 14 January 2020.</p> <p>The Commission further underlines that, by virtue of Article 336 TFEU, the Union legislator lays down the Staff Regulations, which contain rules on the appointment of managers, including the Secretary-General. Those rules were respected when, taking account of the Secretary-General’s responsibilities in accordance with Article 20 of the Commission’s Rules of Procedure, the College of Commissioners appointed its new Secretary-General on a proposal put forward in agreement between the Commissioner responsible for Administration and the President.</p> <p>The Commission also recalls that the Interinstitutional Roundtable held in September 2018 concluded that the procedures applied across the institutions are robust and fit for purpose. The Commission was comforted in its view that it is in many respects leading the way in applying modern, state-of the art selection procedures for senior officials, including the use of independent</p>			

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/correspondence/en/107213>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		assessment centres, thereby guaranteeing high standards of fairness and transparency.			
3)	31. Calls on the Commission to demonstrate further commitment when it comes to solving all instances of maladministration found by the Ombudsman in its activities;	<p>The Commission would like to stress that compliance rates must be assessed in the light of the different below mentioned factors.</p> <p>Compliance rates vary from one year to another and should not lead to conclusions based on a specific year's figures. It must be stressed that these figures have been overall stable over time, and reflect a very high level of compliance, always between two thirds and three fourth of the cases.</p> <p>Only approximately 6% of the Ombudsman's final closing decisions and recommendations concerning the Commission contain a finding of maladministration.</p> <p>The Commission, although always making its best endeavour to respect the Ombudsman's proposals, has the right to disagree with the Ombudsman's conclusions, which is for example mostly the case when the Commission is bound by legal constraints.</p> <p>The Commission remains by far the main addressee of the Ombudsman's inquiries, approximately two thirds, since it is the EU institution that takes by far the highest number of decisions with direct and individual impact on citizens.</p> <p>The number of inquiries launched by the Ombudsman has increased.</p> <p>Last, in its recent 'Putting it right?' report, published in December 2019, on cases closed in 2018, the Ombudsman acknowledges that, sometimes, the changes that it is pursuing via recommendations simply take time, meaning that improvements introduced by the institutions may occur too late to be captured in the Ombudsman's annual statistics.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>39. Urges the Commission to update the text of the General Implementing Provisions (GIPs), which govern the operation of the JSIS as regards medical expenses and the expenses related to reasonable accommodation at workplace of persons with disabilities or serious illness;</p>	<p>In view of the measures set out below, the Commission considers that the interpretation and application of Article 72 of the Staff Regulations on reimbursement of medical costs is in line with Article 25 of the UNCRPD.</p> <p>In accordance with the General Implementing Provisions (GIPs), recognition of a serious illness giving the right to 100% reimbursement of medical costs is made based on four cumulative criteria, which, according to the case-law, are interdependent.</p> <p>Taking account of this case law, the Commission has, in practice, taken a flexible and holistic approach with regard to the application of these criteria in the case of medical costs linked to a disability. Thus, in practice, a significant number of medical-related expenses linked to disabilities are already reimbursed at 100%.</p> <p>However, the Commission recognises that, to enhance legal certainty, this flexible and holistic approach should be codified in the GIPs and committed to undertake a revision thereof. Following extensive consultations with the associations of persons with disabilities, the staff unions, the Staff Committee, the Staff Regulations Committee, and the Joint Committee for Equal Opportunities, the Commission adopted on 12 May 2020 the Decision C(2020) 3002 modifying the GIPs. The latter delivers on the commitments set out by the Commission in its Opinion of 14 January 2019 on the Recommendation and addresses the concerns raised by the Ombudsman, who considered that 'this flexible approach needs to be formalised so as to ensure that it is applied consistently'<sup>9</sup>.</p>		<p>The revision of the 2008 General Implementing Provisions (GIP) as well as of the GIP related to article 24 Annex X of the Staff Regulations was envisaged in the Commission's <a href="#">2021 Management Plan for the PMO</a> - action seems to be still pending.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Commission Decision</a> amending the Decision of 2 July 2007 laying down general implementing provisions for the reimbursement of medical expenses was adopted on 12 May 2020.</p>	

<sup>9</sup> Point 23 of the Ombudsman's Recommendation.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>It is also important to note that the Commission takes a comprehensive approach to the issues faced by persons with disabilities. This approach entails, in addition to the reimbursement of medical costs under the JSIS, the granting of social aid for a range of non-medical expenses pursuant to Article 76 of the Staff Regulations. In that regard, on the basis of a proposal put forward by the Commission, on 30 April 2020 the College of Heads of Administration adopted Conclusion n° 281/20, laying down new interinstitutional guidelines for the implementation of aid for persons with disabilities. Under these new guidelines, a greater number of staff members are now eligible for support; the range of non-medical costs that are reimbursed has been increased; and, in most cases, staff members are no longer required to cover a part of the costs linked to the purchase of non-medical equipment in order to receive the aid. Moreover, in line with the commitment made by the Commission in 2019, the schooling costs for children with disabilities who cannot be accommodated in the European Schools will be fully covered.</p>			

4.1.25.2. PETI Resolution 2: EP resolution of 17 December 2020 on outcome of the Committee on Petitions' deliberations during 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Outcome of the Committee on Petitions' deliberations during 2019</b>	17/12/2020 <a href="#">T9-0383/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2044(INI)</a> PETI	<a href="#">SP(2021)190</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 June 2021	Specific reply			
1)	7. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission to ensure transparency and access to documents in the framework of the EU Pilot procedures in relation to petitions received, and of the EU Pilot and infringement procedures that have already been concluded;	Regarding infringement-related petitions that touch upon elements covered by on-going EU Pilot investigations, the Commission is fully dedicated to delivering on the commitments of the Framework Agreement on relation between the European Parliament and the Commission as regards transmission of information to the European Parliament while, at the same time, respecting the need for confidentiality with regard to the Member States in EU Pilot investigations and infringement procedures, as recognised by the Court of Justice. The Commission considers that disclosing detailed information before opening a formal infringement procedure would be premature, given that investigations are still ongoing and a finding on whether or not EU law is being infringed has not yet been made. The Commission also proactively publishes summary press communications on all formal steps taken in infringement procedures and holds an extensive and user-friendly public database. Moreover, the Commission publishes its annual reports on monitoring the application of EU law, where it provides ample information on its monitoring and enforcement activity.  Access to documents related to on-going or closed EU Pilot investigations and formal infringement procedures is governed by the provisions on public access to documents laid down in Regulation (EC) No				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		1049/2001 <sup>10</sup> . In principle, documents held by the institutions are accessible if they are not covered by any of the exceptions mentioned in that regulation, in accordance with the exception regime provided for therein. Due consideration should be given to the protection of personal data as set out in the recently adopted Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 <sup>11</sup> .			
2)	8. Calls on the Commission to commit to a more active involvement with the Committee on Petitions in order to ensure that petitioners receive a precise response to their requests and complaints regarding the implementation of EU law;	<p>The Commission made further efforts to improve the speed, quality and pertinence of its contributions to the replies to petitioners' concerns and is committed to continue providing detailed responses to petitions and outlining possible solutions at European or national level.</p> <p>This includes the modernisation of the IT tools for handling petitions and streamlining the underlying procedures. In addition, Commissioners and high-ranking officials have been representing the Commission more and more often in the Committee's meetings, especially when it comes to sensitive petitions.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	

<sup>10</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 4.

<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	10. [...] calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for a recast of the 2001 Regulation, with a view to enhancing transparency and accountability by promoting good administrative practice;	Regarding the recast of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, the Commission has already submitted two proposals. The first proposal, from 2008, represented a substantial recast of the regulation. The second proposal, submitted in 2011, extended the right of public access to documents of all institutions, bodies, offices and agencies in order to align the regulation with the Article 15(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In its 2020 Work Programme, the Commission proposed to withdraw these two proposals given the lack of significant progress and foreseeable agreement. Following the negative opinion of the European Parliament, it decided not to withdraw them. The Commission stands ready to continue the interinstitutional negotiations. The Commission notes that the regulation and the case law of the Court continue to be a sufficient legal framework for ensuring the public access to documents.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	
4)	11. [...] calls on the Commission to respect the commitments made in its communication of 17 July 2019 entitled 'Strengthening the rule of law within the Union: A blueprint for action' (COM(2019)0343), in order to promote a culture of respect for the rule of law, reinforce cooperation with national authorities, and ensure an effective common response to actual threats within the Union;	In 2020, the Commission set up the European Rule of Law Mechanism aimed at preventing rule of law challenges and promoting a rule of law culture in the Union. The first Rule of Law Report <sup>12</sup> , published on 30 September 2020, allowed for a deeper dialogue on the rule of law at both EU and national level, by having open debates, and by exchanging best practices. The report has already been discussed in the General Affairs Council and in the European Parliament, as well as in national parliaments.  Moreover, the Commission will follow-up the idea of a rule of law event and will strengthen its communication		The Commission is following on the rule of law principle. On 20 July 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">2021 Rule of law report</a> .  A High-Level <a href="#">Conference</a> on the 'Rule of Law in Europe' was held on 17-18 May 2021, jointly organised by the Portuguese Council Presidency and the European Commission.	

<sup>12</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1602583951529&uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0580>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		efforts to explain the importance of the rule of law to the general public.			
5)	12. Urges the Commission to take steps to ensure that the interpretation of the scope of Article 51 is as coherent and broad as possible; [...]	<p>The Commission does not hesitate to take the appropriate steps to address infringements of the rights as protected under the Charter. However, the Charter does not extend the existing competences of the EU. In addition, in accordance with the principle subsidiarity, the Charter only applies to the institutions and bodies of the Union, and to Member States when they implement EU law. Where Member States do not implement EU law, it is for the Member States to ensure that they guarantee effective protection of fundamental rights as available under the national systems, as well as under the European Convention of Human Rights.</p> <p>The Commission is fully aware of citizens' expectations and endeavours to raise awareness about their rights under the Charter and where to turn in case their Charter rights were breached. The Commission will be launching an awareness raising campaign, following the adoption of its strategy on strengthening the application of the Charter in the EU. The Commission is also supporting civil society organisations and human rights bodies, which work on awareness raising about the Charter and when it applies, and which promote its application at national level. The Commission has included information on the Charter and its scope of application in the European e-Justice Portal<sup>13</sup>, with an online tool providing a checklist whether the Charter is applicable in a certain case. The Portal also contains the</p>		On 2 December 2020, the Commission presented a new <a href="#">Strategy to strengthen the application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU</a> , COM(2020) 711.	

<sup>13</sup> <https://e-justice.europa.eu/home.do?plang=en&action=home>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		Fundamental Rights Interactive Tool <sup>14</sup> (FRIT or "fundamental rights wizard"), which is an online tool assisting citizens in identifying where to turn to in case their fundamental rights have been breached.			
6)	18. [...] reiterates its call on the Commission to use the full potential of the early warning system as laid down in the revised waste directives; [...]	In 2022, the Commission will issue Early Warning Reports in line with the requirements in Directives 2008/98/EC <sup>15</sup> , 1994/62/EC <sup>16</sup> and 1999/31/EC <sup>17</sup> to identify the Member States at risk of not meeting the relevant waste management targets. The Commission will issue recommendations to address the identified shortcomings as well as share best practices in waste management that are instrumental in meeting the said waste management targets. These reports are complementary to other instruments, such as the Environmental Implementation Reports and the different funding programmes, to guide the Member States in raising their waste management performance.		The last <a href="#">early warning reports</a> were issued in 2018. The amended Waste Framework Directive, Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and Landfill Directive have removed the obligation for implementation reports and require the European Commission, supported by the EEA, to publish early warning reports three years ahead of the recycling and landfilling target years. The next reports are due in 2022 for the targets on recycling of municipal waste and packaging waste with a 2025 deadline.	
7)	20. [...] and therefore urges the Commission, together with the Member States, to ensure the correct implementation of EU legislation in this field; is convinced that the Commission must step up its activities to make sure that environmental assessments conducted by Member States for the	The Commission is aware that concerns about endocrine disrupting chemicals remain a global challenge and a source of concern for many EU citizens.			

<sup>14</sup> [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_fundamental\\_rights\\_interactive\\_tool-459-en.do?idTaxonomy=459&plang=en&removebanner=true](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_fundamental_rights_interactive_tool-459-en.do?idTaxonomy=459&plang=en&removebanner=true).

<sup>15</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32008L0098>.

<sup>16</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=celex:31994L0062>.

<sup>17</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31999L0031>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>authorisation of infrastructure projects concerning which petitioners have highlighted serious risks for human health and the environment are based on accurate and comprehensive analyses in full compliance with EU law;</p>	<p>The 2018 Communication 'Towards a comprehensive EU framework on endocrine disruptors'<sup>18</sup> outlined the Commission's strategic approach to deal with these substances in the future and announced a number of concrete actions to be implemented across policy areas.</p> <p>In 2020, the Commission published the 'Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability towards a Toxic-free Environment'<sup>19</sup> that includes several actions such as banning endocrine disruptors in consumer products as soon as they are identified, allowing their use only where it is proven to be essential for society. The Commission committed also to propose legally binding hazard identification of endocrine disruptors. These actions will contribute to better protect the human health and the environment.</p> <p>The Commission has to act within the legal framework regarding impact assessments and is not responsible for assessing and authorising projects or for proactively checking that every environmental impact assessment or strategic environmental assessment is in compliance with EU law. This falls within the responsibility of the competent national authorities. It should be noted that every year approximately 16 000 environmental impact assessments and 34 000 screenings are carried out in the EU. The Commission pays particular attention to projects that may cause irreversible environmental or public health damage, and uses the appropriate legal remedies at its disposition. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<sup>20</sup>, the Environmental Impact</p>		<p>The Commission started works on the <a href="#">targeted revision of the CLP Regulation</a>. The inception impact assessment suggests that the new proposal, <a href="#">announced</a> for the second quarter of 2022, should include the identification of endocrine disruptors.</p>	

<sup>18</sup> COM(2018) 734 final, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/reqdoc/rep/1/2018/EN/COM-2018-734-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF>.

<sup>19</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2020%3A667%3AFIN>.

<sup>20</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Assessment Directive<sup>21</sup> and the procedures under the Habitats Directive<sup>22</sup> were designed taking into account the precautionary and preventive principles. The Commission checks if the legal framework is transposed correctly and is applied by the competent national authorities in order to achieve the objective referred to by the Committee.</p>			
8)	<p>21. [...]; strongly believes that the Commission must make full use of and consistently implement the provisions of Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) regarding substances subject to authorisation as being carcinogenic, persistent and bio-accumulative, ensuring their substitution by non-toxic alternative substances, including by promoting industrial processes with this in view;</p>	<p>Substances that meet the criteria for substances of very high concern (SVHC) in Article 57 of the REACH Regulation<sup>23</sup> (adverse effects on human health and/ or the environment) may get prioritised and recommended by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) for inclusion in Annex XIV to REACH and thus become subject to authorisation. ECHA submits regularly recommendations to the Commission. The Commission regularly updates Annex XIV, taking into account all relevant considerations and the views expressed in the REACH Committee.</p> <p>The authorisation process under REACH aims at assuring that the risks from SVHC are properly controlled and that these substances are progressively replaced by suitable alternatives while ensuring the good functioning of the EU internal market.</p> <p>The substances included in Annex XIV cannot be placed on the market or used after a given date ('sunset date') by a manufacturer, downstream user or importer, unless it receives an individual authorisation from the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (updates <a href="#">of Article XIV</a> of REACH).</p>	

<sup>21</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0092>.

<sup>22</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\\_en.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm).

<sup>23</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006R1907>.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Commission for the specific uses envisaged, or if the use is already exempted from the authorisation procedure.</p> <p>In order to fulfil the requirements of REACH for applications for authorisation, the use applied for shall be described in sufficient detail to determine the exact use function.</p> <p>Authorisations shall be granted if the applicant can demonstrate that the risk from the use of the substance is adequately controlled. If not, an authorisation may still be granted when it is proven that the socio-economic benefits of using the substance outweigh the risks and there are no suitable alternative substances or technologies.</p> <p>A company that cannot replace a substance included in Annex XIV from its production processes (because of lack of technical or economic feasible alternatives) submits an application for authorisation to ECHA, which will subsequently launch a public consultation on alternative substances or technologies. The application will be then submitted to ECHA's scientific Committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC), which will issue opinions on the merits of the application taking also into account the information contained in the application and gathered during the public consultation. The two opinions from RAC and SEAC are sent to the Commission, who takes the decision whether to grant or not the authorisation and under which conditions. The Commission has three months to prepare a draft authorisation decision. A final decision granting or refusing the authorisation shall be taken in comitology in accordance with the examination procedure.</p> <p>Authorisations are subject to time-limited review periods that are determined on a case-by-case basis and</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>are normally subject to conditions and/or monitoring arrangements.</p> <p>The Commission has so far adopted 120 authorisation decisions and is currently processing 78 drafts.</p>			
9)	<p>28. [...] invites the Commission to present as soon as possible an updated EU guidance on species protection rules in order to achieve a satisfactory coexistence between people and large carnivores in affected areas;</p>	<p>The Commission intends to finalise its updated guidance on the strict protection of species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive during the first half of 2021.</p>		<p>On 12 October 2021, the Commission adopted a revised guidance document on species protection: <a href="#">Commission notice Guidance document on the strict protection of animal species of Community interest under the Habitats Directive</a>, C(2021) 7301.</p>	
10)	<p>29. [...] encourages the Commission to approach ECIs as openly and responsively as possible in order to make this instrument a real success of European participatory democracy in the eyes of the citizens; therefore calls on the Commission to initiate a legislative proposal on the basis of any successful ECI that was supported by the European Parliament;</p>	<p>The Commission manages several dissemination campaigns, such as social media campaigns, a national 'ECI ambassadors' network or awareness raising events in Member States. By the end of 2020, the number of average monthly visit to the Commission website on the European citizens' initiative<sup>24</sup> (ECI) increased by 30% compared to 2019. The Commission also manages a collaborative platform (ECI Forum<sup>25</sup>) to provide information and support to potential organisers in setting up and managing their initiatives. Traffic to the Forum more than tripled in 2020 compared to 2019, which illustrates its growing impact and usefulness.</p> <p>The Commission carefully examines all successful initiatives before setting out, in a Communication, its legal and political conclusions on the initiative and the action it intends to take, if any, and its reasons for taking</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (e.g. <a href="#">ECI Ambassadors</a>).</p>	

<sup>24</sup> <https://europa.eu/citizens-initiative/en>.

<sup>25</sup> <https://europa.eu/citizens-initiative-forum/en>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>or not taking action. The Commission also takes into account any position taken by the European Parliament. When examining a citizens' initiative and assessing follow-up actions, the Commission considers the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, as well as any measures already taken, for example since the launch of the ECI concerned. While for a number of successful European citizens' initiatives follow-up has taken the form of a new or revised EU legislation, for other initiatives, meaningful non-legislative follow-up has taken place. For example, in response to the initiative 'Stop vivisection', the Commission implemented measures to advance the replacing of animal testing in research and progress was discussed in scientific conferences organised by the Commission. The initiative 'Right2Water' inspired the Commission to run, on behalf of the EU, a successful campaign to keep the universal access to water and sanitation in the list of the UN Sustainable Development Goals - '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'<sup>26</sup>.</p> <p>This demonstrates that the success of the instrument should not be measured only by whether legislative follow-up is proposed. The added value of the ECI instrument resides also in the opportunities that it creates for EU citizens to initiate debate on different policies within the EU institutions.</p>			

<sup>26</sup> <https://sdqs.un.org/2030agenda>.

4.1.25.3. PETI Resolution 3: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on activities of the European Ombudsman - annual report 2019

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Activities of the European Ombudsman - annual report 2019	10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-082/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2125(INI)</a> PETI	SP(2021)361	Final reply (SP) received 3 August 2021	Specific reply			
1)	12. calls more broadly on the Commission to fulfil its obligations regarding sustainability impact assessments of all EU trade agreements;	The resolution notes that, in keeping with the European Ombudsman’s recommendations, the Commission and the Council have maintained a high level of transparency in the legislative process throughout the negotiations on EU-UK relations and urges them to do the same when drawing up the future free trade agreement. The Commission will continue to implement its evaluation policy, including the preparation of Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIA) for major trade policy initiatives. SIAs are trade-specific instruments stemming from own commitments by the Commission.				Most EU trade agreements are accompanied by sustainability impact assessments (SIAs). However, according to the Commission’s <a href="#">website on SIAs</a> , it appears that no SIA was conducted for the trade agreements with the UK and Vietnam. Moreover, a case before the Ombudsman ( <a href="#">1026/2020/MAS</a> ) concerned the Commission’s failure to finalise the SIA before concluding the negotiations on the EU-Mercosur trade agreement.  No further/specific actions promised by the Commission.	
2)	16. Supports the Ombudsman’s activity performed in her inquiry 853/2020/KR concerning the BlackRock case and firmly believes that the Commission must follow the Ombudsman’s recommendations in this regard; calls, therefore, on the Commission to update and strengthen all applicable rules concerning public procurement procedures, including its guidelines, in order to prevent the occurrence of any conflicts of interest; calls on the Commission to adopt all necessary measures to preserve the integrity and credibility of policy-making related to the adoption of new rules on ESG issues at EU level;	Regarding the Ombudsman inquiry 853/2020/KR concerning the BlackRock case, the Commission welcomes that according to the Ombudsman’s conclusions there was no maladministration by the Commission services in awarding the study in question to BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd. The Commission has in the meantime replied to the Ombudsman on her two suggestions concerning the Commission’s internal guidelines and possible changes to the Financial Regulation. It is reflecting on possible clarifications to its internal guidelines while leaving the authorising officer sufficient discretion to capture the specificity of each case in full compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, equality of treatment and transparency. It may also include the issue in a				With regard to the BlackRock case, the Commission <a href="#">replied</a> on 12 April 2021 that it was considering amending its internal guidelines and the Financial Regulation to impose an obligation for tenderers to disclose conflicting interests. This is in line with the Ombudsman’s conclusions.  The process of a <a href="#">targeted revision</a> of the EU’s Financial Regulation was launched in spring 2021, but it is unclear whether it addresses the issues in question. It is also unclear whether the Commission’s internal guidelines (‘Vademecum’) have been amended, as they are not publicly accessible.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		targeted public consultation on the planned revision of the Financial Regulation that it intends to launch shortly. The Commission services will organise a public workshop, open to civil and NGOs, to discuss BlackRock's final report once approved and published.		The Commission published the <a href="#">final study</a> by BlackRock on 27 August 2021. It is however unclear whether the publication was followed up by a workshop.	
3)	20. Notes that the Commission has committed to implementing many of the European Ombudsman's proposals, such as asking individuals who switch to the private sector to provide additional information about the organisation they are joining and more details about the type of professional activity they are embarking on; emphasises that such transfers cannot be taken lightly, as they could lead to conflicts of interest when former public officials take up a job with a firm to lobby on policies that they previously legislated or worked on; notes that according to a recent report <sup>27</sup> 99 % of requests for transfer into the private sector were approved by the Commission, with a rejection rate of only 0,62 %, which points to the need to strengthen oversight; recalls that ethics rules are not a mere formality and should be adhered to by all institutions; urges the Commission to implement all recommendations made by the Ombudsman, to take a more robust approach to the issue of 'revolving doors' and to follow through with the proposed measures, including forbidding new activity when there is evidence that this activity would lead to a conflict with the public interest and publishing, directly on its ethics website and in a timely manner, all related information on each case of	On the ethics rules, the resolution urges the Commission to implement all recommendations made by the Ombudsman, to take a more robust approach to the issue of 'revolving doors' and to follow through with the proposed measures, including forbidding new activity when there is evidence that this activity would lead to a conflict with the public interest and publishing, directly on its ethics website and in a timely manner, all related information on each case of former senior staff members assessed lobbying with a view to implementing the one-year lobbying and advocacy ban.  The fact that less than 1% of requests are refused does not mean that the Commission is not assessing conflicts of interest properly or that the Commission would authorise former staff members to perform unethical activities. A phenomenon cannot be assessed by a mere statistic of refused activities, as former Commission staff are explicitly informed by the administration, before they leave the service, about the rules applicable to new occupational activities and consequently are not seek engagements that contradict the rules. The majority of requests for post-service activities do usually either not raise conflict of interest issues at all or the risks, if any, can be mitigated		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>27</sup> Corporate Europe Observatory, 'From Facebook friends to lobby consultants – EU revolving door rules not fit for purpose', 22 October 2020 (<https://corporateeurope.org/en/2020/10/facebook-friends-lobby-consultants>).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	former senior staff members assessed with a view to implementing the one-year lobbying and advocacy ban;	with conditions. Typical examples of post-service activities include academia, public international and national administrations, speaking engagements, NGOs, foundations and think tanks. 20% of Commission's decisions on post-service activities do contain specific restrictions, such as a ban on professional contacts with former Commission staff of up to 2 years. Focusing only on prohibitions (as the report to which the Parliament refers does) does not give an accurate and comprehensive picture of the situation. The administration also examines the staff or former staff's future employer and tasks before making its assessment. Where staff members face the risk of a prohibition, they can decide not to pursue their envisaged activity and consequently not to submit a formal request after receiving guidance from the ethics service. Therefore, the fact that only few requests are refused does not mean that the Commission is not assessing conflicts of interest properly. Whenever it has deemed it necessary to adopt measures to protect its interests and its reputation, the Commission has made use, or informed its former staff members of its intention to make use, of the possibility provided for in Article 16 of the Staff Regulations to forbid a job move. In other instances, the Commission worked with general or specific restrictions, some open ended or limited in time, where these were equally effective and more proportionate in view of the circumstances of the individual case. These restrictions can be very strict and adequate to exclude, or mitigate in a suitable way, potential situations of conflicts of interest and to protect the interests and reputation of the institution.			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>21. Points out that the EU public administration must improve those of its rules and standards designed to prevent conflicts of interest and guarantee respect for the duty of discretion and integrity; calls on the European Ombudsman to promote the highest ethics rules and standards throughout the EU institutions, agencies and bodies, ensuring that they are fully and consistently implemented; calls for the evaluation of the declarations of interests submitted by Commissioners-designate to be carried out independently by appropriate means; underlines the need to revise the current rules and practices in order to strengthen integrity requirements for Commissioners both during and after their mandates and stresses that Commissioners' post-term-of-office notification periods must be increased;</p>	<p>On the conflict of interests standards designed to prevent conflicts of interest and guarantee respect for the duty of discretion and integrity, the rules and procedures in place are designed to avoid possible conflicts of interest, to protect the legitimate interests of the institution and are fit for purpose. The Staff Regulations of Officials and Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union<sup>28</sup> were reinforced with the last reform, which introduced the explicit obligation for new staff or staff coming back from leave on personal grounds (if more than 6 months), to provide a declaration on any potential conflict that could arise at the occasion of their entry or return into service. In case a potential conflict of interest is identified by the administration of the recruiting institution, appropriate measures are put in place to mitigate any potential risks. In addition, under Article 11a of the Staff Regulations, all staff members, while in the performance of their duties, are constantly under the obligation not to deal with a matter in which, directly or indirectly, they may have a personal interest such as to impair their independence, in particular family and financial interests. It should also be noted that the special report of the European Court of Auditors (ECA) on 'the ethical frameworks of the audited EU institutions: scope for improvement' confirmed that, to a large extent, the audited institutions – Parliament, Council and Commission – have established adequate ethical frameworks and that the Commission is well advanced on this matter. The Commission is ready to share its internal rules and</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>See also website <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/code-of-conduct/">Code of Conduct for the Members of the European Commission</a> (europa.eu).</p>	

<sup>28</sup> Regulation No 31 (EEC), 11 (EAEC) laying down the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, OJ 45, 14.6.1962, p. 1385.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>practical experience with the other EU institutions and agencies and exchange best practices.</p> <p>The new Code of Conduct for the Members of the Commission adopted on 31 January 2018 was welcomed both by the Ombudsman and the European Parliament. It provides for a comprehensive set of high ethical standards. For the time being, the Commission does not see the need to change its rules, while remaining open to further clarifications for its practical implementation, where this is useful. For example, and as requested by the Ombudsman, the Commission envisages to clarify the existing rules on the participation of the Members of the Commission in national election campaigns. The declarations of interest of Commissioners-designate are assessed by the European Parliament in the framework of the procedure for the appointment of the Commission set out in Article 17(7) TEU. As regards the assessment and approval of former Commissioners' post mandate activities, it is important to note that the 'cooling-off period' has been extended from 18 months to 2 years by the new Code of Conduct (and from 18 months to 3 years as regards former Presidents). This two-year period corresponds to the period during which former Members of the Commission are entitled to a transitional allowance, knowing that this latter period was shortened by Council Regulation 2016/300 of 29 February 2016, from three to two years. The assessment procedure of former Commissioners' envisaged post mandate activities has been reinforced, notably with the establishment of an Independent Ethical Committee and the publication of the relevant Commission decisions and the related opinions of the Independent Ethical Committee.</p>			



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	28. Welcomes the European Ombudsman's increased focus on cases concerning the Commission's management of EU-funded projects; urges the Commission to guarantee the transparent distribution and management of funds; insists that the Commission improve the transparency of its preparation process for the annual Work Programmes for the funds it manages; calls, in particular, on the Commission to ensure that resources made available through the European Structural and Investment Funds are disbursed by the Member States in accordance with the requirements laid down in the UNCRPD on independent living for persons with disabilities;	<p>The resolution urges the Commission to guarantee the transparent distribution and management of funds and insists that it improve the transparency of its preparation process for the annual Work Programmes for the funds it manages. In particular, the resolution calls on the Commission to ensure that resources made available through the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds are disbursed by the Member States in accordance with the requirements laid down in the UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) on independent living for persons with disabilities.</p> <p><b>Under shared management, the responsibility for selecting and implementing individual operations lies with Member States. Therefore, it is not in the Commission's competence to select the operations to be supported by the ESI Funds. However, the Commission pays great attention to the situation of persons with disabilities in all Member States of the European Union and is committed to uphold and protect their rights. Furthermore, the Commission services will work closely with Member States during the negotiations for the 2021-2027 programming period to ensure continued progress on deinstitutionalization.</b></p>		In the new <a href="#">Disability Strategy 2021-2030</a> , published on 3 March 2021, the Commission commits to support Member States ('national, regional and local authorities') in their efforts for deinstitutionalization and independent living, including through the 2021-2027 shared management funds, and to ensure that EU funds do not support actions that contribute to segregation or exclusion.	
6)	33. Calls on the Commission to propose a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term European Disability Strategy for the post-2020 period in order to make possible, inter alia, the full and consistent implementation of the UNCRPD;	<p>The resolution calls on the Commission to propose a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term European Disability Strategy for the post-2020 period in order to make possible, inter alia, the full and consistent implementation of the UNCRPD.</p> <p>The new Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities has been presented on 3 March 2021. This Strategy covers the period from 2021 to 2030 and sets</p>		The new disability strategy was published on 3 March 2021: <a href="#">Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030</a> , COM(2021) 101. It is the main EU tool to implement the UNCRPD.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>the framework for the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities by the Member States as well as the EU institutions. This new Strategy focuses on several important areas such as employment, social security, education, accessibility and independent living for persons with disabilities. The Strategy contributes to building a Union of Equality as announced by President von der Leyen, along with other equality strategies presented by this Commission. It will also strengthen Europe's role as a global partner in supporting the inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p>			

## 4.1.25.4. PETI Resolution 4: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on protection of persons with disabilities through petitions: lessons learnt

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Protection of persons with disabilities through petitions: lessons learnt</b>	6/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0414/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2209(INI)</a> PETI	N.A. <sup>29</sup>					
1)	5. Calls on the Commission to conduct a comprehensive and cross-cutting review of EU legislation and funding programmes with a view to complying fully with the CRPD by constructively involving disability organisations and the members of the EU framework for monitoring the implementation of the CRPD;						
2)	6. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take into account the diversity and heterogeneity of persons with disabilities when designing and implementing policies and measures;						

<sup>29</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	10. Calls on the Member States to carry out national disability awareness-raising campaigns promoting the CRPD and the European Disability Strategy 2021-2030 that are accessible for all and involve persons with disabilities and the family members and organisations that represent them; calls on the Member States to adopt ambitious timelines for the implementation of the strategy; calls on the Commission to develop a set of detailed indicators in the forthcoming delegated act on the revised social scoreboard to measure the progress toward the goals and objectives of the strategy and to ensure compliance by all those involved with the commitments outlined in these documents;				
4)	12. Welcomes the plans of the Commission to examine the functioning of the EU framework for monitoring the implementation of the CRPD in 2022 and propose actions on this basis; calls on the Commission to strengthen the EU framework and its independence, above all by ensuring greater involvement and participation of experts, non-governmental organisations, social partners and particularly persons with disabilities, without discrimination based on the type of disability or any other personal circumstance; [...]				
5)	14. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to set clear objectives to improve the living and working conditions of persons with disabilities, while respecting the principles of accessibility and non-discrimination and investing in equal opportunities				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and the participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of life;				
6)	19. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to better acknowledge the importance of accessible and quality support services and systems for independent living; stresses the need to promote strategies and standards for personalised quality support for dependent persons with disabilities and their carers, including improved social protection and various forms of support for informal carers; calls on the Commission to present a strategic EU care agenda as a further step forward in qualitatively empowering the healthcare sector in the EU, including personal and household service workers; reiterates that the care agenda also needs to reflect the situation of the 100 million informal carers in the EU, who provide 80 % of long-term care but whose work mostly goes unrecognised;				
7)	21. Calls on the Commission to structurally integrate the European Disability Strategy 2021-2030 into the European Semester process as the latter should be used to inspire Member State policies and approaches, to strengthen the inclusiveness of society and to support the employment and social protection of people with disabilities; calls on the Commission to carry out an annual review of disability mainstreaming under the European Semester process;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish a common definition of disability in line with the concluding observations of the CRPD Committee on the initial report of the European Union adopted in 2015, and to ensure mutual recognition of disability status across the Member States, so as to ensure the free movement of persons with disabilities and the proper exercise and recognition of their EU citizenship rights;				
9)	23. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the EU and the Member States fully comply with all relevant EU and UN obligations on the rights of persons with disabilities, in particular the CRPD and the CRPD Committee's general comments to the convention, and with the relevant EU measures and funding rules, and to provide support to them and their families and carers and enable exchanges of best practices in this area;				
10)	25. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the Member States correctly implement Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR) <sup>30</sup> , and to take the				

<sup>30</sup> OJ L119, 4.5.2016, p.1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	necessary measures in order to protect the sensitive data of persons with disabilities;				
11)	31. Urges the Member States to ensure that persons with disabilities are involved in the policymaking process without any constraints; notes that the CRPD requires full political participation, which means that persons with disabilities must be able to participate in elections and decision-making processes on an equal basis with others; calls on the Commission to ensure that the Member States provide facilitated naturalisation or specific exemptions from naturalisation exams for persons with disabilities to guarantee their access to citizenship;				
12)	32. Recalls the high number of EU citizens deprived of their right to participate in elections, including European Parliament elections, because of their disabilities or mental health problems; thus calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the real right of persons with disabilities to vote in European Parliament elections;				
13)	34. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to be ambitious regarding the scope of the entitlements card users will have and ensure proper implementation by all the Member States by way of binding EU legislation if necessary;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
14)	36. Calls on the Commission to exempt persons with disabilities and their families and helpers from the payment of tolls across the EU to support their movement, especially when they need to make multiple journeys for medical treatment and their wellbeing;				
15)	37. Calls on the Commission to further strengthen the legislative framework for the participation of persons with disabilities in tourism; [...]				
16)	38. [...] calls on the Commission to consider making a proposal relating to the rights of passengers with disabilities in urban and rural transport, to bridge the gaps that still exist; calls for the adoption of an equally effective maritime transport package;				
17)	39. Calls on the Commission to support the Member States to ensure the necessary conditions at local, regional and national level to allow persons with disabilities to enjoy their rights to free movement, self-determination and personal choices on an equal basis with others, to live independently and to be included in the community, as laid down in Article 19 of the CRPD;				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
18)	40. Notes the Commission's proposal for the creation of the 'AccessibleEU' resource centre by 2022; calls on the Commission to create an EU agency on accessibility (EU Access Board) that would be in charge of developing technical specifications on accessibility in support of specific EU policies and legislation, carrying out consultations with rights-holders, stakeholders and non-governmental organisations, helping Member States and EU institutions to implement accessibility in a harmonised way for the benefit of the single market, and raising awareness of the importance of accessibility for equal societies;				
19)	41. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the cognitive, sensory and physical accessibility of EU initiatives on the digitalisation of the labour market;				
20)	42. Regrets the fact that access to the built environment and physical accessibility were not included within the scope of the European Accessibility Act; calls on the Commission to use the European Accessibility Act as a basis for adopting a robust EU framework for an accessible and inclusive environment with fully accessible public spaces, services, including public transport, communication, administrative and financial services, and the built environment; welcomes the Commission's 'Access City Award' initiative;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
21)	45. [...] calls on the Commission to mainstream accessibility into all policy areas and calls on the Member States to fully implement existing legislation;				
22)	56. Stresses the urgent need for EU legislation aimed at protecting citizens against all forms of discrimination in the EU and considers this to be primordial for the correct implementation of CRPD policies; urges the Member States to adopt the EU horizontal anti-discrimination directive tabled by the Commission in 2008; calls on the Commission to present an alternative solution in order to move forward in tackling discrimination across the EU, in all areas of life, as soon as possible;				
23)	58. Reiterates its call on the Commission to work with the Court of Justice of the European Union on communication and accessibility strategies in order to ensure that persons with disabilities have the ability to access the EU justice system without facing any form of discrimination; calls on the Commission and the Member States to continue empowerment programmes for persons with disabilities to enable them to recognise and report cases of discrimination against them;				
24)	59. Condemns all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities in the workplace; calls on the Member States and the Commission to				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	implement policies aimed at preventing cases of harassment based on disability; [...]				
25)	72. Calls on the Member States to take an intersectional approach, especially in their policies and measures, to creating inclusive employment; regrets that multiple and intersectional discrimination is insufficiently addressed in the European Disability Strategy 2021-2030; calls, therefore, on the Commission to place special emphasis on intersectionality in the implementation of the strategy and to set clear, measurable and ambitious targets relating to workplace diversity that reflect the heterogeneity of persons with disabilities, in order to address multiple and intersectional discrimination;				
26)	73. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote and support social enterprises focusing on the employment of persons with disabilities, as they are a lever to boost the creation of decent jobs;				
27)	78. Calls on the Commission to start revising the Employment Equality Directive as soon as possible with a view to fully harmonising it with the provisions of the CRPD and implementing a participatory process aimed at ensuring the direct and full involvement of organisations that represent persons with disabilities;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
28)	83. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up their efforts to tackle the persisting disability employment gap and to foster access for persons with disabilities to quality and sustainable jobs; welcomes, in this regard, the Commission's proposal in the European Pillar of Social Rights action plan to include the disability employment gap in the revised social scoreboard;				
29)	87. Calls on the Member States to encourage workplace adaptations and take action to improve occupational health and safety; calls on the Commission to pay special attention to workers with disabilities in the upcoming EU strategic framework on health and safety at work and to set ambitious goals;				
30)	91. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to include in the final content of the partnership agreements on the European Structural and Investment Funds and in these funds' programmes objectives and approaches that improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities, while respecting the principles of accessibility and non-discrimination, and investing in equal opportunities and the participation of persons with disabilities in all				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	areas of life, including in supporting the transition from institutional to community-based living; asks the Commission to monitor closely the use of EU funds in line with the CRPD;				
31)	95. Invites the Commission and the Member States to ensure that rural development programmes and strategies include specific outreach measures for persons with disabilities living in rural areas and to involve them in the design and implementation of said programmes and strategies;				
32)	99. Calls on the Commission to conduct further research into the impact and health-related effects of emerging technologies on persons with disabilities, such as the case of LED lights on photosensitive persons;				
33)	100. Recalls that in order to develop appropriate and effective policies and find solutions tailored to the needs of all persons with disabilities in the EU, there is a need for comparable and reliable EU data; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the Member States to intensify their efforts for a common framework for European statistics on individuals and households to collect reliable data on the participation of persons with disabilities in the various levels and types of education and labour and in social life;				

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
34)	103. [...] calls on the Commission and the Member States to invest in training professionals regarding the needs of persons with disabilities; [...]					
35)	104. Points out that inclusive education and vocational training programmes are two of the key prerequisites for a more inclusive labour market; calls on the Commission to ensure that the upcoming EU approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability is accessible and inclusive and reflects on how to improve the realisation of the right to work of persons with disabilities; [...]					
36)	114. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women with disabilities and to promote their participation in public decision-making; points out that adequate measures should be put in place to ensure that their perspectives are fully taken into account and that, together with disability-specific consultative bodies, the participation of organisations representing women with disabilities is promoted;					
37)	119. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the employment gap faced by women with disabilities, notably by tackling gender stereotypes, strengthening their participation in the digital economy, increasing their representation in education, training and employment in STEM subjects and occupations, and combating deterrents to work such as sexual harassment; calls on the Commission and the Member States to take concrete					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>measures to ensure that women with disabilities participate in decision-making and receive equal pay for equal work via binding pay transparency measures, to combat their high risk of in-work poverty and to adjust labour regulations such as flexible working arrangements and parental leave to their specific needs; calls on the Commission and the Member States to support social economy business models and initiatives aimed at improving the social and labour inclusion of women with disabilities through the action plan on the social economy;</p>				

4.1.25.5. PETI Resolution 5: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on deliberations of the Committee on Petitions in 2020

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Deliberations of the Committee on Petitions in 2020</b>	16/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0507/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2019(INI)</a> PETI	N.A. <sup>31</sup>					
1)	9. Recalls that petitions contribute considerably to the Commission's role as guardian of the Treaties; stresses that reinforced cooperation between the Committee on Petitions and the Commission is essential to ensure the successful treatment of petitions; urges the Commission to refrain from general replies and to provide timely, precise, clear and targeted responses to efficiently answer the concrete requests of petitioners; calls on the Commission to ensure transparency and access to documents and information in the framework of the EU Pilot procedures in relation to petitions received, and of the EU Pilot and infringement procedures that have already been concluded, and to take into account any issues related to the breach of EU law that are raised through petitions as a matter of priority when considering whether to initiate an infringement procedure, especially when the issues are related to environmental legislation;						

<sup>31</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.



Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	10. Asks the Commission to provide a clarification regarding its competence in relation to petitions, including those raising issues that fall under a field of activity of the EU but not under a policy where the EU has legislative competence;					
3)	11. Calls on national authorities to be proactive in taking the necessary measures to respond to citizens' concerns as expressed in their petitions where cases of systemic failure in compliance with EU law occur; calls on the Commission to regularly follow up on progress in complying with EU legislation in the cases examined;					
4)	24. [...] urges, therefore, the Commission, together with the Member States, to ensure the correct implementation of EU legislation in this field;					
5)	28. [...] calls on the Commission to consider initiating a legislative proposal on the basis of the content of any successful ECI;					
6)	29. Stresses that transparency and public access to the documents of the EU institutions are vital in order to ensure the highest levels of protection of the democratic rights of citizens and their trust in EU institutions; points out that the current Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents no longer reflects the actual situation; deeply regrets that the revision of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 has been stalled for years with no					

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	progress; calls on the Commission to submit a proposal for a recast of the 2001 regulation with a view to enhancing transparency and accountability by promoting good administrative practice, in line with requirements of the Lisbon Treaty;				

#### 4.1.26. REGI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Regional Development (REGI)** was responsible for six 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of six Parliament's resolutions ('REGI resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 31: Overview on REGI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	6
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	6
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	6
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/6 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

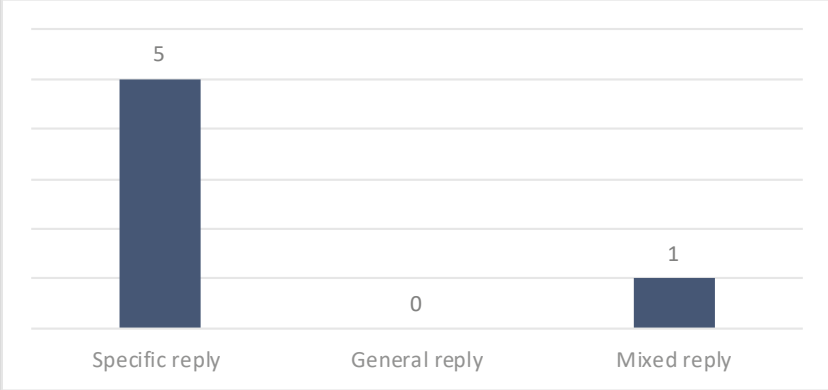
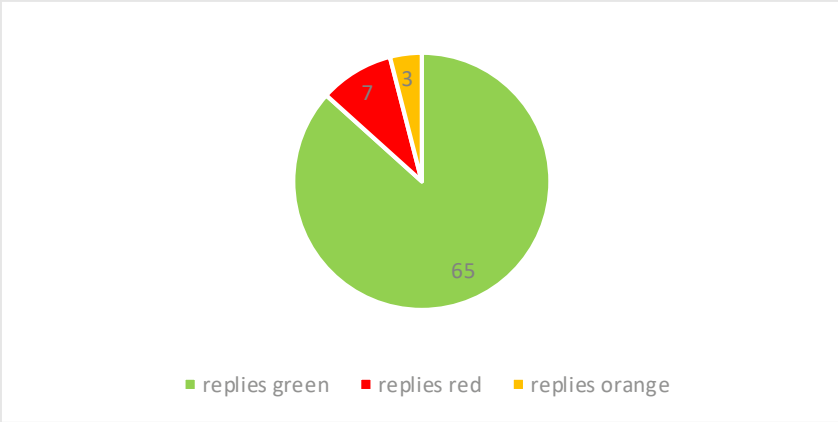
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 2 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of reply</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of reply	Count	Specific reply	5	General reply	0	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (5) General reply (0) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Type of reply	Count								
Specific reply	5								
General reply	0								
Mixed reply	1								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>68</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	replies green	65	replies red	7	replies orange	3	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (65) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (7) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (3)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
replies green	65								
replies red	7								
replies orange	3								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="495 389 1290 847"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Category	Count	action black	7	action purple	7	action light blue	44	action dark blue	10	action yellow	13	action green	2	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (7)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (7)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (44)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (10)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (13)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (2)</p>
Action Category	Count														
action black	7														
action purple	7														
action light blue	44														
action dark blue	10														
action yellow	13														
action green	2														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">0</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer (1)</li> <li>- International and regional environment protection measures and agreements (1)</li> <li>- Cohesion policy, Cohesion Fund (CF) (1) (3) (4)</li> <li>- Natural disasters, Solidarity Fund (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demography (3)</li> <li>- Gender equality (4)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outlying and outermost regions, overseas countries and territories (5)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Ports policy (6)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Maritime or inland transport agreements and cooperation (6)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Innovation (6)</li> <li>- Alternative and renewable energies (6)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity (6)</li> <li>- Water control and management, pollution of waterways, water pollution (6)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Marine and coastal pollution, pollution from ships, oil pollution (6)</li> <li>- Vocational education and training (6)</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Tourism (6)</li> <li>- Regional cooperation, cross-border cooperation (6)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent six written replies to the Parliament’s six REGI resolutions. In all six cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). In total, the Commission submitted five specific replies and one mixed reply.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 15 genuine actions. In 54 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in seven cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In seven cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned.

Among the 15 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in two cases. In the 13 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.26.1.REGI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 March 2021 on Cohesion Policy and regional environment strategies in the fight against climate change

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			Action of the Commission
Cohesion Policy and regional environment strategies in the fight against climate change	20/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0097/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2074(INI)</a> <a href="#">REGI</a>	<a href="#">SP(2021)345</a>	Final reply (SP) received 3 August 2021	Specific reply	
1)	13. [...] calls on the Commission to provide support and facilitate cooperation between regions and the exchange of know-how and best practices; [...]	<p>The Commission shares the European Parliament's view that cooperation between regions and the exchange of expertise and best practices is an important element in advancing the transition to a climate-neutral EU. In this regard, the Commission already strives to facilitate such cooperation. Notably, the Energy and Managing Authorities (EMA) network serves as an informal platform to exchange information, share good practices, experiences and the latest implementation and policy developments. It aims at supporting Managing Authorities to make the best possible use of cohesion policy funds to advance with the energy transition. Additionally, the European Network of Environmental Authorities- Managing Authorities (ENEA-MA) provides a forum for the exchange of the experience among Environmental Authorities and Managing Authorities in integrating environmental aspects into cohesion policy programmes and projects. The Commission has also set up a Just Transition Platform to assist EU countries and regions to unlock the support available through the Just Transition Mechanism, by providing access to knowledge, offering technical and advisory support as well as facilitating exchange of information and good practices.</p> <p>The Commission contributes to the preparation and the implementation of the EU macro-regional strategies and the Interreg programmes, which are two key EU cohesion policy tools for strengthening territorial cooperation</p>			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Energy and Managing Authorities (EMA) network</a> , <a href="#">Just Transition Platform</a> , <a href="#">European Network of Environmental Authorities- Managing Authorities (ENEA-MA)</a> , <a href="#">European Covenant of Mayors for Climate &amp; Energy</a> ).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>between the Member States and also between them and non-EU countries. The EU macro-regional strategies have proved to be an important platform for coordination and cooperation in the field of climate action and, as stated in the third report on the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies (COM(2020) 578 final), are highly relevant in delivering the EU priorities for 2019-2024 in their respective territories, in particular the European Green Deal. Moreover, the Interreg programmes, covering cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation, provide a framework for joint action, in order to find common solutions to shared challenges, such as the fight against climate change. They promote exchanges of experience, and facilitate acting together. As in the past, also in the programming period 2021-2027 Interreg will continue to put a strong emphasis on supporting the achievement of the climate objectives and the transition towards a greener, climate neutral and resilient Europe.</p> <p>The European Covenant<sup>7</sup> of Mayors for Climate &amp; Energy is a resource for local climate and energy actions. The European Climate Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT<sup>8</sup> aims to support Europe in adapting to climate change by helping users to access and share data and information. The European Climate Pact<sup>9</sup>, which is an initiative of the European Green Deal, is an opportunity for people, communities and organisations to participate in climate action across Europe.</p>			

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/>.

<sup>8</sup> <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/about>.

<sup>9</sup> [https://europa.eu/climate-pact/index\\_en](https://europa.eu/climate-pact/index_en).



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	<p>22. Calls on the Commission to monitor and publish reports using a common standard for all Member States about the progress of national governments and local and regional authorities in addressing climate change at all levels, as well as to assess the interlinkages between environmental policies and the economy;</p>	<p>Concerning monitoring, cohesion policy has one of the most robust systems of objective setting, monitoring and evaluation. For the 2014-2020 period, the Commission developed the ESIF Open Data <a href="#">platform</a>. The platform dynamically presents progress on financial inputs and achievements for each of 530 ESF Fund programmes, by Member State, by theme and by fund. The platform provides the reference tool for all financial inputs and physical achievements. This allows tracking progress, benchmark and compare financial and progress with outputs. The platform provides dedicated <a href="#">data stories</a> on the cohesion policy support to <a href="#">climate objectives</a>, <a href="#">risk prevention measures</a>, <a href="#">clean energy transition</a>, <a href="#">protecting nature and biodiversity</a>, <a href="#">waste management</a>, <a href="#">air quality</a>, <a href="#">clean urban transport</a>, etc. The Commission intends to continue this work and extend the platform to the programmes of the period 2021-2027.</p> <p>The Member States are reporting under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208. The European Climate Law will amend certain of the provisions on reporting. Information at Member State level is available on <a href="#">Climate-ADAPT</a>.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (the Commission developed the ESIF Open Data <a href="#">platform</a>, <a href="#">Climate-ADAPT</a>).</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (a <a href="#">toolkit</a> on sustainability transitions).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>32. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to produce user-friendly guidelines to give regional and local governments the opportunity to acknowledge and capitalise on consolidated best practices on energy transition and the decarbonisation of economies; [...]</p>	<p>On paragraph 32, to achieve the European Green Deal objectives, Europe need to engage in 'sustainability transitions', which involve a profound transformation of societal systems towards more sustainable modes. The European Commission published a <a href="#">toolkit</a> on sustainability transitions to help national and regional authorities implement necessary systemic changes through cohesion policy. It contains good practice principles to promote sustainability transitions in the planning and delivery of Partnership Agreements and Programmes for the 2021-2027 funding period. It also offers advice on project selection criteria and other tools to mainstream sustainability in programmes. The toolkit is accompanied by a <a href="#">report</a> with additional case studies, inspiring examples and more information.</p> <p>The Commission recognised the outermost regions' clean energy potential in its communication on a strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions (COM(2017) 623 final) and committed to mainstreaming their good practices in this context through the Clean Energy for EU Islands initiative. The Commission has further committed to paying particular attention to these regions in the European Green Deal communication (COM/2019/640 final), taking into account their renewable energy sources. In its Circular economy action plan (COM(2020)98 final), the Commission committed to tailoring circular economy solutions to the outermost regions and islands. In its offshore renewable energy strategy (COM(2020)741 final) it identifies the outermost regions as pioneers in decarbonising islands.</p> <p>The outermost regions and islands can use a range of EU instruments to support transition towards clean energy including the European Regional development Fund, the LIFE programme, and the NESOI (New Energy Solutions Optimised for Island) project for technical assistance in shaping energy projects.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (a <a href="#">toolkit</a> on sustainability transitions).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	43. Invites the Commission to benchmark draft spending plans against highest possible climate ambition;	On paragraph 43, as regards investments in climate action, at least 30% of the European Regional Development Fund and 37% of the Cohesion Fund investments will contribute to climate objectives. To guide and mobilise investments, the Commission proposed a dedicated objective for a greener and low-carbon Europe. The Commission will monitor all the programmes against these targets using EU Coefficient, based on the original OECD Rio markers. This system was introduced already for the 2014-2020 period in order to track cohesion policy contribution to the 20% headline target set for the MFF 2014-2020. The methodology has been further enhanced for the 2021-2027 period, ensuring consistency between programmes and shifting towards an “effect-based” methodology that also includes relevant elements of the Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance. The achievement of this target is monitored with the help of ESIF Open Data platform <a href="#">climate tracking tool</a> .		The activity appears to be ongoing.	

4.1.26.2. REGI Resolution 2: EP resolution of 18 May 2021 on review of the European Union Solidarity Fund

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Review of the European Union Solidarity Fund	18/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-220/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2087(INI)</a> REGI	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final reply (SP) received 22 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	5. Points out that it is vital for aid and funds to be sent as quickly, easily and flexibly as possible to the affected regions and underlines that synergies between the EUSF and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the ERDF climate change adaptation component and territorial cooperation programmes are essential in order to create a comprehensive response and resilience package; calls on the Commission to continue its work on the guidance for the EUSF's simplified usage in order to facilitate the actions of national, regional and local authorities; insists that synergies between the EUSF and the aforementioned EU funding instruments, among others, should be used flexibly and to their fullest extent; recalls that the implementation report by each beneficiary country should detail the preventive measures – including the use of EU structural funds – taken or proposed to limit future damage and to avoid, to the extent possible, a recurrence of similar natural disasters;	The Commission has set up a dedicated website on the EUSF <sup>10</sup> providing necessary information and guidance for potential applicants as well as latest developments.  The Commission is looking into the possibilities of improving its guidance on the EUSF implementation.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (dedicated website <a href="#">EUSF</a> );  Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	

<sup>10</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/en/funding/solidarity-fund/](https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/solidarity-fund/).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	10. Invites the Commission, in the context of a future reform of the EUSF, to continue its work to simplify and speed up the application procedure for Member States, for example by paying particular attention to simplifying applications for activation of the EUSF across several regions in the context of cross-border disasters, so as to ensure a swifter response to the intensification of major and regional natural disasters and major public health emergencies;	In light of the considerations mentioned under paragraph 9 and without additional budgetary means, simplifying the application for activation the EUSF across several regions in the context of cross-border disasters or widening the scope of the EUSF by accepting cross-border disasters is not considered feasible.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	11. Is of the opinion that climate change and the intensification of natural disasters are making territories and regions increasingly vulnerable; calls on the Commission, accordingly, to consider revising the EUSF in order to better take into account disasters on a regional scale; underlines, moreover, the role of ERDF programmes, in synergy with rural development programmes, in the prevention and mitigation of risks, such as tectonic and hydrogeological risks; acknowledges, furthermore, that droughts were included in the scope of the EUSF Regulation during the 2014 revision, but notes that they represent a recurrent feature of EU climate developments and that their economic impact is difficult to assess; calls on the Commission to assess the specific impacts of droughts and to address them appropriately in the context of a future reform of the EUSF;	The frequency of major natural disasters in past years and the inclusion of health emergencies in the scope of EUSF has increased the budgetary pressure on the fund. Given also the inclusion of the EUSF within the SEAR envelope with a maximum annual amount of EUR 1 200 million in 2018 prices for both instruments, a revision that would widen the scope of the EUSF is not considered feasible.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	12. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen research and education with a view to putting in place a system to ensure better preparedness to prevent and manage disasters and to minimise the impact of such crises;	The Joint Research Centre (JRC) agrees with the text that refers to more and better research in the field of crisis management. It notes that a system to prevent and manage disasters and to minimise the impact of such crises exist already, recently strengthened by the amended RescEU legislation, building on more science and better knowledge.	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	C C
5)	15. Calls on the Commission to ensure the dissemination of good practices with regard to governance and the use of institutional coordination structures in disaster situations;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	C C	Not mentioned.	C C
6)	22. Welcomes the fact that the revised EUSF adopted in March 2020 increased the value of advance payments from 10 % to 25 % of the anticipated financial contribution and the upper limit from EUR 30 million to EUR 100 million; points out, in this context, the importance of advance payments for increasing the effectiveness of aid programmes, in particular in regions and local communities with limited alternative funding sources; asks the Commission to reflect on additional ways to promote this option and calls for increased operational efforts to be made in order to reduce the average time for the release of advanced payments, while ensuring the EU budget is protected;	The average time for making advance payments is determined by multiple factors including the 12 weeks to submit the application, the time necessary to do a first eligibility check and the administrative procedures to adopt the necessary financing decision. The Commission services engage to perform these tasks in the shortest possible time given the available resources.	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	C C

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	24. Notes that the average time needed to make advance payments is five months and calls on the Commission to consider some more reactive solutions;	<p>Although the follow-up does not mention point 24, the Commission however states that:</p> <p>The average time for making advance payments is determined by multiple factors including the 12 weeks to submit the application, the time necessary to do a first eligibility check and the administrative procedures to adopt the necessary financing decision. The Commission services engage to perform these tasks in the shortest possible time given the available resources.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
8)	25. Notes, moreover, that it takes an average of one year for the full amount of an EUSF grant to reach the beneficiary; calls on the Commission to explore ways of simplifying and making the allocation of the fund as flexible as possible in the context of a future reform, in order to ensure rapid action and prompt relief for disaster-stricken regions and/or countries;	<p>Until 2020, the activation of the EUSF required the mobilisation of funds through an amending budget procedure after the European Commission completed its assessment and decided to activate the EUSF. In the period 2021-2027, in accordance with Article 9 of the MFF Regulation, the EUSF and the EAR were both put under one special instrument, the Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve (SEAR). The intention of the legislator was that this would make mobilisation of the EUSF faster and more flexible as in accordance with Article 9(3) of the MFF Regulation, the appropriations from the SEAR are entered in the general budget of the Union as a provision. Thus, whenever there is a need to mobilise the EUSF, a transfer from the SEAR reserve line to the EUSF operational line is to be proposed to the budgetary authority (Article 31 of the Financial Regulation). This procedure should be faster than the mobilisation of the funding through the amending budget procedure.</p> <p>Moreover, as additional flexibility in exceptional cases and if the remaining financial resources available in the SEAR are not sufficient to cover the EUSF needs in the year of occurrence of a disaster, the MFF Regulation foresees also a possibility to frontload from the n+1 the EUSF share of SEAR to year n. Such frontloading is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 400 million (2018 prices)</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">MFF 2021-2027</a> , <a href="#">SEAR reserve</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		and reduces the annual EUSF allocation for year n+1 accordingly.			
9)	30. Calls on the Commission to strengthen and simplify the synergies between the EUSF and the cohesion policy funds, as well as the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, with a view to ensuring effective and structured risk management for reconstruction projects in the short, medium and long term, not only through the construction of sustainable, energy-efficient and resource-efficient infrastructure, but also through the deployment of preventive measures; also calls on the Commission to demonstrate flexibility with regard to programming and the amending of national or regional programmes when it comes to dealing with major and regional natural disasters and major public health emergencies; reiterates, in this regard, that EUSF financial assistance should focus on stronger resilience and the sustainability of the investments in the affected areas;	<p>EUSF is primarily designed to contribute to post-disaster emergency relief in the Member States and accession countries confronted with devastating natural disasters and major public health emergencies. It is intended to provide financial assistance to cover part of essential emergency and recovery response actions. Accordingly, the EUSF is not designed for 'building back better' and resilience aspects are not specifically underlined in the EUSF regulation. Nevertheless resilience measures are encouraged by promoting better coordination and complementarity with financial resources from other sources, especially, where applicable with other EU funding, especially with cohesion policy funding.</p> <p>A real case example: the Commission's involvement and active participation at the high-level meetings to ensure a comprehensive multi-fund approach to the earthquake recovery for Croatia after the two devastating earthquakes 2020/ 2021. In the discussions, the EUSF is only one funding source among others but building back better can be achieved through coordination with other funds.</p> <p>Further flexibility was introduced in the legislative framework by an amendment of the Common Provisions Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 on 4 July 2017 by Regulation (EU) 2017/1199, enabling additional assistance to Member States affected by natural disasters. Namely, in Article 120 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013, a new paragraph 8 allows for insertion of a separate priority axis within an operational programme with a co-financing rate of up to 95 % to support operations in</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>response to major or regional natural disasters if they fulfil all conditions defined by the Regulation.</p> <p>In this regard, Croatia was the first Member State to make use of the provisions of this new paragraph 8 of Article 120 of the Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013. The creation of a new priority axis with an EU allocation of EUR 111 million from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), and a co-financing rate of 95 % was provided through the amendment in early June 2021 of the Operational programme "Competitiveness and Cohesion". This amendment allowed for additional financial support to mitigate the consequences of a series of devastating earthquakes that hit the Sisak-Moslavina County and parts of Karlovac and Zagreb Counties in Croatia starting from 28 December 2020.</p> <p>Besides, the Croatian authorities amended various Operational programmes financed by the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), the European Social fund (ESF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) independent of this additional flexibility, on the basis of the standard rules concerning programme amendments. For example, they have implemented additional measures for food and basic material aid through FEAD, they have mobilized an amount of EUR 15.7 million through ESF, which will, inter alia, be used to finance measures for support to NGOs for providing an efficient respond to the needs of local communities in crisis situations. On top of that, the EAFRD will be used for restoring agricultural production potential damaged or destroyed by earthquakes in the amount of EUR 15.9 million, where the intensity of support amounts to 100 % of eligible investment costs.</p>			
10)	35.Reiterates the importance of communicating to the public the tangible benefits brought about by	The Commission regularly publishes press statements and/or news items regarding received new EUSF applications and/ or proposed mobilisation of the EUSF		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>the EUSF, in order to further increase citizens' trust in EU tools and programmes;</p> <p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to improve the visibility of the fund's assistance through ad hoc, targeted communication activities, in parallel to making the rapid response and delivery of aid a priority, specifically in order to highlight the EU's added value in the event of major and regional natural disasters and major public health emergencies, which is a concrete expression of EU solidarity and the Union's ability to put genuine mutual assistance into practice by providing significant budgetary resources; also asks the Commission, as part of the future revision of the regulation, to oblige beneficiary countries to inform their citizens about the EU's financial support for the implemented operations;</p>	<p>assistance, as well as, information on the disbursed amounts. The EUSF is also regularly covered by REGIO Flash news and in Panorama articles.</p> <p>Moreover, the Cohesion policy open data portal<sup>11</sup> provides data on the EUSF applications, awarded assistance and type of disasters in an accessible way.</p> <p>There is no complete and systematic overview of communication and media coverage in Member States. However, daily press clippings and frequent questions from journalists demonstrate the high visibility of the EUSF related support decisions in regional and national media. In 2019, an interview with a Commission representative was shown on a big screen at the airport in Italy providing a very visible proof of the EU support through the EUSF for the Italian earthquakes.</p> <p>The Commission has taken note of the European Parliament's proposal and will assess possibilities to improve visibility the EUSF assistance.</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">EUSF</a>, <a href="#">REGIO Flash</a> , <a href="#">Cohesion policy open data portal</a>).</p>	

<sup>11</sup> <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/stories/s/An-overview-of-the-EU-Solidarity-Fund-2002-2020/qpif-qzyn/>.

## 4.1.26.3.REGI Resolution 3: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on reversing demographic trends in EU regions using cohesion policy instruments

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Reversing demographic trends in EU regions using cohesion policy instruments	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-248/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2039(INI)</a> REGI	<a href="#">SP(2021)507</a>	Final replied received on 22 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	9. [...] encourages the Commission and Member States to create specific strategies to promote the empowerment of women in rural areas; encourages the collection of gender-disaggregated data in order to identify and address any current gender inequalities;	<p>As regards women empowerment and gender issues, the Common Provisions Regulation stipulates that the use of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social fund (ESF) funding to enhance the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing infrastructure is subject to the enabling condition requiring a national strategic policy framework for gender equality. This framework should include (i) evidence-based identification of challenges to gender equality, (ii) measures to address gender gaps in employment, pay and pensions, and promote work-life balance, including through improving access to early childhood education and care, with targets. Empowerment of women is promoted overall, in particular through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) support, aiming to increase the participation of women in employment as well as conciliation between working and personal life, combatting the feminisation of poverty and gender discrimination in the labour market and in education and training; all relevant data collected for reporting on ESF+ indicators will be broken down by gender.</p> <p>The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) includes the specific objective to promote “gender equality, including participation of women in farming”. This will enable the Member States to include in their strategic plans</p>				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>measures providing for specific advantages in favour of women in rural areas, and in particular in farming.</p> <p>The Long-term Vision for Rural Areas further underlines the support for women in relation to entrepreneurship, participation in decision-making and investments in work-life balance services, such as early childhood education and care, as well as services for older people, including opportunities to increase women's integration in the labour market. It also introduces a Rural Observatory to further improve data collection and analysis on rural areas, including sex-disaggregated data where available.</p>			
2)	<p>19. Underlines the importance of current initiatives such as the European Innovation Partnership on Active and Healthy Ageing, Ambient Assisted Living and the EIT Digital and Health Knowledge Innovation Communities; calls on the Commission to take into account the solutions already developed by these initiatives for accommodating the demographic shift when addressing the demographic challenges faced by European regions; stresses the importance of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning as a way of supporting education and training in areas at risk of depopulation;</p>	<p>The Commission will take into account the solutions developed by the mentioned initiatives when addressing the demographic challenges in European regions (paragraph 19). In that broader context, Cohesion policy will continue to support integrated strategies helping the affected territories facing demographic challenges.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Cohesion policy</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	32. Points to the increased spread of teleworking during the COVID-19 crisis, and believes that it may prove to be a useful tool to reverse depopulation trends in rural areas, making it possible for young educated people to stay in areas which they would otherwise leave; invites the Commission and Member States to reflect on how teleworking could impact future intra-EU mobility and the perceived attractiveness of different regions;	As regards the possible effects of teleworking on mobility within the EU, the Commission recognises that the COVID-19 crisis may introduce significant changes to society, which rural areas could benefit from. Actions at European level may support rural residents in benefitting from such opportunities and facilitate easier integration in the labour force regardless of the place of residence. Investments enhancing digital connectivity, concentrating EU support in areas suffering from market failure – in particular in rural areas, will contribute to the revitalisation and attractiveness of those areas. The Long-term Vision for Rural Areas aims at exploring these opportunities and designing improved tools to capitalise on the opportunities offered by Europe’s recovery plan. It highlights the importance of broadband coverage for businesses and people to work remotely and adapt to innovations and new economic activities in rural areas. It proposes an integrated set of actions - ‘Rural Digital Futures’ - to boost the sustainable digital transformation of rural areas, raise their attractiveness for people and businesses to stay or return. The Commission also highlights the importance of introducing digital technology together with efforts to improve digital skills, where necessary and in particular in rural areas, as a prerequisite to fully reap off the benefits of digital investments (paragraph 32).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">The Long-term Vision for Rural Area</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	33. Calls on the Commission to propose a strategy on demographic change built on the following main elements: decent employment conditions, work-life balance, the territorial aspect of policies promoting economic activity and employment, the adequate provision of social services of general interest in all territories, effective local public transport, and adequate care for dependent persons and long-term care, with special attention on new forms of work and their social impact;	Addressing demographic change is a strategic priority for this Commission, as illustrated in the Report on the Impact of Demographic Change, the Green Paper on Ageing and the Long-term Vision for Rural Areas, which have set the scene for debates and actions related to demography. As such, actions are of transversal nature and should be reflected as a horizontal principle in various EU initiatives, the Commission has opted for this building blocks approach, rather than for a standalone demography strategy. As the Commission's growth strategy, the European Green Deal stresses the importance of a socially just transition, including taking into consideration demographic challenges and responding to them in a socially just manner. The Commission is working to integrate demography-related aspects in all relevant EU policies. A number of relevant initiatives have recently been adopted or are planned, for example, on gender equality, employment conditions, work-life balance, supplementary pensions, long-term care, occupational safety and health. Many principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights, on which the Commission launched an Action Plan in March 2021, are relevant to demographic challenges (paragraph 33).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Report on the Impact of Demographic Change</a> , <a href="#">Green Paper on Ageing</a> , <a href="#">Action Plan on European Pillar of Social Rights</a> ).	
5)	40. Calls on the Member States to conduct the programming and implementation process of the 2021-2027 cohesion policy with full respect for the partnership principle, and to take account of the particular needs of the regions with demographic constraints in their partnership agreements; stresses the importance of prioritising regional and sub-regional needs, including demographic and migration aspects and territorial challenges (urban and rural); believes that these strategies should be accompanied by territorial and demographic	The Commission shares the view concerning the importance of the partnership principle in general and of the Code of Conduct on Partnership in particular for the programming and implementation process of 2021-2027 cohesion policy. In particular, the Commission is putting in place a European Community of Practice on Partnership, aiming at reinforcing the effectiveness of partnership. It has also been empowered to review the European code of conduct on partnership and will duly monitor its implementation. With the Long-term Vision for Rural Areas, it also launches a Rural Pact that will be		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">2021-2027 cohesion policy</a> , <a href="#">Long-term Vision for Rural Areas</a> , <a href="#">Rural Pact</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	impact assessments, conducted in parallel with economic, environmental and social assessments; calls on the Commission to monitor and where appropriate secure the full implementation of the Code of Conduct on Partnership which can contribute to an increase of the cohesion policy absorption rate in parallel with enhanced quality of projects;	developed, promoting interactions between all levels of governance and rural stakeholders (paragraph 40).			
6)	44. Considers it appropriate to involve regional and local authorities in long-term cooperative governance and planning initiatives at various levels; asks the Commission and the Member States to disseminate good practices on the use and benefits of this type of governance and planning tools to support polycentric development, and to use the territorial impact assessments (TIA) to further design EU and national policies that affect demographic change;	<p>The Commission views territorial impact assessment as an important tool for policy design and in this regard recognises the high importance of the active and genuine involvement of regions in the planning and management of EU and national policies. Practical guidance on territorial impact assessments (TIA) has been prepared by the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion programme (ESPON) and is being actively promoted.</p> <p>Furthermore, a rural proofing mechanism will be put in place under the Better Regulation Agenda, drawing among others on territorial impact assessments and better monitoring of the situation of rural areas, to assess major initiatives' impact on rural areas and ensure consistency and complementarity (paragraph 44).</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Practical guidance on territorial impact assessments</a> (TIA)).</p> <p>A <a href="#">first meeting</a> of a new thematic working group on rural proofing is scheduled for 27 January 2022.</p>	
7)	48. Calls on the Commission to focus on policy coordination at EU level on issues related to functional cooperation areas at different levels, such as cross-border, macro-regional and rural-urban, in order to address demographic challenges;	As regards policy coordination, the Commission is committed to supporting functional cooperation of all types, especially in the context of demographic challenges. Existing mechanisms at EU level aiming at exchanging experiences and good practices on cooperation areas, such as the Interreg (European Territorial Cooperation) Europe or Urbact (Urban Development network programme) programmes, tools such as LEADER (for rural development) and Community-		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Interreg</a> (European Territorial Cooperation) Europe or <a href="#">Urbact</a> (Urban Development network programme) programmes, <a href="#">LEADER</a> (for rural	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		led local development (CLLD) regarding linkages between urban and rural areas, continue to be available to address demographic and depopulation challenges (paragraph 48).		development), <a href="#">Community-led local development</a> (CLLD)).	
8)	50. Acknowledges that ‘magnet cities’ primarily contribute to the building of regional ‘growth poles’; underlines, nevertheless, that second-tier cities play a critical role in regional development, and in this respect calls on the Commission and the Member States to put in practice strategies for the harmonised development of these cities;	The Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas contains tools and actions to help rural regions address their own unique set of pressing issues, from demographic change to physical and digital connectivity, the risk of poverty and limited access to services. It also considers the specific challenges faced by young people and women (paragraph 50).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas</a> ).	
9)	54. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the initiative on the long-term vision for rural areas includes practical solutions and means of support to address peripheries and demographic changes; believes that this long-term vision for rural areas should develop into a true European rural agenda, with tangible and concrete objectives, and the involvement of all relevant regional and local actors, both in its architecture and its implementation; believes, furthermore, that it should include a gender mainstreaming strategy accompanied by impact assessment tools; invites the Commission, in agreement with the Member States and local and regional authorities, to propose a new deal on demographics in the EU as a multi-level policy approach which would lead to a European strategy on demographic trends; believes that demographic issues, including depopulation	Because the European Commission is aware and convinced of the value of the contribution of the local and regional level in EU policy making, the Long-term Vision for Rural Areas has been designed based on a wide public consultation, with the participation of all relevant regional and local actors, local authorities and local stakeholders both in its architecture and implementation through the Rural Pact (paragraph 54).		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Long-Term Vision for Rural Areas</a> ).	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	and ageing, should be among the issues addressed during the Conference on the Future of Europe;				

4.1.26.4. REGI Resolution 4: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on the gender dimension in Cohesion Policy

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
The gender dimension in Cohesion Policy	9/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0276/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2040(INI)</a> REGI	<a href="#">SP(2021)531</a>	Final reply (SP) received 23 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	11. Calls on the Commission, the Member States and their respective authorities to follow the principles of the rule of law, including the principle of non-discrimination, and respect for fundamental rights when it comes to decisions on funding programmes or regions, followed by monitoring, investigation and appropriate actions in cases of breaches of these principles, while always ensuring the protection of final beneficiaries;	<p>The Commission is strongly committed to combat discrimination against LGBTQI+ people within the powers conferred by the Treaties. The Union is founded on the value of respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. In Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union, these values are considered to be common to the Member States in a society in which non-discrimination and equality between women and men prevail.</p> <p>The mainstreaming of equality, including gender equality is a horizontal cross-cutting principle for all cohesion policy investments. Cohesion policy legislation requires gender equality to be taken into account in all the steps of the investment programmes – from the preparation of programmes, to project selection and implementation, to programme monitoring and evaluation. The 2021-2027 regulations, in particular Article 8 ESF+ and Article 9 CPR, require the Commission and the Member States to ensure that the Funds are implemented in compliance with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The Commission will carefully monitor this throughout the programming period, starting with the preparation of the partnership agreement and the programmes. Furthermore, the Commission has provided trainings to national authorities regarding horizontal principles, including on non-discrimination and</p>				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (Cohesion policy art. 8 <a href="#">ESF</a> , <a href="#">Art 9 CPR</a> , <a href="#">Cohesion policy programmes in 2021-2027</a> ).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>gender equality and respect of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The Charter of Fundamental Rights, which applies to the Member States when implementing EU law, including as an enabling condition for the Cohesion policy programmes in 2021-2027, prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation. EU law, in a number of directives, provides for a right not to be discriminated against based on sexual orientation in the area of employment and occupation and on sex in the areas of employment and occupation, access to and supply of goods and services and social security. These directives have been transposed by all the Member States.</p> <p>The Commission has on several occasions strongly condemned the so-called "LGBT ideology-free zones". The President of the Commission clearly stated that these "are humanity free zones and have no place in our Union"<sup>12</sup> The Commission closely monitors developments in Poland and Hungary and their compliance with EU law, and will not refrain from taking any necessary measures to combat discrimination.</p> <p>Under shared management, the rules, both for the 2014-2020 and the 2021-2027 programming period, require the Member States and the Commission to prevent any form of discrimination, including based on sexual orientation during the preparation and implementation of programmes supported by the Funds. The criteria for selecting projects supported by the Funds should also ensure respect of this principle. Although the Member States are responsible for selecting operations, the Commission monitors the situation, particularly if a risk of</p>			

<sup>12</sup> State of the Union Address by President Ursula von der Leyen at the European Parliament Plenary, 16 September 2020.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		non-respect of fundamental rights has been identified. If projects do not comply with applicable law, financial corrections can be applied by the Member State or the Commission.			
2)	13. Recognises the burden placed on women as principal caregivers in formal and informal settings, as well as its social value, especially during the COVID-19 crisis; acknowledges that 80 % of all care across the EU is provided by often unpaid informal carers, 75 % of whom are women; therefore points out the crucial role of cohesion policy in securing adequate investments in care services; calls on the Member States to prioritise the available funds within cohesion policy for the provision of care to meet not only the growing demand for care infrastructure, but also to effectively address gender gaps in employment, the resulting pay and pension gaps, labour market segregation and, as a result, to improve working conditions and ensure the same pay for the same work, to fight informal employment and precariousness and to create new high-quality	<p>The Commission takes note of the proposal for a Care Deal for Europe aiming to support a transition to a better care economy. Long-term care policies have to be seen together with other policies that directly impact long-term care, particularly policies on pensions, healthcare, and healthy and active ageing. The Commission's recent Green paper on ageing discusses the gender aspects of care and old-age poverty, as well as gender labour market and pension gaps, and poses relevant questions. The Commission will take into account the public consultation inputs to these questions when reflecting on further policy responses, including the planned initiative on long-term care.</p> <p>To address the needs emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic, cohesion policy funds have already provided flexible and fast ways of support, including to the most vulnerable groups in society, taking into account the challenges identified in relevant European Semester</p>		The Commission is preparing the public consultations on <a href="#">long-term care</a> . Final document to be adopted by the Commission in Q3 2022.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>jobs in this sector, as well as to support a transition towards a better care economy that is accessible for all; requests that the Commission therefore propose a Care Deal for Europe aimed at supporting such a transition;</p>	<p>country-specific recommendations, many of which deal with gender equality-related policies and challenges. The new EU Gender Equality Strategy provides a framework to strengthen gender mainstreaming through systematic inclusion of a gender perspective in all EU policies and processes. In the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021–2027 and under NextGenerationEU, gender mainstreaming and gender equality will be promoted throughout the programming and implementation process. With an overall budget of EUR 1.55 billion, the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) will promote gender equality, equal treatment and equal rights of all in order to promote more democratic, diverse and open societies.</p> <p>Equality is also placed at the heart of the European recovery plan, as preliminary data shows that the crisis disproportionately affected women, young generations and disadvantaged groups in society. Two of the six pillars of the Recovery and Resilience Facility are social cohesion and policies for the next generation, children and youth. The money that the Member States will receive under the Recovery and Resilience Facility will complement and create synergies with funding under the EU cohesion policy. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan announces a proposal for an initiative on Long-Term Care in 2022 to set a framework for policy reforms to guide the development of sustainable long-term care that ensures better access to quality services for those in need.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Multiannual Financial Framework 2021–2027, NextGenerationEU</a>).</p> <p>On 14 June 2021, the Commission adopted <a href="#">a Long-term care report</a>.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission is preparing the public consultations on <a href="#">long-term care</a>. Final document to be adopted by the Commission in Q3 2022.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	<p>22. Calls for the introduction of <i>ex ante</i> and <i>ex post</i> gender impact assessment as part of the Member States' evaluations, in connection with the promotion of gender equality in how the funds are spent and whether compliance with gender equality targets is effectively respected; calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that during the mid-term review of the post-2020 cohesion policy, an evaluation on the use of their sources is carried out in order to assess their effectiveness, efficiency, impact and, where applicable, inclusiveness and non-discrimination, including from a gender perspective;</p>	<p>The 2021-2027 ERDF and Cohesion Fund regulation does not include a requirement for mandatory <i>ex-post</i> and <i>ex-ante</i> gender impact assessments for all ERDF and Cohesion Fund programmes, which need to remain relevant and proportionate, and to correspond to Better Regulation principles. It is possible to analyse the gender impact of specific interventions in specific programmes by the Member States, as one of the many elements of the mid-term review, when deemed relevant. With respect to the 2021-2027 Commission mid-term evaluation, considering the very wide scope of the interventions supported by ERDF and the Cohesion Fund, data availability and the fact that gender impacts are only relevant for specific interventions in certain programmes, it is not feasible to include a systematic assessment of gender impacts.</p> <p>Review meetings will be organised annually between the Commission and each Member State to examine the performance of each programme. Such meetings can concern: any issues that affect the performance of the</p>		<p>No further/specific action proposed to be taken by the Commission.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>programme and the measures taken to address them; the contribution of the programme to tackling the challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations that are linked to the implementation of the programme; the progress in carrying out evaluations and syntheses of evaluations; and the fulfilment of relevant enabling conditions, among others<sup>13</sup>. Wherever relevant, review meetings may therefore discuss the gender equality issues and improve programme performance in this regard. The final performance report will also assess the achievement of programme objectives.</p>		<p><a href="#">Performance, monitoring and evaluation of the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund in 2021-2027</a>, July 2021.</p>	

<sup>13</sup> In 2019, the Commission issued country specific recommendations on increasing women's labour market participation and tackling the gender pay gap to several Member States.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	<p>25. Highlights the gender data gap in the field of cohesion policy and urban planning, which exists in a number of Member States, and calls on the Member States to introduce data collection methods corresponding to sex-disaggregated data so that differences between genders can be properly analysed; stresses that in order to ensure gender mainstreaming, the Commission should implement a gender impact assessment for each policy and legislative proposal in the area of cohesion policy, define gender-responsive indicators, collect gender-disaggregated data and carry out gender-responsive evaluations;</p>	<p>In line with its commitment under the Interinstitutional Agreement accompanying the new multiannual financial framework (MFF), the Commission will strengthen the assessment of gender equality impact in evaluations and impact assessments for relevant future EU funding programmes and instruments and is updating its Better Regulation guidance, accordingly.</p> <p>When preparing future proposals for EU spending programmes, including in the areas for cohesion policy, the Commission will screen whether the potential impact on gender equality of future EU funding programmes and instruments is significant.</p> <p>The Commission is developing a methodology for tracking gender equality related expenditure, which will be tested and rolled out progressively.</p> <p>The Commission will operate within the constraints set by the MFF 2021-2027 as agreed with the European Parliament and the Council in December 2020, and the basic acts of the spending programmes as adopted by the Parliament and Council. These constraints relate for example to the definition of objectives and indicators for the new programmes, reporting obligations on Member States, and the availability of relevant data.</p>		<p>The activity appears to be ongoing.</p> <p>The Commission is developing a <a href="#">methodology</a> for tracking gender equality related expenditure.</p>	
5)	<p>27. Emphasises the fact that countless women are facing the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic which has led to spikes in reports of domestic violence; calls on the Council to urgently conclude the EU's ratification of the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence; calls on the Commission and the Member States to allocate cohesion policy funding and to deliver programmes that are aimed at preventing and combating violence against women and at helping the victims of violence; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission is committed to concluding the EU accession to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. The Commission also plans to present a legislative proposal to prevent and combat gender-based violence against women and domestic violence by the end of 2021. The EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 sets out a comprehensive set of measures to decrease this kind of violence.</p> <p>To address previous challenges and other needs emerging from the COVID-19 crisis, cohesion policy funds have</p>		<p>From 8 February to 10 May 2021, the Commission organised <a href="#">public consultations</a> on combating gender-based violence, protecting victims and punishing offenders.</p> <p>The Commission's adoption planned for Q4 2021 was delayed to Q1 2022.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>already provided flexible and fast means of support, including to the most vulnerable individuals in society. Additional resources have been allocated through REACT-EU to 2014-2020 cohesion policy programmes, extending the Member States' possibilities to finance crisis response and crisis repair measures. Building on past efforts, cohesion policy funds for the 2021-2027 period will provide support to preventing and combating violence against women and at helping the victims of violence through integrated actions, including for housing and high-quality social services. In a shared management setting, the Member States are to propose effective measures to target such intervention areas. The Commission continues to raise awareness on the importance of allocating cohesion policy funding for inclusive growth, fighting inequalities and all forms of discrimination and protecting vulnerable groups. Under the CERV programme, the Commission also funds measures aimed at ending violence against women and domestic violence.</p>			
6)	28. Calls on the Commission to include the necessary recommendations on promoting the gender dimension and gender-related issues in its communication on the launch of the new cohesion policy 2021–2027;	<p>In relation to promoting the gender dimension and gender-related issues in the communication on the launch of the new cohesion policy 2021–2027, the Commission continues to raise awareness and provide support through technical seminars with managing authorities and external communication events with national, regional and local stakeholders such as the European Week of Regions and Cities on mainstreaming the gender perspective horizontally in all investments.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">under new Cohesion policy 2021–2027</a>).</p>	

4.1.26.5. REGI Resolution 5: EP resolution of 14 September 2021 on towards a stronger partnership with the EU outermost regions

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Towards a stronger partnership with the EU outermost regions</b>		14/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0368/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2120(INI)</a> <b>REGI</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)709</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 January 2022  Mixed reply			
1)	4. Calls on the Commission services and the national and regional authorities to strike a balance between legitimate and essential controls on the use of EU funds and simplifying and making more flexible the administrative rules needed to modernise and optimise them, in order to encourage local initiatives;		Regarding the Parliament's call for striking the right balance between controls on the use of EU funds and simplifying and making more flexible their administrative rules (point 4), the Commission recalls that the legislation ruling Cohesion Policy Funds, as well as other shared management funds in 2021-2027, contains 75 simplification measures, while ensuring effective controls. These reduce for example the number of controls, cut red tape for beneficiaries, and enable a smoother implementation of operational programmes. The Commission will also continue paying attention to potential rules and regulatory obligations from national and regional authorities that could make the implementation more burdensome.			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
2)	6. Calls on the Commission, in line with its role as 'guardian of the Treaties', to make the OR Unit in DG REGIO the 'guardian of the correct application of Article 349 TFEU', and to consider setting up a fully-fledged directorate directly linked to 'OR correspondents' in the other directorates-general;		The Parliament suggests a systematised 'outermost regions reflex' within the institutions and to set up a new directorate for the outermost regions (points 5 and 6). The Commission is committed to enshrining the specificities of the outermost regions - as recognised in Article 349 TFEU - across all relevant EU policies. For this purpose, the Commission services coordinate and cooperate on all matters of potential relevance for these regions, including in the framework of a dedicated 'Outermost Regions Interservice Group'. In addition, the Commission has recently updated its Better Regulation			No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		guidelines, strengthening territorial impact assessments, to ensure that such assessments systematically take into account the needs and specificities of the outermost regions and other specific territories.			
3)	9. Calls for the establishment of a genuine communication strategy which would, in particular, involve young people and inform them about the opportunities offered by the EU and raise their awareness of the usefulness of Europe in their daily lives; calls for a Commission office to be set up in each OR, taking into account the archipelagic nature of many of these regions and their multiple and geographically separated territories;	The Parliament emphasizes the importance of communication to raise awareness about the role of Europe in the outermost regions, in particular involving young people (point 9). The European Year of Youth 2022 will offer ample such opportunities and the Commission will continue to inform the outermost regions regularly about the opportunities offered by EU policies, funds and programs.		Commission action ongoing, but too little time since the adoption of the EP resolution to assess the action.	
4)	12. Stresses the importance of the website <sup>14</sup> that provides statistical data on the ORs (Eurostat), developed in cooperation with the statistical services of Portugal, Spain and France and the ORs; deplores the fact that there are no exhaustive data on Saint Martin, which prevents comprehensive and comparative analyses of all the ORs; urges the Commission, and Eurostat in particular, to collect reliable, aggregated and up-to-date data from the ORs, which will enable sectoral analyses, and also to assess the impact of implementing European policy in the ORs;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>14</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RCI/#?vis=outermost.population\(=fr](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/RCI/#?vis=outermost.population(=fr)

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	14. Highlights that the dialogues with the citizens are a fundamental element in inducing proximity and building bridges between the ORs and the European institutions; calls, in this context, on the Commission to intensify these dialogues, in particular in the ORs;		Consolidated reply points 14-17. [...] The Commission is committed to dialogue with citizens and civil society and intends to strengthen such dialogue.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
6)	15. Calls on the Commission to help build a new strategy for and with the ORs that responds to local realities and needs and reflects the European Parliament's recommendations, and that is based on respect for their specific characteristics, consolidation of what has been achieved and optimisation of existing arrangements, innovation and an appreciation of the ORs as 'territories offering solutions';		Consolidated reply points 14-17 The Parliament also calls for a new strategy for and with the outermost regions and suggests strengthening the dialogue with citizens from these regions (points 14 to 17). The Commission agrees with the Parliament and intends to adopt a new Communication shaping and updating the strategic approach towards the outermost regions - as key partners in a green, digital and fair recovery. For this purpose, the Commission published a Roadmap on 12 May 2021 and undertook an open consultation, as well as targeted consultations over the past few months. The Commission is committed to dialogue with citizens and civil society and intends to strengthen such dialogue.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
7)	<p>19. Calls on the Commission, the Member States and the ORs to make the fight against poverty, unemployment and social exclusion – including the exclusion of people with disabilities – the priorities of European solidarity, while investing in education and training and in future projects focusing on innovation, especially social innovation, reskilling and diversification;</p>	<p>Regarding the Parliament’s calls for fighting poverty, unemployment, and social exclusion in the outermost regions (points 19 to 21), the Commission draws attention to the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, which includes targets and initiatives to combat poverty and social exclusion. The Plan aims to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by at least 15 million by 2030, including at least 5 million children.</p> <p>The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) 2021-2027 will be the key instrument to assist Member States and their regions – including the outermost regions - in implementing the Pillar, and as such, investing in policies that promote social inclusion, with at least 25% of national envelopes devoted to this priority.</p> <p>The new ALMA (Aim, Learn, Master, Achieve) initiative implemented under the ESF+ funding to support the integration of young disadvantaged people not in employment, education or training (NEET) and at high risk of social exclusion, which is an important challenge in the outermost regions. Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps Programmes – which promote equal opportunities and access, inclusion, diversity and fairness across all their actions – provide opportunities for young people and organisations from the outermost regions.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)</a> , <a href="#">new ALMA</a>).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
8)	<p>26. Stresses, in this regard, the need to prioritise investment in all levels of education and lifelong training in the ORs as a way of preventing school drop-out; urges the Commission to regard education as a 'key element' in the development of the ORs, by helping regional and local authorities to design public policies that encourage young people and offer them new and attractive educational, training, skilling and reskilling options at local and regional level, including digital skills, whether through face-to-face learning or distance learning, so that they can build up a set of recognised skills;</p>	<p>Cosolidated reply to points 26 and 29.</p> <p>Regarding the Parliament's call for prioritising youth and education, (points 25, 26 and 29), the Commission recalls that the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) as well as Erasmus+ are the key instruments to provide support to the outermost regions in these areas. For the first time, in the 2021-27 cohesion policy budget there is a new specific additional allocation for the outermost regions under the ESF+, worth €372 million, whose main objective is to reduce the obstacles linked to geographical remoteness, including through measures promoting the mobility of students, trainees and job-seekers. The ESF+ Regulation earmarks 12.5% of the ESF+ envelope of each outermost region with a significant NEET rate for measures to support young people. The outermost regions will also receive the highest co-financing rate (85%) under ESF+. As part of the ESF+, the Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) strand will continue supporting initiatives addressing young people, such as "Your First EURES job" as well as mobility schemes tackling youth unemployment and skills mismatches. The new ALMA initiative will also target young disadvantaged people in these regions with the ultimate aim to integrate them into the labour market.</p> <p>Under the European Education Area, the Commission launched a new initiative – 'Pathways to School Success' - which can address some of the outermost regions' challenges. 'Pathways to School Success' promotes better educational outcomes by reducing underachievement in basic skills (reading, maths, science) and early leaving from education and training. This initiative will focus on disadvantaged groups and promote e.g. exchanges of information between education systems in the use of EU funds within operational programmes.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">European Social Fund Plus (ESF+).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Your First EURES job.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Pathways to School Success.</a></p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	<p>29. Calls on the Commission to support youth employment in the ORs by working with the private sector, universities and local authorities to establish a digital one-stop shop in order to help young people who are seeking their first job or looking to establish or take over businesses in the ORs;</p>	<p>Consolidated reply to points 26 and 29.</p> <p>Regarding the Parliament’s call for prioritising youth and education, (points 25, 26 and 29), the Commission recalls that the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) as well as Erasmus+ are the key instruments to provide support to the outermost regions in these areas. For the first time, in the 2021-27 cohesion policy budget there is a new specific additional allocation for the outermost regions under the ESF+, worth EUR 372 million, whose main objective is to reduce the obstacles linked to geographical remoteness, including through measures promoting the mobility of students, trainees and job-seekers. The ESF+ Regulation earmarks 12.5% of the ESF+ envelope of each outermost region with a significant NEET rate for measures to support young people. The outermost regions will also receive the highest co-financing rate (85%) under ESF+. As part of the ESF+, the Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) strand will continue supporting initiatives addressing young people, such as "Your First EURES job" as well as mobility schemes tackling youth unemployment and skills mismatches. The new ALMA initiative will also target young disadvantaged people in these regions with the ultimate aim to integrate them into the labour market.</p> <p>Under the European Education Area, the Commission launched a new initiative – ‘Pathways to School Success’ - which can address some of the outermost regions’ challenges. ‘Pathways to School Success’ promotes better educational outcomes by reducing underachievement in basic skills (reading, maths, science) and early leaving from education and training. This initiative will focus on disadvantaged groups and promote e.g. exchanges of information between education systems in the use of EU funds within operational programmes.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">European Social Fund Plus (ESF+).</a></p> <p><a href="#">Pathways to School Success.</a></p>	

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10)	<p>39. Urges the Commission to increase the budgets allocated to campaigns to promote and raise awareness and appreciation of EU quality schemes, particularly:</p> <p>(i) products with a Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) and Traditional Speciality Guaranteed (TSG), and voluntary certification schemes;</p> <p>(ii) organic production methods;</p> <p>(iii) logos for specific quality agricultural products from the ORs;</p>	<p>Regarding the Parliament’s call for increasing the budget for EU quality schemes (point 39), the Commission highlights that the budget allocated to co-funding the promotion of quality schemes has increased significantly since 2018. A specific ring-fenced amount for co-funding the promotion of EU organic products was introduced in 2021 in line with the Biodiversity Strategy and the Organic Action Plan. The Commission is reviewing its agri-food promotion policy, with a view to enhancing its contribution to sustainable production and consumption.</p>		<p>The Commission proposal for <a href="#">revision of quality schemes of agri products</a> is postponed to 2022.</p>	
11)	<p>43. Calls on the Commission to set up pilot projects in the ORs focusing on the blue economy and training, which would give these regions a leading position in ocean governance, and to support innovation and research, including on hydro-biodegradable materials, with a view to supporting the transition to a circular economy, keeping in mind that these materials are not a solution to marine pollution;</p>	<p>As regards the Parliament’s call for supporting the outermost regions in maritime policy, blue growth and food autonomy (points 42 to 44), the Commission recalls its commitment to supporting the outermost regions in seizing the opportunities offered by their large exclusive economic zones, in protecting their exceptionally diverse ecosystems, and in developing sustainable blue economy strategies as expressed in its Communication on the Sustainable Blue Economy of May 2021. The Commission is supporting the outermost regions in shaping Blue Economy Strategies with seminars, methodological guidance and advice.</p> <p>The European Maritime Aquaculture and Fisheries Fund (EMFAF) provides specific support to the outermost regions’ fisheries, aquaculture and other blue economy sectors; and offers a high degree of flexibility to these regions in developing tailored actions needed e.g. for recovery and food autonomy.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p><a href="#">Communication on the Sustainable Blue Economy of May 2021.</a></p> <p><a href="#">The European Maritime Aquaculture and Fisheries Fund (EMFAF).</a></p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	46. Urges the Commission to help the Member States to improve the collection of the scientific data needed to meet the eligibility conditions for fishing fleet renewal State aid in the ORs;	<p>On the issue of fishing fleet renewal and gathering of data as a necessary precondition for granting State aid (points 45 and 46), the Commission is aware of the outermost regions challenges regarding working conditions in vessels and health and safety of fishers, which in certain cases requires modernising or renewing the fleets. While the EMFAF Regulation does not allow financing of fleet renewals, it can support certain investments on board under specific conditions e.g. investments in low-impact fishing techniques, in safety on board or in energy efficiency. With the 2018 amendment to the Guidelines for the examination of state aid to the fishery and aquaculture sector, the Commission introduced the possibility to grant state aid for the renewal of the fishing fleet exclusively in the outermost regions, subject to specific conditions, i.e. provided that the fishing capacity in the relevant fleet segment is in balance with fishing opportunities available to that fleet segment. The Commission provides ample support under the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund 2014-2020 (EMFF) and EMFAF to collect the data required to provide such aid.</p> <p>The Commission has launched a study to identify gaps in data collection in the outermost regions to assist their Member States in the necessary data gathering accordingly.</p>	C C	<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>The work on the study appears to be ongoing.</p>	C C
13)	48. Calls on the Commission and the Council to establish by 2027 a support instrument similar to the POSEI scheme for the maritime and fisheries	Although the follow-up does not mentions point 48, the Commission however states that Financial allocations for the POSEI programme in 2021-2027 will be fully maintained at their 2014-2020 levels. POSEI allocations	C C	No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	C C

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	sector in the ORs, with a view to securing funds to meet the specific needs of these regions;	are not adjusted to inflation, as none of the schemes financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development are adjusted to inflation.		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
14)	50. Calls on the Commission and Member States to provide strong support for the tourism sector in the ORs in order to encourage recovery and growth and enable the necessary social, environmental and digital transformation of the sector, with particular emphasis on SMEs;	<p>Concerning the promotion of sustainable tourism in the outermost regions, including the usage of an ecolabel (points 50 to 52), the Commission highlights that it has launched a Transition Pathway for tourism in a co-creation process with stakeholders in order to define targets and actions for green and digital transformation in the tourism sector.</p> <p>Moreover, several EU tools are already available to support the sustainability of the tourism sector, such as the EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodations to help tourists to adopt sustainable choices, and the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) to improve the environmental performance of organisations. The Commission considers existing EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodation the right tool to support sustainable tourism in the EU, including in the outermost regions.</p> <p>However, in view of improving the uptake of the EU ecolabel in the outermost regions and adapting it to these regions specificities, the Commission will explore the possibility to expand the scope of the existing EU Ecolabel criteria in 2022/2023 and analyse the suitability of the criteria for the outermost regions. The Commission will also work to promote uptake and awareness of the EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodations by engaging with local authorities as appropriate.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p> <p>These activities appear to be ongoing.  <a href="#">Outermost regions - update of Commission's strategic partnership with these regions</a>, initiative expected in Q2 2022.</p>	
15)	60. Calls on the Commission and the relevant Member States to promote and actively support nature protection and restoration objectives in the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on promotion of the nature protection)		Not mentioned.	

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	ORs, and calls, too, for the creation of a trans-OR nature network;				
16)	66. Calls on the Commission to propose strong support to be provided to the ORs in order to promote a new sustainable economic model, with structural initiatives for developing the circular economy and promoting jobs and new 'green' professions;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
17)	68. Calls on the Commission to establish in the ORs a centre for combating marine pollution and to support the development of infrastructure for collecting and treating marine litter;	On the Parliament's proposal for a centre in the outermost regions for combating marine pollution (point 68), the Commission recalls that the Member States and their outermost regions can design measures to combat marine pollution and collect/ treat marine litter with the support of the European Maritime Aquaculture and Fisheries Fund.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
18)	69. Calls on the Commission to invite applications for scientific research projects for the ORs under the Horizon Europe programme, following on from the achievements of the Horizon 2020 programme;	The Parliament suggests inviting applications for scientific research projects for the outermost regions under Horizon Europe (point 69). In 2018, the Commission launched a specific call worth EUR 4.3 million for a project (on going) bringing together outermost regions to prepare local actors to seize research opportunities under Horizon 2020. There are multiple calls and missions of interest to the outermost regions (e.g. on blue economy, green transition, biodiversity, space, etc.) in pillar II "Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness" of Horizon Europe to which the Commission encourages the outermost regions to apply. The widening and sharing excellence component of Horizon Europe – which seeks to support research and innovation capacity - is now fully accessible to the outermost regions, offering opportunities to help unlock their potential in research and innovation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

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19)	71. Calls on the Commission to develop and promote macro-regional strategies for the ORs in their respective geographical areas, while examining all opportunities for better coordination in practice of the simultaneous measures under the various EU funds (ERDF, Overseas Association Decision and Europe in the world (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument));	<p>Consolidated reply to points 71-72</p> <p>The Parliament calls for establishing macro-regional strategies for the outermost regions including taking into account the specificities of these regions in the 'Atlantic macro-regional strategy' (points 70 to 72). The Commission welcomes developing macro-regional strategies including for the geographic areas of which the outermost regions are part, when requested by the concerned EU Member States. The Atlantic action plan 2.0 (COM(2020) 329 final) emphasises the importance of involving regions in the Atlantic maritime strategy. To that end, the Atlantic Strategy Committee, which is the executive body of the action plan, ensures the involvement of representatives of the coastal regions, which can include outermost regions.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
20)	72. Calls on the Commission to take account of the ORs in the Atlantic macro-regional strategy by including topics relevant to them;	<p>Consolidated reply to points 71-72</p> <p>The Parliament calls for establishing macro-regional strategies for the outermost regions including taking into account the specificities of these regions in the 'Atlantic macro-regional strategy' (points 70 to 72). The Commission welcomes developing macro-regional strategies including for the geographic areas of which the outermost regions are part, when requested by the concerned EU Member States. The Atlantic action plan 2.0 (COM(2020) 329 final) emphasises the importance of involving regions in the Atlantic maritime strategy. To that end, the Atlantic Strategy Committee, which is the executive body of the action plan, ensures the involvement of representatives of the coastal regions, which can include outermost regions.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
21)	76. Urges the Commission to take proper account of the specific situation of the ORs, particularly their	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.			

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	remoteness from the European continent and their small markets, when implementing its competition policy; points out that State aid derogations for the ORs are particularly useful;			Not mentioned.	
22)	77. Welcomes the adaptation of EU State aid legislation to the crisis resulting from COVID-19; calls on the Commission to study the need to permanently continue some of these exceptional measures for the ORs, together with the measures already adopted for these regions under the General Block Exemption Regulation <sup>15</sup> and the Guidelines on Regional State Aid;	The Parliament calls for continuing exceptional measures under EU State aid legislation (point 77). The specificities of the outermost regions are reflected in the Regional aid Guidelines, as well as in the regional aid section of the General Block Exemption Regulation, whereby undertakings in the outermost regions may get full compensation for additional costs stemming from their specific constraints. This approach is maintained in the new Regional aid Guidelines adopted on 19 April 2021. The specificities of the outermost regions are also reflected in the sector specific State aid instruments in the agricultural and fishery sectors (the agricultural block exemption Regulation (EU) No 702/2014, the fishery and aquaculture block exemption Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014 as well as the specific European Union Guidelines on State aid in these two sectors), which provide for higher aid intensities for the outermost regions. This approach will be maintained in the new State aid rules for these two sectors, which are scheduled to apply as from 1 January 2023. The Temporary Framework aims to address liquidity issues that companies face in light of the COVID-19 outbreak and as such is not meant as a permanent instrument.		The work on the rules appear to be ongoing. <a href="#">Regional State Aid</a>	
23)	79. Reiterates that significant constraints, linked to their remoteness, poor connectivity, dependence on ports and airports, and terrain, put the ORs at a disadvantage; considers that it is necessary to have	Consolidated reply to points 79, 80, 85 Regarding the Parliament's call for a POSEI transport programme for the outermost regions and their specific		No further/specific action proposed to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>15</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (OJL 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1).

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	a transport policy that is fully adjusted to the reality of the ORs, within the framework of the ERDF and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)); calls on the Commission to establish a POSEI transport programme as an additional tool, in order to compensate for the combined disadvantages and losses;	connection needs (points 79 to 80 and 85), the Commission recognises the outermost regions' specific connection challenges and the need to provide adequate Union funding to match those needs. Consequently, the Connecting Europe Facility 2021-27 includes more favourable conditions for projects located in the outermost regions with a co-financing rate of up to 70 % as well as specific attention to the outermost regions in the award criteria. [...]			
24)	84. Urges the Commission to ensure that the CEF involves a call specific to the ORs with adapted eligibility criteria, so that support can be provided for alternative and sustainable fuel supply infrastructure in the regions' main ports, as well as for urban mobility and aviation;	Regarding the Parliament's suggestion for specific calls to the outermost regions under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) (point 84), the Commission recalls that the first CEF Transport call for proposals for the period 2021-2027 was published on 16 September 2021, making EUR 7 billion available to support infrastructure projects across the EU. This call is open to outermost regions, and it specifically highlights support to the development of outermost regions' maritime ports.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  The first <a href="#">CEF Transport call for proposals</a> for the period 2021-2027.	
25)	85. Calls on the Commission to integrate the OR dimension when revising Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 on trans-European transport networks <sup>16</sup> , by ensuring the interconnection of the central and global networks, and by relaxing the conceptual framework of motorways of the sea;	Consolidated reply to points 79, 80, 85  [...] the Commission intends to present a legislative proposal to revise the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) regulation in December 2021, which seeks to reinforce measures contributing to enhanced accessibility and connectivity, including accessibility to outermost regions, islands, and other remote, isolated and sparsely populated parts of the EU. The Commission intends to modernise the "motorways of the sea" concept into "European maritime space" which will encompass all dimensions of maritime transport.		No further/specific action proposed to be taken by the Commission.	

<sup>16</sup> OJL 348, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

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26)	87. Welcomes the Digital Europe programme's proposal that seeks to promote greater connectivity and better digital skills in the ORs; calls on the Commission to provide the technical support needed to set up European digital innovation hubs in the ORs, as envisaged in the Digital Europe Programme;	Concerning the Parliament's call for technical support to set up European digital innovation hubs in the outermost regions (point 87), the Commission will select the initial network of European Digital Innovation Hubs from entities pre-selected by the Member States and will verify whether the needs of the outermost regions are sufficiently covered. If this is not the case, a call for specific entities will be organised in line with the Digital Europe Programme.		The selection of <a href="#">initial network of European Digital Innovation Hubs</a> appear to be ongoing.	
27)	89. Draws attention to the fact that satellites provide uninterrupted very high-capacity connectivity, which is essential for overcoming the digital divide, particularly in the ORs; calls on the Commission, therefore, to update the European Space Strategy, adopting specific measures for the ORs;	Concerning the call for an update of the European Space Strategy (point 89) to adopt specific measures for the outermost regions, the Commission intends to present a legislative proposal on building an EU space-based global secure communication system. One of the objectives of this initiative is to provide high-speed broadband availability across the EU and worldwide to overcome existing gaps and address growing data and service demands. It will benefit all EU regions, including those that face challenges such as remoteness, insularity or difficult topography and climate as the outermost regions do.		The Commission <a href="#">proposal</a> is expected in Q2/2022.	
28)	90. Calls on the Commission to ensure that the ORs benefit fully from international agreements (economic partnership agreements (EPAs), free trade agreements (FTAs), etc.) concluded between the EU and third countries by creating an 'OR impact of trade policy' task force, which would ensure the effective involvement of the ORs, including representatives from the OR economic sectors;	Consolidated reply to points 90, 91 The Parliament calls for ensuring that the outermost regions benefit from international agreements, measuring the cumulative impact of trade agreements on these regions, respect for environmental and social standards in trade agreements as well as protection of sensitive agricultural products from these regions (points 90 to 94). The Commission recalls that the outermost regions are part of the negotiations process, mandate and consultations via their Member States. The Commission conducts all evaluations on specific trade		No further/specific action proposed to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>policy initiatives, both ex-ante and ex-post, with specific analyses on the impact on the outermost regions.</p> <p>Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters in the EU's bilateral trade agreements are ambitious, broad, binding and enforceable through a dedicated TSD dispute settlement mechanism. The Commission has made substantial efforts to improve the implementation and the enforcement of these chapters and launched a TSD Action Plan for this purpose. At present, the Commission is reviewing the TSD Action Plan to address the challenges that have arisen with the evolution of the Commission's thinking on trade policy and the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The Review includes an open public consultation as well as a comparative study on how other major trading economies implement and enforce TSD commitments in their trade agreements. The Review is expected to be completed during the first half on 2022.</p> <p>The Commission is committed to taking into account the interests of the outermost regions for their sensitive products when negotiating or renegotiating trade agreements. These sectors, especially bananas, sugar and rum, are treated as sensitive in trade negotiations. Trade agreements provide for a bilateral safeguard clause: measures can be taken, if as a result of the reduction or elimination of duties, goods are imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause - or threaten to cause - serious damage to a domestic industry producing similar or directly competitive goods. The agreement with Mercosur provides for a specific safeguard clause for the outermost regions.</p>			
29)	91. Calls on the Commission to carry out a study measuring the cumulative impact of trade	Consolidated reply to points 90, 91.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	agreements with third countries on the socio-economic development of the ORs;	[...] The Commission conducts all evaluations on specific trade policy initiatives, both ex-ante and ex-post, with specific analyses on the impact on the outermost regions. [...]		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

4.1.26.6. REGI Resolution 6: EP resolution of 14 September 2021 on a new approach to the Atlantic maritime strategy

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>A new approach to the Atlantic maritime strategy</b>		14/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0369/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2276(INI)</a> <b>REGI</b>	<a href="#">SP(2021)709</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 January 2022	Mixed reply			
1)	11. Stresses that greater synergies are needed between the different EU funds, strategies and programmes, particularly directly managed programmes and national and regional programmes, in order to support a sustainable, robust and competitive blue economy in the Atlantic regions; calls on the Commission to consider labelling projects that meet the various priorities and objectives of the new strategy, in order to make them easier to finance under the relevant EU programmes and funds [...];	Consolidated reply to points 11 and 13. Concerning the lack of earmarked funding attached to the Atlantic action plan (points 5, 11 and 13), it should be highlighted that the European Funds, including the future territorial cooperation programme (Interreg) in the Atlantic area and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF), are expected to be the main sources of funding. Interreg transnational programmes will support blue funding elements, once they are part of the national programmes.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.		
2)	13. Stresses the importance of making EU funding programmes widely known to potential beneficiaries and calls on the Commission to issue a clear and simplified guide on all of these opportunities; furthermore invites the Commission to consider labelling projects to make the European dimension visible to the public;	Consolidated reply to points 11 and 13. Concerning the lack of earmarked funding attached to the Atlantic action plan (points 5, 11 and 13), it should be highlighted that the European Funds, including the future territorial cooperation programme (Interreg) in the Atlantic area and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF), are expected to be the main sources of funding. Interreg transnational programmes will support				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.		

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		<p>blue funding elements, once they are part of the national programmes.</p> <p>Although the follow-up mentions point 13, no specific reply provided for this particular point on issuing a clear and simplified guide [...]</p>			
3)	<p>24. Stresses the need to develop high-quality, smart and sustainable tourism as this is a crucial sector of the blue economy, and expects Parliament and the Commission to launch pilot projects in this area;</p> <p>urges the Commission to ensure that the Atlantic action plan 2.0 is properly aligned with the coastal and maritime tourism strategy and calls for an immediate reassessment of the latter;</p> <p>calls, furthermore, on the Commission and the Member States to develop new forms of sustainable maritime and coastal tourism that enhance the value of these areas by diversifying the activities on offer, while at the same time preserving them by combating the harmful effects of mass tourism on coastlines, the environment and cultural heritage;</p> <p>highlights the importance of the circular economy in the tourism sector in developing more sustainable practices that benefit local development and local employment throughout the year; notes the significant potential of gastronomic tourism linked in</p>	<p>On the lacking reference to tourism, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture (points 19, 24 and 25) in the revised action plan, the Commission stresses that the purpose of the revised action plan was to bring in a thematic focus, which was clearly missing in the previous action plan. Such a thematic focus was manifested in the clearly defined four thematic pillars, which were identified jointly by the participating Member States and regions through a bottom up consultation process. Tourism, sustainable fisheries and aquaculture were not among the chosen themes. Nevertheless, the Commission is currently exploring ways with the Member States on how to integrate these themes in the action plan's implementation. Finally, the Common Fisheries Policy is dealing with matters specifically related to fisheries in the Atlantic area.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	particular to fisheries and aquaculture products;				
4)	27. Calls on the Commission, the Member States and their regions to foster innovative environmental and socioeconomic sustainable projects in the Atlantic maritime sectors, in and around ports, all along the Atlantic shoreline and in maritime territories, such as the installation of 'green' maritime loading infrastructure;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
5)	28. Calls on the Commission to include in the new Atlantic action plan more measures to promote connectivity between ports and airports, when applicable, by enhancing their sustainability, and the development of maritime hinterland areas via multimodal connections; regrets the persistent problems concerning the interoperability of rail transport in the Atlantic Corridor;	Consolidated reply to point 28-32. On ports and connectivity (points 28 to 32), it is important to highlight that one of the four thematic pillars on the revised action plan addresses directly the issue of improving connectivity in the Atlantic area including the developing a trans-European transport network (TEN-T) motorways of the Sea in the Atlantic area among other related actions. Innovation in ports is another stated objective of the revised action plan. To that end, the Commission has already co-funded a project (supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund -EMFF) called Aspban <sup>17</sup> that has kick-started in May 2021 with the aim to establish an innovative network of Atlantic port accelerator involving start-ups and SMEs so that ports can be transformed into true blue hubs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>17</sup> AspBAN project 2021 – Atlantic smart ports blue acceleration network.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
6)	29. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to complete priority projects included in the trans-European transport network (TEN-T) for the Atlantic Corridor, especially in cross-border areas and in the context of the future TEN-T guidelines and the Connecting Europe Facility (2021-2027), and to promote and invest in the full development of the TEN-T motorways of the sea connecting islands to the mainland;	<p>Consolidated reply to points 28-32.</p> <p>On ports and connectivity (points 28 to 32), it is important to highlight that one of the four thematic pillars on the revised action plan addresses directly the issue of improving connectivity in the Atlantic area including the developing a trans-European transport network (TEN-T) motorways of the Sea in the Atlantic area among other related actions. Innovation in ports is another stated objective of the revised action plan. To that end, the Commission has already co-funded a project (supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund -EMFF) called Aspban<sup>18</sup> that has kick-started in May 2021 with the aim to establish an innovative network of Atlantic port accelerator involving start-ups and SMEs so that ports can be transformed into true blue hubs.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
7)	30. Calls on the Commission and the Atlantic regions to develop strategies to eliminate rail bottlenecks, to continue with the development of high-speed rail links and the parallel upgrading of conventional lines, providing cross-border continuity, to draw up plans for multimodal transfer to sustainable modes of transport, to support the development of the Atlantic rail motorway, to enhance rail-port connections and to link them with other major TEN-T corridors, in particular the Mediterranean, North Sea-Mediterranean and Rhine-Alps corridors, as well as the other lines on the Atlantic Corridor, taking into account the objectives of the European Green Deal and	<p>Consolidated reply to points 28-32.</p> <p>On ports and connectivity (points 28 to 32), it is important to highlight that one of the four thematic pillars on the revised action plan addresses directly the issue of improving connectivity in the Atlantic area including the developing a trans-European transport network (TEN-T) motorways of the Sea in the Atlantic area among other related actions. Innovation in ports is another stated objective of the revised action plan. To that end, the Commission has already co-funded a project (supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund -EMFF) called Aspban<sup>19</sup> that has kick-started in May 2021 with the aim to establish an innovative network of Atlantic port accelerator involving start-ups and SMEs so that ports can be transformed into true blue hubs.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>18</sup> Idem.

<sup>19</sup> Idem.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030; notes with satisfaction the planned realignment of the maritime corridors between mainland Europe and Ireland following Brexit, and in particular the integration of Ireland into the Atlantic Corridor;				
8)	32. Calls on the Commission to boost the decarbonisation of maritime transport as a way to promote investments improving sustainability; invites the Commission and the maritime transport industry to evaluate the benefit of establishing an EU partnership for maritime transport, to foster innovation within the sector, to contribute to decarbonisation, to create infrastructure for loading, storing and supplying alternative fuels in ports and cargo terminals, and to develop waste management plans for Atlantic ports;	Consolidated reply to points 28-32. On ports and connectivity (points 28 to 32), it is important to highlight that one of the four thematic pillars on the revised action plan addresses directly the issue of improving connectivity in the Atlantic area including the developing a trans-European transport network (TEN-T) motorways of the Sea in the Atlantic area among other related actions. Innovation in ports is another stated objective of the revised action plan. To that end, the Commission has already co-funded a project (supported by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund -EMFF) called Aspban <sup>20</sup> that has kick-started in May 2021 with the aim to establish an innovative network of Atlantic port accelerator involving start-ups and SMEs so that ports can be transformed into true blue hubs.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
9)	40. Supports research on the oceans and calls on the Commission and the Atlantic regions, under Pillar IV of the action plan, to promote a major joint project to clean up the Atlantic Ocean and its seabed, to support oceanographic research and observation on the ocean floor, and to promote sustainable	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	

<sup>20</sup> Idem.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	measures for pollution prevention; calls, in this context, for the development of actions to contribute to the protection and decarbonisation of maritime sources, such as the carbon produced by vessels;				
10)	41. Is of the opinion that the circular economy should be expanded through the collection of maritime litter and its reintroduction into the economy; urges the Commission to support the construction of centres for the collection and treatment of plastics and other marine refuse, particularly in the Atlantic ORs, which are heavily affected by waste carried by marine currents; suggests that a centre to prevent and combat marine pollution be set up in one of the Atlantic ORs;	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
11)	42. Calls on the Commission and the Member States and their regions to develop enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities to deal with accidents on land and at sea and natural disasters; calls on the Commission to work closely with the European Maritime Safety Agency to support Member States in mitigating shipping-related environmental risks and in improving the overall sustainability and safety of the maritime sector;	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
12)	43. Welcomes the reference in the Atlantic action plan 2.0 to the mapping and preservation or the recreation of coastal wetlands as part of Goal 6 on achieving stronger coastal resilience; calls on the Commission to ensure that these areas have effective management plans;	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
13)	45. Calls on the Commission to draw up, in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization, ambitious initiatives and a road map for ship decarbonisation based on an in-depth impact assessment;	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	
14)	46. Calls on the Member States to designate large protected maritime areas, and emphasises the importance of protecting all marine species; underscores the fact that marine protected areas do not only protect marine ecosystems, but also play a role in climate mitigation and adaptation and contribute to healthy and resilient oceans; reiterates the call of the Commission, in its biodiversity strategy for 2030, for at least 30 % of sea area in the EU to be protected, including through fish stock recovery areas, as provided for in the common fisheries policy, and for at	Consolidated reply points 40-49. Concerning the thematic pillar of healthy ocean and resilient coasts (points 39 to 48), the Commission welcomes the suggestions put forward in the resolution and it will explore further the feasibility of the actions proposed, such as developing enhanced prevention and risk management capabilities with the relevant stakeholders.		Because of a general character of the Commission reply, it is unclear whether the Commission has delivered or not.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	least 10 % of EU waters to be classed as strictly protected areas <sup>21</sup> ;				
15)	54. Calls on the Commission, in the context of the specific Atlantic strategy goals, to focus on the least-developed regions of the Atlantic area; considers it fundamental to increase the number of specific calls for projects in the Atlantic regions, including for small, medium and large-scale transatlantic projects, on the less developed socioeconomic priorities of the Atlantic strategy; recalls, in this context, the importance of fully implementing the partnership principle, with socioeconomic partners and other stakeholders being involved in the drawing up of the cohesion policy programmes in the Atlantic regions, also in order to ensure better planning and implementation of the projects on the ground;	On governance (point 54), it is to be highlighted that the Commission has been working intensively with Member States and regions in order to embed the priorities of sea-basin and macro-regional strategies in the EU-funded operational programmes. Key macro-regional strategy implementers are more and more promoting cooperation with national authorities managing EU-funded operational programmes. Consequently, for the period 2021-2027, authorities accelerate their efforts to align national/regional EU funding programmes under shared management with the priorities and objectives of the four existing macro-regional strategies. This is the so called 'embedding' process. In addition, the Commission is also keen to facilitate the alignment between the Interreg Atlantic Area Programme and the revised Atlantic action plan.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
16)	58. Urges the Commission to review the current strategy, given the serious shortcomings identified;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>21</sup> The EU biodiversity strategy for 2030 sets the objectives to legally protect a minimum of 30 % of the EU's land areas and 30 % of its sea area and to integrate ecological corridors (which means an extra 4 % of land and 19 % of sea areas compared to today). Moreover, it requires 10 % of EU land and 10 % of EU seas to be strictly protected areas (today, only 3 % of land and less than 1 % of marine areas are under strict protection).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	60. Calls on the Commission to conduct an in-depth analysis on the benefits to the Member States and their regions of implementing an Atlantic macro region, which would address the common challenges faced by these regions; calls on the Commission to take the specificities of ORs into consideration in the action plan and in its analysis of the creation of an Atlantic macro region and stresses the need to take due account of their specificities by developing in each basin – the Caribbean basin, the Amazon basin and the Macaronesia basin – dedicated strategies focusing on the ORs' particular challenges, thereby guaranteeing that no region is left behind;	On the development of a macro-regional strategy (points 59 and 60) in the Atlantic area, it is important to highlight that macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies have a significant role to play in helping participating countries, including third countries, and regions in contributing to EU priorities. These priorities include the European Green Deal, the European Digital Strategy, 'An economy that works for people' and 'A stronger Europe in the world'. Concretely, macro-regional strategies have helped for example to improve the water quality of the Baltic and Adriatic-Ionian Seas. In the Baltic Region, they have also contributed to the increase of knowledge of the 'blue bio economy' through a dedicated platform <sup>22</sup> . In the Adriatic and the Ionian regions, they facilitated knowledge transfer on blue technologies <sup>23</sup> .		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.submariner-network.eu/blue-platform>.

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.italy-croatia.eu/web/beat/about-the-project>.

#### 4.1.27. TRAN

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on International Trade (INTA)** was responsible for two 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and no legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to the adoption of two Parliament's resolutions ('INTA resolution'). The table below provides a summary of the analysis based on the data contained in the resolutions and the Commission written follow-up documents. Moreover, it shows the types of the actions taken by the Commission by 31 January 2022,<sup>1</sup> based on the information available on the Commission website.<sup>2</sup> Finally, further down in this section, please find brief information on:

- the analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies and
- the analysis of the Commission actions.

Table 32: Overview on TRAN resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	7
Number of INI parliamentary procedures	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures <sup>3</sup>	0
Number of Commission written follow-up documents to the INI resolutions	6
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not send the written response <sup>4</sup>	0
Number of INI procedures to which the Commission did not respond before the 31 January 2022 <sup>5</sup>	1
Number of Commission written follow-up documents provided within 3 month deadline	0/6 <sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

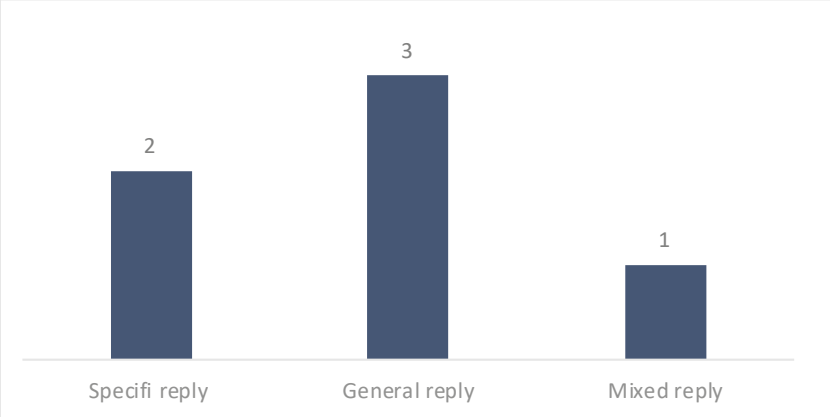
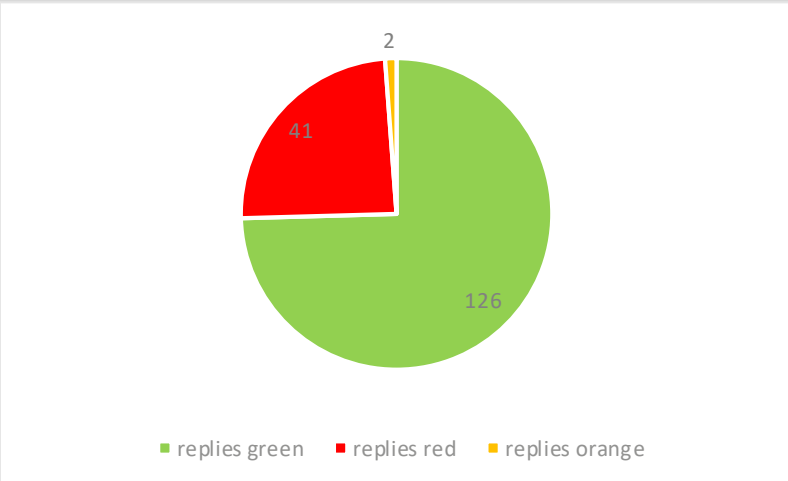
<sup>2</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu](http://www.ec.europa.eu) and related websites.

<sup>3</sup> For more details on INL please see chapter 4.2.

<sup>4</sup> Commission replies to positions and resolutions adopted by the Parliament that the Commission did not respond formally.

<sup>5</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

<sup>6</sup> Only 6 received written replies taken into account.

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications								
<p>Type of reply provided in the Commission written follow-up documents (per INI procedure)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Bar Chart: Type of reply provided</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific reply</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General reply</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed reply</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Type	Count	Specific reply	2	General reply	3	Mixed reply	1	<p>Specific reply (2) General reply (3) Mixed reply (1)</p>
Reply Type	Count								
Specific reply	2								
General reply	3								
Mixed reply	1								
<p>Total numbers of the Parliament's points in all INI procedures</p>	<p>214</p>								
<p>Replies from the Commission</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Replies from the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Reply Color</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>replies green</td> <td>126</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies red</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>replies orange</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reply Color	Count	replies green	126	replies red	41	replies orange	2	<p>Specific reply provided - <b>code green</b> (26) No specific reply provided - <b>code red</b> (41) Although point not mentioned in the SP, reply identified - <b>code orange</b> (2)</p>
Reply Color	Count								
replies green	126								
replies red	41								
replies orange	2								

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications														
<p style="text-align: center;">Actions taken by the Commission</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="488 411 1294 863"> <caption>Actions taken by the Commission</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Action Code</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>action black</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action purple</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action light blue</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action dark blue</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action yellow</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>action green</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Code	Count	action black	68	action purple	43	action light blue	47	action dark blue	17	action yellow	82	action green	46	<p>Due to the lack of answer, no action mentioned - <b>code black</b> (68)</p> <p>Unclear if action carried out - <b>code purple</b> (43)</p> <p>No further / specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission as the Commission is already working on action falling under the scope of the Parliament request - <b>code light blue</b> (47)</p> <p>No further specific actions proposed - <b>code dark blue</b> (17)</p> <p>Action ongoing - <b>code yellow</b> (82)</p> <p>Actions accomplished - <b>code green</b> (46)</p>
Action Code	Count														
action black	68														
action purple	43														
action light blue	47														
action dark blue	17														
action yellow	82														
action green	46														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied by written follow-up document</p>	<p>0</p>														
<p>Number of the Parliament's points not replied because of the cut-off date</p>	<p>45</p>														
<p>The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trans-European transport networks (1)</li> <li>- Tourism (2)</li> <li>- Transport regulations, road safety, roadworthiness tests, driving licence (3) (7)</li> <li>- Maritime transport: passengers and freight (4)</li> </ul>														

Resolutions and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rail transport: passengers and freight (5)</li> <li>- Railway safety (5)</li> <li>- Inland waterway transport (6)</li> </ul>

### Analysis of the Commission follow-up documents and the replies provided

The Commission sent six written replies to the Parliament’s seven TRAN resolutions. In all six cases, the Commission provided its written replies after the 3-month period prescribed by the Framework Agreement (point 16). By the cut-off date for the present study (31 January 2022), the Commission had not yet replied to one TRAN resolution. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally to this resolution. In total, the Commission submitted two specific and three general replies as well as one mixed reply. At the cut-off date of this study, the Commission had not yet replied to 45 of Parliament’s 214 requests.

### Analysis of the Commission actions

The Commission proposed/promised 128 genuine actions. In 64 cases, no further specific actions were proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission and in 43 cases it remained unclear if an action was carried out. In 68 cases, due to the lack of reply to the Parliament's request, no action was mentioned. Among the 128 actions proposed/promised by the Commission, the Commission already carried out the action in 46 cases. In the 82 remaining cases, the implementation of the action is still pending and needs to be followed at a later stage.

## 4.1.27.1. TRAN Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 January 2021 on revision of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) guidelines

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
Revision of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) guidelines		20/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0010/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2192(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)223</a>	Final reply (SP) received 9 July 2021	General reply			
1)	5. [...] calls on the Commission to take over all adjustments laid down in the revision of the CEF <sup>7</sup> , as well as the requirements arising from the Commission's proposal for a regulation on streamlining measures for advancing the realisation of the TEN-T (COM(2018)0277);		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on taking over adjustments laid down in the revision of the CEF).				Not mentioned.	
2)	6. Urges the Commission to prioritise under the TEN-T the full deployment of alternative fuels for all modes of transport, especially renewable fuels, with a view to decarbonisation, including the development of relevant technologies, charging and refuelling infrastructure (i.e. e-charging facilities and LNG and hydrogen refuelling facilities), safety, security and interoperability standards, and the regulatory framework for alternative fuels in order to achieve climate neutrality by 2050, while respecting the principle of technology neutrality and ensuring technological diversity;		As regards the standards and requirements by transport mode, the Commission will be looking into how to strengthen them as to enhance the efficiency and intermodality of the network and to contribute to a low-emission mobility whilst respecting a technology neutral approach for the introduction of alternative fuels.				Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear how this will be implemented. On 14 December 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">Regulation on the trans-European transport network</a> .	

<sup>7</sup> In particular, the adjustments laid down in Part III of the Annex (to the European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)).

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	9. [...] encourages the Commission to promote among Member States the financing of these systems under the Recovery and Resilience Facility;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on promoting systems under Recovery and Resilience Facility).		Not mentioned.	
4)	12. [...] calls on the Commission to propose a legislative framework to improve the risk-management, resilience and climate adaptation of transport infrastructure on the core network, all modes included;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on legislative framework, to improve the risk-management, resilience and climate adaptation of transport infrastructure on the core network, all modes included).		Not mentioned.	
5)	14. [...]; calls on the Commission to strengthen synergies and policy coherence between the relevant EU instruments beyond the CEF (e.g. the European Regional Development Fund) and, furthermore, to optimise the use of blending tools in order to attract private investors and leverage public funding;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on synergies beyond CEF, on private investors, on public funding).		Not mentioned.	
6)	15. [...] calls on the Commission to update Parliament annually on construction progress; calls on the Commission, during negotiations with the Member States, to reserve an appropriate amount of the aid for the development of EU transport policies and to submit a final report to Parliament; invites the Commission to ensure that the national programmes implementing the Recovery and Resilience Facility accord a prominent role to investments in modern, digital, sustainable and safe transport infrastructure;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on update of the Parliament annually on construction process).		Not mentioned.	
7)	19. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to take a more targeted approach by applying higher co-financing rates to projects with the highest European added value in order to unlock national investments;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
8)	20. [...] calls on the Commission to assist the Member States that wish to introduce substantive preclusion clauses – in conformity with Union law – that could speed up national judicial proceedings significantly;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
9)	21. [...] <sup>8</sup> ; calls on the Commission to add a chapter on reducing unjustified administrative burdens to the TEN-T progress report;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point, however the Commission shares the European Parliament's objective to ensure the completion of the core network by 2030 and of the comprehensive network by 2050, as required by the current legal framework. Streamlining of the monitoring and reporting obligations and tools of TEN-T would certainly contribute to this objective.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
10)	22. Urges the Commission to strengthen its oversight of the implementation of the TEN-T by making use of the powers already conferred on it by the regulation, reinforcing relevant instruments to require Member States to fulfil their obligations and strengthening the role of the European coordinators in the governance of the corridors, particularly in regard to cross-border links, as well as the 'one-stop-shop' role of the designated authority in the permit granting procedure; invites the Commission to strengthen and use the provisions of Article 56 of Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 in its revision of the TEN-T guidelines aimed at encouraging Member States to speed up the planning and completion of projects; calls on the Commission to clarify how rules and requirements are to be interpreted for the purposes of evaluation, reporting and eligibility assessments; invites the Commission to promote the exchange of best practices on civil society and stakeholder involvement and consultation between Member States and to promote these at European, national, regional and local levels;	<p>The Commission shares the European Parliament's objective to ensure the completion of the core network by 2030 and of the comprehensive network by 2050, as required by the current legal framework. Streamlining of the monitoring and reporting obligations and tools of TEN-T would certainly contribute to this objective. The role of the European coordinators and related governance tools should be strengthened to strive for a greater alignment of national infrastructure and investment plans with the requirements set by the regulation.</p> <p>In order not to endanger the completion of the network by the deadlines set in the current legislation, the Commission very much welcomes the European Parliament's resolution calling to allow only for minor changes to the TEN-T network design and to preserve the deadlines of 2030 and 2050. Any change to the maps specifying the TEN-T network will have to be in line with a transparent methodology, based on an objective and harmonised approach.</p>		On 14 December 2021 the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">Regulation on the trans-European transport network</a> .	

<sup>8</sup> As stated in the provisional agreement of 17 June 2020 resulting from interinstitutional negotiations on the regulation on streamlining measures for advancing the realisation of the trans-European transport network.

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	26. Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to take further measures to increase the roll-out of alternative fuels and the deployment of electric charging points and hydrogen filling stations, taking into account possible future alternative fuel solutions and with full respect for the principle of technology neutrality;		As regards the standards and requirements by transport mode, the Commission will be looking into how to strengthen them as to enhance the efficiency and intermodality of the network and to contribute to a low-emission mobility whilst respecting a technology neutral approach for the introduction of alternative fuels.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear how this will be implemented. On 14 December 2021 the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">Regulation on the trans-European transport network</a> .	
12)	28. Reminds the Commission and the Member States of the need to provide sufficient safe and secure parking areas for trucks along the TEN-T to increase both road safety and the well-being of network users, in particular transport workers;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on parking areas for trucks).		Not mentioned.	
13)	30. Points out the potential of novel and active modes of connected mobility in the urban and local transport of people and goods; calls on the Commission and the Member States to work closely with regions and cities, particularly across borders, to enhance and complete relevant missing last-mile infrastructure and inter-modal and cross-border connections throughout the TEN-T, thus enabling more seamless and efficient use of infrastructure and services which in turn prevents congestion and reduces emissions;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on closer cooperation with cities, regions, etc).		Not mentioned.	
14)	31. [...] calls on the Commission to report to Parliament annually on progress in this domain; [...]		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on annual reporting to the Parliament).		Not mentioned.	
15)	32. Calls on the Commission to regularly adopt binding periodic targets for the deployment of the ERTMS, in order to complete its introduction within the core TEN-T network, due by 2030; considers that the ERA should act as an efficient and effective system authority and fulfil its enhanced role and responsibilities on ERTMS under the Fourth Railway Package; calls for a roadmap of ERTMS implementation on rail freight corridors to be financed through a Project of Common Interest under the Recovery and Resilience Facility; points out the		No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on ERTMS and ERA).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	importance of regulatory stability regarding the technical specifications for interoperability as a means of unlocking investments in the ERTMS and asks the Commission to analyse carefully further changes when updating the TSI for 2030 and to ensure compatibility;				
16)	33. Underlines that European rail infrastructure must ensure sufficient capacity for both freight and passenger trains, providing for higher infrastructure use and generating greater return on investments; urges the Commission to prioritise cross-border train connectivity in order to strengthen the modal shift in international passenger transport; stresses in this regard the potential of night trains for climate-friendly and competitive travel; takes the view that seamless cross-border rail transport on the TEN-T network and along the European rail freight corridors requires mandatory cross-border cooperation among infrastructure managers; calls on the Commission to put forward binding measures for infrastructure managers as part of the TEN-T review;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on train connectivity).		Not mentioned.	
17)	35. Stresses the importance of inland waterway transport as a sustainable transport mode and underlines the need to ensure future-proof high-capacity infrastructure, and the reliability, quality and good navigability of waterways, in particular against the background of climate change; recognises the important role of ports as strategic nodes in both the core and comprehensive networks; calls on the Commission to ensure seamless links between core and comprehensive inland and maritime ports and rail and road networks, in order to facilitate multimodality; <i>calls for action to be taken to ensure the harmonised cross-border deployment of the RIS and to facilitate the uptake of innovative, efficient, and sustainable solutions in the sector;</i>	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on seamless links between core and comprehensive inland and maritime ports and rail and road networks, etc.).		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
18)	37. Emphasises the role that high-quality maritime links play, not only for the EU's international trade, but also for intra-EU trade; underlines the important role of the Motorways of the Sea pillar of the TEN-T and short sea shipping as sustainable modes of transport in this context; considers that the purpose of the Motorways of the Sea pillar is to facilitate needs-based short sea links and services, seamlessly integrated with and complementing land transport, to facilitate cooperation between maritime ports and boost their connection to their hinterlands, and to promote the development and roll-out of clean and alternative fuels, subject to impact assessment, and energy efficiency solutions for maritime transport; calls on the Commission, therefore, to evaluate which core corridor end points should be made available as sea connections to other core corridors and where the TEN-T maps should be updated in line with the findings of that evaluation;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on evaluation of the core corridors).		Not mentioned.	
19)	39. Highlights the importance of short sea connections for regional connectivity, particularly for peripheral regions and islands; considers that the Motorways of the Sea requirements exclude national short sea connections; urges the Commission, therefore, to simplify these requirements in the TEN-T regulation, in order to put maritime links on an equal footing with land-based links, taking into account, in particular, links to ports on the comprehensive network;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (to simplify Motorways of the Sea requirements in the TEN-T regulations).		Not mentioned.	
20)	40. Emphasises the potential that exists for the shipping industry's emissions to be reduced significantly by means of investments in port infrastructure that support the use of alternative fuels and the transition to battery charging and power supply while vessels are at berth; points out that such investments should be given particular priority as a way	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on development of the financial instruments).		Not mentioned.	

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	to promote multimodal transport based at ports; asks the Commission to further develop the financial instruments that are available to boost investments for that purpose and to further support the ongoing development of different clean technologies by stimulating research;				
21)	41. Urges the Commission to recognise the wider role of ports, beyond purely transport functions, when it comes to decarbonisation efforts, most particularly their potential to contribute to the exploitation of onshore and offshore wind energy opportunities;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on the role of ports).		Not mentioned.	
22)	44. [...] calls on the Commission to explore possible synergies with EuroVélo and its 16 corridors, notably by increasing financial support, in order to promote local and environmentally friendly cycle tourism in Europe;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on EuroVelo).		Not mentioned.	
23)	46. Points out the significance of maintaining the TEN-T links with the UK, starting with its recognition as a 'neighbouring country' as defined in Article 3(b) of the TEN-T regulation, while safeguarding the implementation and completion of jointly agreed TEN-T infrastructure projects and ensuring that the UK participates in the financing of this connection; calls on the Commission to pay special attention to the external borders of the EU and to monitor the impact of the withdrawal of the UK on border regions; recalls the major role of the UK and the so-called land bridge as part of the TEN-T network and recognises the negative impact of Brexit on the connectivity, accessibility and economic cohesion between Ireland and continental Europe, as well as across the island of Ireland; calls on the Commission to ensure the effective connection of Ireland with mainland Europe, with particular attention to maritime routes, through the core and	The Commission also supports the European Parliament's resolution regarding the cooperation with third countries, in particular in view of the TEN-T connections beyond the EU's external borders. The Commission will be looking into ways of how to develop common infrastructure planning at EU external borders and to promote EU standards to ensure interoperability with the EU network.		Because of a general character of the promise, it is unclear how this will be implemented. On 14 December 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">Regulation on the trans-European transport network</a> .	

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	comprehensive network, whatever the shape of future EU-UK relations;				
24)	47. Underlines that the TEN-T, with its main hubs, has a strategic function for the Union; urges the Commission to develop plans to protect strategic infrastructure and the TEN-T as a whole; calls on the Commission to ensure that the EU's strategic interest, the prohibition of price dumping, the full respect of high European working standards and the principle of reciprocity in terms of access to public procurement are fully applied during tender procedures for TEN-T projects;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on EU's strategic interest).		Not mentioned.	
25)	49. Highlights that transport infrastructure policy offers a clear opportunity to increase synergies between defence needs and the TEN-T, with the overall aim of improving military mobility across the Union, taking into account geographical balance and considering the potential benefits for civil protection; insists that transport infrastructure in trans-European network sections that have been identified as being suitable for dual use should be adapted strictly in line with the dual use principle, to address both civilian and defence needs; calls on the Commission to maintain its original proposal for the financing of military mobility under the MFF 2021-2027;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on financing military mobility under the MFF 2021-2027).		Not mentioned.	

## 4.1.27.2. TRAN Resolution 2: EP resolution of 25 March 2021 on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism</b>	25/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-0109/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2038(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)480</a>	Final reply (SP) received 20 August 2021	Mixed reply			
1)	5. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to develop as a matter of priority a common vaccination certificate and a system of mutual recognition of vaccination procedures for medical purposes, which should be rolled out in parallel with the distribution of vaccines, while preserving individuals' rights to privacy and data protection; believes that once vaccines have been made available to the general public and there is sufficient scientific evidence that vaccinated persons do not transmit the virus, the certificate could be considered for travel purposes as an alternative to PCR tests and quarantine requirements, while retaining the need to respect current sanitary measures, such as wearing face masks in public and observing social distancing; [...]	On 14 June 2021, the Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EU) 2021/953 establishing the EU Digital COVID Certificate <sup>9</sup> . This regulation aims to facilitate free movement within the EU during the COVID-19 pandemic by establishing a common framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable certificates on COVID-19 vaccination, testing and recovery. This allows EU citizens exercising their right to free movement to demonstrate that they fulfil public health requirements imposed by the Member State of destination. The regulation also aims to ensure that restrictions of free movement currently in place to limit the spread of COVID-19 can be lifted in a coordinated manner. Apart from vaccination certificates, the "EU Digital COVID Certificate" also covers documents certifying a negative test result for SARS-CoV-2 infection and documents certifying that the person concerned has recovered from a previous infection. This allows persons who are not vaccinated to benefit from such an interoperable framework as well, facilitating their free movement.				On 14 June 2021, the Parliament and the Council adopted <a href="#">Regulation (EU) 2021/953</a> establishing the EU Digital COVID Certificate <sup>10</sup> .	
2)	6. [...] calls on the Commission to present a mobile application in order to better disseminate the	The Commission has already developed a mobile application for its Re-Open EU-portal which is				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as	

<sup>9</sup> <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/953/oj>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/953/oj>.

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	information, and to continue providing real-time information on the status of borders and on transport and tourism services available in EU countries, including information on public health and safety measures and other relevant information; [...]	providing real-time information on the status of borders and on transport and tourism services available in EU countries, including information on public health and safety measures and other relevant information. The Re-Open EU mobile app is available in both Google Play and Apple App Store since December 2020. The Commission intends to operate both the portal and the app as long as the pandemic is ongoing.		according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Re-Open EU-portal</a> ).	
3)	7. Calls on the Commission to launch a dedicated EU communication campaign on travel and tourism through an 'EU Tourism Brand' aimed at promoting EU travel and rebuilding citizens' confidence in travel and tourism during COVID-19;	In order to support the restart of the EU tourism ecosystem, the EU co-funded various campaigns promoting Europe as a safe destination. These campaigns are developed and implemented by the European Travel Commission (ETC) thanks to an EU ad hoc grant. The first campaign focused on intra-EU tourism ahead of the summer 2020, with the support of Euronews. A new general interest campaign called 'Open-up to Europe' is scheduled for end May 2021, with the support of 32 destinations (at national, region and city level) and travel brands. Other campaigns promoting Destination Europe are conducted on long haul markets in order to keep it on the minds of North Americans and Chinese travellers in particular. The European Year of Rail 2021 is also an opportunity to focus on this sustainable, specific travel mode to promote sustainable EU destinations.		The portal <a href="https://openuptoeurope.eu/">https://openuptoeurope.eu/</a> is operational.  <a href="#">European Year of Rail 2021.</a>	
4)	8. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to introduce a common colour coding system and common criteria for travel to third countries through mutual recognition of comparable protective measures against COVID-19 across all modes of travel, but above all in the aviation and maritime sectors;	The Council adopted on 30 June 2020, on a proposal by the Commission, the Council Recommendation (EU) 2020/912 on the temporary restriction on non-essential travel into the EU and the possible lifting of such restriction. It was amended on 20 May 2021 by Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/816. The latest revision introduced three major changes: (i) where Member States accept proof of vaccination in order to waive travel restrictions to limit the spread of COVID-		On 21 May 2021, <a href="#">Council Recommendation (EU) 2021/816</a> was published.	



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	<p>calls on the Commission and the Member States to establish an early alert system that warns tourists through new technologies in a user-friendly way about any potential health threats in a third country destination; asks the Commission and the Member States to support tour operators in the organisation of travel experiences in selected areas in third countries, while fully respecting robust health protocols that minimise the risk of contagion;</p>	<p>19, Member States should in principle lift the temporary restriction on non-essential travel to the EU with regard to travellers from third countries who are fully vaccinated (at least 14 days before arrival) with a vaccine approved by the EU or WHO to enter the EU for non-essential travel, taking into account, on a case-by-case basis, reciprocity granted to the EU+ area; (ii) the 14-day notification rate threshold for third countries to be included in Annex I was raised to 75 cases per 100.000 population; and (iii) the emergency brake was established for Member States to be able to take action quickly in the light of new variants. In addition, the ECDC is to provide a regular mapping of variants in third countries. While not working with a colour-system, the recommendation sets out clear and objective criteria and thresholds to decide for which third countries the current restriction on non-essential travel into the EU should be lifted. These third countries are included in Annex I of the Council Recommendation. This list is reviewed by the Council every two weeks, and if need be amended, to take into account the epidemiological developments in these countries.</p> <p>This information is monitored and provided to citizens through Member State Government portals, normally maintained by the relevant Ministries of Foreign Affairs. There are currently no plans to duplicate this work at EU level.</p>			
5)	<p>9. Urges the Commission to introduce an EU hygiene certification seal, which should be developed jointly by the ECDC and the Member States and should certify touristic activities, ensuring compliance with minimum</p>	<p>The Commission has invited the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) to prepare a standardisation document as a basis for health and safety protocols for the hospitality sector. It is based on a protocol prepared at the International Standardisation Union</p>		<p><a href="#">CEN Workshop Agreement</a> (CWA), published in mid-May 2021.</p>	

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	hygiene standards for the prevention and control of the COVID-19 virus and other possible infections; [...]	(ISO) and is complemented with a visual identity, as well as other additions in a CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA). It was published in mid May 2021. The Commission is already in close cooperation with Member States in order to support implementation with the help of national administrations.			
6)	10. [...]; calls on the Commission to take specific action in relation to European regions in which tourism accounts for a more substantial share of their GDP as well as to islands and outermost regions; [...]	Actions and investments in the area of tourism are eligible for EU support under the Cohesion policy Funds (e.g. the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)) and can be financed under the national recovery and resilience plans implementing the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The legal basis for these Funds set the rules for the support of economic operators executed by the Member States.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</a> ).	
7)	11. Calls on the Commission to encourage Member States to temporarily set reduced VAT rates on travel and tourism services, accompanied by a special stimulus package for all micro enterprises and SMEs for the 2020-2024 period, in order to minimise the number of bankruptcies and preserve jobs and workers' rights in the European tourism industry, while utilising investments to foster the transition towards a more digital and sustainable tourism ecosystem;	<p>REACT-EU extends the crisis-response and crisis-repair measures delivered through the coronavirus response investment initiative (CRII) and the coronavirus response investment initiative plus (CRII+), and constitutes a bridge to the long-term recovery plan. The programme supports investment projects that foster crisis-repair capacities and contribute to a green, digital and resilient recovery of the economy, including support for maintaining jobs, short-time work schemes and support for the self-employed. It can also support job creation and youth employment measures, healthcare systems and the provision of working capital and investment support for small and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>Support for tourism SMEs (small and medium sized enterprises) transition to green and digital path is available under several EU programmes. In order to facilitate the access to EU funding for tourism, the</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">REACT-EU, Guide on EU funding for tourism operational since May 2021, EU VAT rules</a> ).	

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		<p>online "Guide on EU funding for tourism" is operational since May 2021<sup>11</sup>.</p> <p>Moreover, under EU VAT rules, the Member States have the possibility to apply reduced rates (no less than 5%) to specific goods or services, including certain hospitality and other tourism-related services. Hence, the Member States are already able to apply what they consider as the most appropriate VAT (Value Added Tax) rates in support of the tourism sector. Indeed, some Member States have decided to reduce the VAT rate for such services for a limited period of time, to help companies restoring their financial position after a year with very low revenues.</p>			
8)	<p>13. Asks the Commission to implement the adopted preparatory action 'a European crisis management mechanism for tourism', jointly with Parliament, with a view to being ready to cope with future crises to help tourist destinations establish crisis prevention plans, contingency measures and preparedness plans and actions;</p>	<p>Already in the initial implementability assessment communicated to the Parliament last spring, the Commission did not find it possible to establish a crisis management mechanism with a means of a preparatory action. There are crisis management structures, horizontal ones, already in place, such as the integrated political crisis response (IPCR) at EU level. Therefore, the Commission has proposed to allocate the budget of this preparatory action to the Single Market Programme, where the funds will be used to support the resilience of EU tourism ecosystem. The Commission intends to map tourism governance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, to set up a platform for technical assistance to destinations to strengthen their governance for crisis preparedness and management. With part of the budget we will reinforce the grant support to tourism SMEs, building their capacities to carry out the green and digital transition.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Single Market Programme</a>).</p>	

<sup>11</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/funding-guide\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/funding-guide_en).

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9)	14. Calls on the Commission to regularly inform and cooperate with Parliament about the preparatory work and progress made in the development of pilot projects and preparatory actions and to keep the parliamentary committee responsible and the MEPs who initiated the projects involved in the process;		The Commission reports on the progress made in the development of pilot projects and preparatory actions both in writing and in the context of the regular exchange of views upon invitation of the Parliament, in particular the TRAN Committee.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
10)	15. Calls on the Commission to establish a new governance model between the EU Institutions, strengthening the organisational, financial and human resources structure by setting up a dedicated Directorate dealing specifically with tourism, backed by adequate funding, with a view to taking an integrated and efficient approach to tourism, supporting the relaunch of tourism in European regions and helping businesses to implement the measures needed to achieve key objectives in the areas of sustainability and innovation, and increasing their competitiveness and attractiveness;		The Commission service responsible for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) has a directorate dedicated to tourism and the proximity ecosystem. The Commission implements EU policies in synergy and coherence across its services and departments. It supports the idea of close cooperation among the EU Institutions in particular on the competitiveness and twin green and digital transition of the tourism ecosystem.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
11)	16. Calls on the Commission, moreover, to take account of the possible synergies between the various Directorates-General in view of the cross-cutting nature of tourism, in fields such as agriculture, transport, culture, maritime, regional development, employment and climate;		The Commission implements EU policies in synergy and coherence across its services and departments. It supports the idea of close cooperation among the EU Institutions in particular on the competitiveness and twin green and digital transition of the tourism ecosystem.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
12)	17. [...] calls on the Commission, therefore, to start making full use of the Treaties to develop a comprehensive European tourism policy towards the creation of the European Tourism Union;		The Commission expects the Conference on the Future of Europe to be an important forum for debate on the future of the European economy, including tourism and other industrial ecosystems.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
13)	19. Calls on the Commission to create an EU mechanism to monitor the provision of support to micro enterprises and SMEs, focusing on liquidity and		REACT-EU extends the crisis-response and crisis-repair measures delivered through the coronavirus response investment initiative (CRII) and the coronavirus		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

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	delivering EU added value and transparency in order to increase the ability of those enterprises to access and use EU funds and financial instruments to facilitate the modernisation and implementation of innovative and sustainable projects, ensuring accountability and administrative simplification;	<p>response investment initiative plus (CRII+), and constitutes a bridge to the long-term recovery plan. The programme supports investment projects that foster crisis-repair capacities and contribute to a green, digital and resilient recovery of the economy, including support for maintaining jobs, short-time work schemes and support for the self-employed. It can also support job creation and youth employment measures, healthcare systems and the provision of working capital and investment support for small and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>Support for tourism SMEs (small and medium sized enterprises) transition to green and digital path is available under several EU programmes. In order to facilitate the access to EU funding for tourism, the online "Guide on EU funding for tourism" is operational since May 2021<sup>12</sup>.</p> <p>Moreover, under EU VAT rules, the Member States have the possibility to apply reduced rates (no less than 5%) to specific goods or services, including certain hospitality and other tourism-related services. Hence, the Member States are already able to apply what they consider as the most appropriate VAT (Value Added Tax) rates in support of the tourism sector. Indeed, some Member States have decided to reduce the VAT rate for such services for a limited period of time, to help companies restoring their financial position after a year with very low revenues.</p>		working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">REACT-EU</a> , <a href="#">EU VAT rules</a> , <a href="#">Annual Single Market Report</a> ).	
14)	22. Calls on the Commission to update the EU funding support guide and to include therein a link to a national	See point 11 plus:		The Commission published a <a href="#">guide on EU funding for tourism operational since May 2021</a> .	

<sup>12</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/funding-guide\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/funding-guide_en).

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	<p>contact point that facilitates access to information for micro enterprises and SMEs, by means of a one-stop shop or online tool with the assistance and guidance of the Member States, whenever needed; calls on the Commission to raise awareness of this guide among companies and SMEs in the tourism sector;</p>	<p>In order to facilitate the access to EU funding for tourism, the online “Guide on EU funding for tourism” has been launched in May. This online guide highlights the wide range of EU funding included in the new budget, Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 and NextGenerationEU, moving towards a more sustainable, inclusive and digital EU. The guide will help tourism enterprises to find the appropriate funding according to their needs. It contains hyperlinks to the relevant EU funds’ websites and to call for proposals, as well as concrete project examples funded by previous EU programming period, for inspiration.</p>			
15)	<p>23. Calls on the Commission to set up a European Agency for Tourism in the next MFF and to devise a short-term solution by creating a tourism department in one of the existing executive agencies, in particular the Executive Agency for SMEs (EASME) or the upcoming Health and Digital Executive Agency;</p>	<p>The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027 has been adopted last December. It is therefore too early to discuss what should be included in the next MFF. However the Commission is fully committed to support the Tourism ecosystem in the short, medium and long term. Already last year in the Communication “Tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond”, the Commission announced its intention to work together with EU institutions, the industry, regions and cities and stakeholders towards a sustainable, innovative and resilient European tourism ecosystem (‘European Agenda for Tourism 2050’). In the recently adopted Communication “Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy” indicating that it will co-create, in partnership with industry, public authorities, social partners and other stakeholders, a transition pathways for the tourism ecosystem.</p> <p>Currently, EISMEA (European Innovation Council and SME Executive Agency) (former EASME - Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) implements a number of projects supporting tourism</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Multiannual Financial Framework</a> for 2021-2027, <a href="#">European Agenda for Tourism 2050</a>, <a href="#">Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy</a>, <a href="#">EISMEA</a>).</p>	

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		<p>SMEs under former COSME programme (the EU programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) and will continue under the Single Market programmes, in particular focusing in their green and digital transition as well as long-term resilience.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Commission recalls that a large part of the EU budgetary support to tourism is taking place through the national plans financed from the Structural and Investment Funds (2014-2020) and the Cohesion policy Funds (2021-2027). Those Funds are under shared management and therefore not managed by the executive agency. Among the spending programmes in direct management, we have no spending programme focused on tourism and therefore there is no sufficient budget to manage to justify the creation of an executive agency devoted to tourism.</p>			
16)	25. Calls on the Commission to swiftly develop a roadmap for sustainable tourism that includes innovative measures to reduce the climate and environmental footprint of the sector by developing more sustainable forms of tourism, diversifying the offer, boosting new initiatives for cooperation and developing new digital services;	See paragraph 20: the Commission is working closely with the Member States to advance towards the European Tourism Agenda. In this spirit, the Council Conclusions on Tourism were adopted by the Council on 27 May. As announced in the EU Industrial Strategy update, the process to co-create a transition pathway for the tourism ecosystem was launched on 21 June and will be finalised in collaboration with industry, public authorities, social partners and other stakeholders.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
17)	28. Calls on the Commission to bring the European Tourism Indicators System (ETIS) into operation, to equip it with a permanent governance structure and to introduce it in tourism destinations, with static indicators and real-time data for their management and	The Commission has launched work with the Joint Research Centre on the Tourism development dashboard, as an integrative tool with four main pillars, of which one is dedicated to sustainability. This sustainability pillar will be populated with comparable		Work was launched on the development of a tourism development dashboard.	

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	evaluation, in partnership with regions; stresses that the aim of the ETIS scoreboard is to monitor the economic, social and environmental impact of tourism;		benchmarks, both static and dynamic. These benchmarks at sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) formed based on the lessons learnt from ETIS together with the new possibilities from big data. The objective is to provide dynamic data solution for today's needs to support the development of tourism towards green, digital and socio-economically resilient goals.			
18)	29. Calls on the Commission to examine the barriers to obtaining the Ecolabel and to expand its scope to other tourism services, as a complement to the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) for tourism, and to establish mechanisms to support those certification schemes and to promote tourism operators that have obtained those schemes;		<p>The Commission is preparing a communication campaign on EU Ecolabel for Tourist Accommodation and is already working with several tourism associations, tourism operators and on-line platforms to increase uptake, awareness and visibility of the EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodations, as the barriers to increase uptake have been identified as the lack of return on the investment to get the label.</p> <p>An EU Workshop on EU Ecolabel for Tourism Accommodations was organised on 21 January. A dedicated working group is being established within the EU Ecolabelling Board.</p> <p>The Commission is working with its services to promote EU Ecolabel Tourist Accommodations to staff travelling on mission and to participants of meetings in Brussels, at the same time working with relevant associations in Belgium to improve the offer.</p> <p>The possibility to expand the scope of the current criteria will be assessed during the revision of the criteria that is expected to start end 2022/ beginning of 2023.</p>		<p>Workshop 21 January 2021:  <a href="#">The EU Ecolabel for Tourist Accommodations - Engaging together in a sustainable recovery.</a></p> <p>Slides also present the 2021 communication campaign on EU Ecolabel for Tourist Accommodation.</p>	



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19)	34. Welcomes the European Data Strategy and the Commission's proposal for a Data Governance Act; calls on the Commission to incorporate tourism in the governance framework for common data spaces and to better regulate the activity of online booking platforms and online travel intermediaries, enabling tourism businesses to fully commit to innovation and digitalisation, as the latter are crucial for modernising the entire sector and for developing new services and a broader, high-quality offer; calls on the Commission, furthermore, to promote data pooling for tourism and regional incubators and accelerators for tourism enterprises, harnessing research and innovation to help the many SMEs in the sector collect, process and utilise the data they produce and enable them to fully benefit from the data economy and implement sustainable solutions;	<p>Digitalisation and data-driven technologies are reshaping the way we produce, consume and live, and the benefits also concern the tourism sector, as the latest technologies offer more efficient and inclusive models. Adopted in February 2020, the Data Strategy plans the rollout of the common European data spaces in strategic sectors and areas of public interest, combining data governance and investments in data infrastructures. These investments would cover the necessary data infrastructures, data-sharing tools, architectures and governance mechanisms for thriving data sharing. Once adopted by the co-legislators, the Data Governance Act will offer to tourism and all other related sectors a framework that will unlock the value of data voluntarily made available by data holders for reuse. The availability of data for use will be fostered by increasing trust in data intermediaries and by strengthening data sharing mechanisms in the EU.</p> <p>Finally, to the extent that the online booking platforms and online travel intermediaries constitute intermediary services or gatekeepers within the meaning of the proposals for a Digital Services Act or a Digital Markets Act respectively, once adopted by the co-legislators these instruments will contribute to ensuring a level playing field, fostering innovation and competitiveness of the sector while imposing proportionate obligations for the better protection of users.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Data Strategy</a> , <a href="#">Data Governance Act</a> , <a href="#">Digital Services Act</a> , <a href="#">Digital Markets Act</a> ).	
20)	37. Calls on the Commission to respect the right of local authorities to regulate against the harmful impacts of overtourism;	The Commission is fully aware of concerns over the effects of "overtourism" and issues with affordability of housing on local communities, in particular in touristic cities, and the need for local authorities to		The Commission launched the <a href="#">Tourist services – short-term rental initiative</a> that could lead to a regulatory proposal in Q1 2022.	

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		<p>address those concerns. As announced in the SME Strategy (COM(2020) 103 final), the Commission will explore a possible initiative focusing on short-term accommodation rental services (the largest collaborative economy sector) to promote the balanced and responsible development of the collaborative economy, in full respect of public interest objectives, such as ensuring the availability of housing and protecting urban environments. The nature and form of any initiative will depend on the outcome of ongoing preparatory work, which will determine whether and how these issues should be addressed at European level.</p>			
21)	<p>40. Highlights that the European Year of Rail could present an opportunity to create public awareness of sustainable tourism and the new cross-border routes that European citizens can discover thanks to rail connections; calls on the Commission, therefore, to improve the European railway network;</p>	<p>The Commission fully shares the view that the European Year of Rail is an excellent opportunity to create public awareness of rail's potential role in the development of sustainable tourism in Europe. This is a specific objective of the Year, included under Article 2 (i) of Decision (EU) 2020/2228 on a European Year of Rail (2021). Sustainable rail tourism is covered in the Year's programme of events and activities. Key examples include the Best European Rail Tourism Campaign 2021 (co-organised by the European Travel Commission and EURAIL), UIC's "My Secret Rail Spots" photo competition and the Special European Greenways Award (organised by the European Greenways Association).</p> <p>Together with the activities of the Year, the Commission is already working on several initiatives (legislative and non-legislative) to boost European rail transport, as identified in the Action Plan of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy. The Year is a unique occasion to gather the input of stakeholders</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (e.g. <a href="#">DiscoverEU</a>, <a href="#">Best European Rail Tourism Campaign 2021</a>).</p>	

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		<p>and citizens in this exercise and build political and social momentum behind these initiatives.</p> <p>Finally, the Commission thanks the European Parliament for its support to the DiscoverEU initiative, which will officially join the Erasmus+ programme as of this year. The 2021 edition will be linked to the European Year of Rail and will aim at inspiring a change in the attitude of 18 years old about rail travelling. The Commission is planning several actions in relation to the European Year of Rail, such as virtual activities organised by e-influencers to stress the benefits of rail travel for young people, or meet-ups in locations relevant for the Year. The photo/ video competition on the European Youth Portal will also focus on the European Year of Rail as a theme and DiscoverEU will also partner with the Europolia arts festival.</p>			
22)	44. Calls on the Commission to explore possible synergies with EuroVelo and its 17 corridors, notably by increasing financial support, in order to promote cycling tourism in Europe; calls on the Commission to encourage the reconversion of disused railway lines, including by supporting bike-train projects, and to actively support bike-train intermodality;	The Commission welcomes the intention of many Member States to include in their national Recovery and Resilience Plans investments and reforms in favour of the development of cycling infrastructure, including long-distance ones, and the promotion of active mobility and sustainable modes of transport in general. The Recovery and Resilience Facility supports green and digital transition and can finance measures to support sustainable transport solutions, also actions supporting modernization and sustainability of the tourism sector.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	45. Urges the Commission to propose a new European inclusive tourism scheme following the model of the Calypso initiative, enabling vulnerable social groups to use national tourist vouchers in associated	The Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 indicates that the Commission will launch a European resource centre AccessibleEU to increase coherence in accessibility policies and facilitate access to relevant knowledge. Among the work of the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP	

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	establishments in other Member States which also offer a social tourism programme to their citizens;	resource centre is to develop tools and standards aiming to facilitate implementation of EU law. Furthermore, EU-level action will also include further work on standardisation and technical specifications. In addition, the Access City Award has stimulated a coherent, cross-sectoral approach going beyond the minimum standards set by law.		request ( <a href="#">The Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030</a> ).	
24)	46. Calls on the Commission to present the results of the Smart Tourism Destinations pilot project and outline how it intends to implement the scheme, linking innovation with the protection of UNESCO and nature sites and traditional local specialities and centres of culture;	The Smart Tourism Destination Pilot project has kicked off in April 2021, and will finalise its deliverables in 2023. The project will be instrumental in providing policy makers at all levels with the understanding of the needs, trends, opportunities and challenges tourist destinations need to manage and strategize data. This will be achieved with a study, ready by the first quarter of 2022, as well as through concrete tools for cities to target their specific needs: an EU Guide for data on tourism destinations, a Toolkit, and a set of Recommendations for policy action. These findings will be publicly available as soon as ready. In addition, the pilot project will set up a community of practice among interested destinations, to foster mutual understanding, networking, and exchange of ideas and good practices.		First study of the pilot project to be ready in Q1 2022 with indication that the findings will be publically available. No indication from the Commission on a possible presentation of the results.	
25)	47. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to make the European Capital of Smart Tourism a permanent project with broader and fairer criteria, thereby benefiting the local economy and local supply chains; <i>calls for greater commitment towards a gradual increase in sustainable mobility opportunities throughout Europe;</i>	The third edition of the European Capital of Smart Tourism, looking for the 2022 most outstanding performer under all four of the categories considered (accessibility, sustainability, digitalisation, cultural heritage and creativity), has been launched on April 22, and it was open to cities with a population of more than 100000 inhabitants in Member States and in the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">European Capital of Smart Tourism</a> ).	

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		third countries participating in the COSME programme.			
26)	49. [...]; calls on the Commission, in agreement with the Member States, to take measures to support the cruise industry, which continues to be severely damaged by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to facilitate its operational restart, while respecting social and environmental standards;	<p>The Commission is currently implementing a Preparatory Action to prepare a Charter of good practices for sustainable cruise tourism, which will help the sector to recover and restart in a sustainable way. The draft charter will be discussed and possibly endorsed in a dialogue between regional and local authorities, ports, the industry, stakeholders and civil society on the occasion of the second Pan-European Cruise dialogue in March 2022.</p> <p>The Commission recognises that cruise industry has always been on the forefront of introducing new more environmentally friendly technologies into shipping. In this context, the EU's Smart and Sustainable Mobility Strategy foresees the creation of an enabling environment to improve the energy efficiency and reduce emissions of all vessels, in particular through the partnerships that could be put in place under Horizon Europe (such 'Zero Emission Waterborne Transport' and 'Clean Hydrogen'). The FuelEU Maritime initiative will also boost the production and uptake of sustainable maritime fuels and help the industry to address the challenge of de-carbonisation.</p>		The Commission is currently supporting the industry with the <a href="#">preparation of a relevant charter</a> that should become available in 2022.	

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27)	50. Calls on the Commission to develop initiatives for nautical and coastal tourism with regard to the recognition of skipper qualifications, VAT rules on boats, marinas and anchorages, to tackle seasonality and promote cross-border routes, such as a network of routes for nautical tourism, and to make public the state of play of the pilot project: charter of good practices for sustainable cruise tourism;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
28)	51. Encourages the Commission to include local actors that work in rural and coastal areas in income diversification initiatives through the creation of tourism products, services or experiences, in the design of new initiatives and the search for synergies between existing ones; encourages efforts to involve producers from the primary sector (agriculture, livestock and fisheries) in these initiatives and to explore whether these initiatives could be used as a means of marketing their products and disseminating their cultural or gastronomic traditions;	Commission agrees with the call to include local actors that work in rural areas in income diversification, but also including profit and non-profit actors including the social economy sector. Rural development Local Action Groups (LAGs) deliver rural diversification. Local actors working in coastal areas are included in diversification through Community-led local development, implemented by the fisheries local action groups (FLAGs) that aim at diversification of activities including tourism and gastronomy <sup>13</sup> .		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
29)	56. Urges the Commission to present an analysis in the first semester of 2021 on the requests received from each Member State for State aid schemes for the tourism industry and on EU financing used to tackle the	By 23 April 2021, the Commission has adopted 145 decisions <sup>14</sup> approving 176 measures aimed at supporting specifically the tourism, hospitality, transport and related sectors. These measures were adopted as a response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In		As declared by the Commission in the SP, 23 April 2021, the Commission has adopted 145 decisions <sup>18</sup> approving 176 measures aimed at supporting specifically the tourism, hospitality, transport and related sectors. These measures were adopted as a	

<sup>13</sup> Multiple examples of such action along the EU's coasts can be found through a thematic search of Good Practices via the website of FARNET: [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet2/on-the-ground\\_en](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet2/on-the-ground_en) Here is one example: [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet2/on-the-ground/good-practice/projects/salina-greens-farming-organic-salicornia-abandoned-salt-marshes\\_en](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/cms/farnet2/on-the-ground/good-practice/projects/salina-greens-farming-organic-salicornia-abandoned-salt-marshes_en).

<sup>14</sup> The decisions are published at the website of the Directorate General for Competition: [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_result&policy\\_area\\_id=3](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_result&policy_area_id=3).

<sup>18</sup> The decisions are published at the website of the Directorate General for Competition: [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_result&policy\\_area\\_id=3](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_result&policy_area_id=3).

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	<p>effects of COVID-19, including the applicability of the SURE programme;</p>	<p>particular, 75 decisions adopted aim at supporting tourism, hospitality and related sectors while 70 decisions aim at supporting the transport sector (transport in general, airlines, airports, ports). On this basis, the amount of around EUR 70.8 billion of State aid approved aim at supporting tourism and transport so far (best estimate<sup>15</sup>). This figure is equivalent to the 2.34% of the total State aid approved in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. Approximately EUR 30 billion of the budget specifically allocated to the tourism and transport sectors have been approved as <i>ad hoc</i> measures.</p> <p>Aside from schemes specifically targeting the tourism industry, by 23 April 2021, the Commission has also adopted 192 decisions approving 253 national measures open to all sectors, from which tourism operators can also benefit. On this basis, the amount of approximately EUR 2.85 trillion of total state aid has been approved so far for measures without specific sectorial scope. The total budget allocated in response to the Covid-19 outbreak allocated through general measures is 94.05%. Member States that have put such umbrella schemes into effect are: Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and Slovenia.</p> <p>The Member States have transparency obligations by which, within 12 months from the moment of granting, their national authorities publish on the comprehensive national State aid website or</p>		<p>response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In particular, 75 decisions adopted aim at supporting tourism, hospitality and related sectors while 70 decisions aim at supporting the transport sector (transport in general, airlines, airports, ports).</p>	

<sup>15</sup> For some measures adopted under the Temporary Framework, it is not necessary to indicate a budget, which is why the figures included are best estimates based on budgets approved in State aid decisions and other available figures, e.g. mentioned in public communications by national authorities, and in official information communicated by the national authorities. Moreover, some measures address multiple sectors. It is thus not possible to disentangle the exact amount for each of the involved sectors.

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	<p>calls on the Commission to consolidate and extend SURE until the end of 2022 in view of the socioeconomic difficulties the Member States are facing;</p>	<p>Commission's IT tool<sup>16</sup> relevant information on each individual aid above EUR100 000 granted under each measure.</p> <p>SURE is a crucial element of the EU's comprehensive strategy to protect citizens and mitigate the severely negative socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Under Council Regulation (EU) 2020/672<sup>17</sup>, the Commission needs to forward to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Financial Committee and the Employment Committee a report on the use of financial assistance, including outstanding amounts and the applicable repayment schedule under the SURE Instrument, and on the continuation of the exceptional occurrences that justify the application of this regulation. The first such report was published on 22 March 2021. The report showed that SURE has contributed to mitigating the impact of the pandemic on unemployment, which has risen by significantly less than during the global financial crisis. The future review reports on SURE implementation will follow every six months for as long as SURE remains available and will provide further opportunities to take stock of the experience with SURE. SURE is available until the end of December 2022. During this period, financial assistance can be made available by means of a Council implementing decision adopted on the basis of a proposal from the Commission. Under SURE, there</p>		<p>A <a href="#">report</a> on the European instrument for temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE) following the COVID-19 outbreak pursuant to Article 14 of Council Regulation (EU) 2020/672. SURE: Taking Stock After Six Months (22 March 2021).</p>	

<sup>16</sup> This obligation refers to information required in Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014, Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 702/2014 and Annex III to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1388/2014. This information is published at the website of the Directorate General for Competition under the identification number of each case: [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_result&policy\\_area\\_id=3](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_result&policy_area_id=3).

<sup>17</sup> OJ L 159, 20.5.2020, p. 1.



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		is still over EUR 5 billion available to help Member States to support workers regardless of the sector of the economic activity, thus also in the tourism sector.			
30)	57. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the situation of workers in the tourism sector affected by the COVID-19 crisis and to consider the possibility of establishing a European framework, within the action plan for the European Pillar of Social Rights, across the industry's entire value chain, in close cooperation with social partners and businesses, through a constructive dialogue on the working conditions in the sector, which is characterised by seasonality and part-time and atypical forms of employment;	<p>The situation of seasonal workers was addressed in the Commission Communication on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, published on 16 July 2020. This document provides guidance to national authorities, labour inspectorates and social partners to guarantee the rights, health and safety of seasonal workers, and to ensure that seasonal workers are aware of their rights.</p> <p>Social dialogue at EU as well as at national level is important to improve working conditions and to accompany structural change and adapt the economy in the post COVID-19 era. Therefore, under its prerogative budget lines dedicated to social dialogue, the Commission supports social partners' capacity building, allowing social partners to develop the necessary knowledge to address and improve working conditions. The Commission supports sectoral social dialogue by organising the meetings of the 43 Sectoral Social Dialogue Committees at EU level including the Committee on HORECA, which deals, among others, with various issues related to tourism. In addition, the Commission organizes dedicated hearings with European social partners, where they can give input to EU policies in the realm of social and employment policies and in particular working conditions.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Communication seasonal workers</a> and 43 Sectoral Social Dialogue Committees at EU level including the Committee on HORECA, [...]).	
31)	58. Calls on the Commission, together with the European Investment Bank, to establish sufficient dedicated support for the decarbonisation of the tourism sector, for digitalisation and for innovative projects, and the conditions of access for micro enterprises and SMEs to InvestEU, so that new skills can	Support for green and digital transformation, innovation of tourism businesses and destinations is available under several EU Funds. See point 11 on the guide on EU funding for tourism.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Guide on EU funding for tourism</a> ).	

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	be acquired and more quality jobs created; stresses the need for better coordination between the EU and the local level in order to solve the issue of access to finance;				
32)	59. Calls on the Commission to propose new programmes to support innovation in the tourism sector through design thinking;	Although no specific reply mentioned to point 59, the Commission raises that Support for green and digital transformation, innovation of tourism businesses and destinations is available under several EU Funds. See point 11 on the guide on EU funding for tourism.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
33)	60. Calls on the Commission, together with the Member States, to support the best practices currently employed by national, regional and local authorities, the transition to seamless intermodality in transport, and the development of through-ticketing for rail travel; [...]	Support for green and digital transformation, innovation of tourism businesses and destinations is available under several EU Funds. See point 11 on the guide on EU funding for tourism.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	
34)	61. Calls on the Commission to introduce the e-visa, along with the travel visa and other measures that allow visitors to enter the Union lawfully;	The 2021 Work Programme of the European Commission foresees the presentation of a proposal at the end of this year regarding the digitalization of visa procedures. It is expected to significantly help tourism restart and recovery.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">2021 Work Programme of the European Commission</a> ).	
35)	63. [...] calls on the Commission to promote tourist initiatives that may help to reduce health costs through preventive measures and lower pharmaceutical consumption; [...]	No specific reply mentioned to point 63.		Not mentioned.	
36)	64. Urges the Commission to submit a proposal on geographical indications for non-agricultural products, not least in the light of the outcome of the 2014 public consultation, which showed that this recognition, in the form of the immediate identification of a product with a territory, would boost the tourism industry;	In its November 2020 <a href="#">Intellectual Property (IP) Action Plan</a> the Commission announced that it will on the basis of a thorough impact assessment of its potential costs and benefits, consider the feasibility of creating an efficient and transparent EU GI (geographical indications) protection system for non-agricultural products. On 30 November 2020, the Commission published an <a href="#">Inception Impact Assessment on GI</a>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request: - <a href="#">2020 Intellectual Property Action Plan</a> , <a href="#">Inception Impact Assessment on GI protection</a> , <a href="#">Study on control</a>	

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		<p><a href="#">protection at EU level for non-agricultural products</a>. The Commission services are currently working on an impact assessment on the appropriateness of proposing the establishment of an EU geographical indication protection system for non-agricultural products. Within this framework, an 8 months 'study on control and enforcement rules of geographical indications for non-agricultural products' has been launched in January 2021.</p> <p>Other aspects involve various consultations with stakeholders including an <a href="#">open public consultation</a> launched in April and open until 22 July.</p>		<p><a href="#">and enforcement rules of geographical indications for non-agricultural products</a> (August 2021), <a href="#">Annex 1 : case studies</a> (September 2021).</p> <p>Link to <a href="#">public consultation</a>.</p>	
37)	65. Calls on the Commission to promote artistic and traditional craft professions, which exemplify the excellence of products made in Europe as an expression of the identity and traditions of European territories, including in the context of the tourism industry, through official recognition as part of European cultural heritage;	<p>The European Skills Agenda recognises businesses need workers with the skills required to master the green and digital transitions, and people need to be able to get the right education and training to thrive in life, including the artistic and traditional craft professions. The European Skills Agenda puts the industrial strategy into practice by pursuing a shift in upskilling (improving existing skills) and reskilling (training in new skills) of the industrial workforce. Part of this is testing the feasibility of a new industry-academia initiative focusing on companies' needs. This initiative aims to give university students real-world business experience by asking multinational teams to solve specific challenges within a company's research and development department. First results are expected by mid-2021.</p> <p>The European Pact for Skills was launched by Commissioners Nicolas Schmit and Thierry Breton on 10 November 2020. It is a shared engagement and approach to mobilise all stakeholders to invest in skills. The Pact aims to build large-scale multi-stakeholder "skills partnerships" addressing the needs of the 14 industrial ecosystems identified in the EU</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP ( <a href="#">EU Skills Agenda</a> , <a href="#">European Pact for Skills</a> ).	

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		<p>Industrial Strategy. The Cultural and Creative Industries are one of these ecosystems. To build on this Pact for skills, thematic roundtables took place, including a successful one on the Cultural and Creative Industries.</p> <p>Sustainable cultural tourism has strong ties and associations with the Cultural and Creative Industries. There are many EU funded projects examining the artistic and traditional craft professions. An example is INCREAS (Innovation and Creative Solutions for Cultural Heritage), which is co-funded by the Commission – Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture. Its aim is to contribute to identify certain skills needs for built Cultural Heritage, to map innovative projects within the Cultural Heritage Sector and to create a EU-Competence Centre for Practical Architectural Conservation in the Charterhouse Mauerbach. It creates a strong sector combining built cultural heritage and Cultural and Creative Industries, in order to increase employment opportunities and foster the idea of sustainable cultural heritage in Europe. Another recent example is the CHARTER project (“Cultural Heritage Actions to Refine Training, Education and Roles”), funded by Erasmus+ under the Blueprint Call for Skills Sectorial Alliance on Cultural Heritage. It aims to build the first ever methodology enabling the heritage sector to assess, design and produce a holistically integrated sectorial skills strategy. Its main goal is to identify and bridge the skills gaps between the educational and the occupational worlds, by developing a matrix mapping skills and competences in the heritage sector. A good example of a Creative Europe funded project is MADE IN which was recently completed. It is a research, design and heritage initiative that encourages collaboration and knowledge exchange</p>			

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		between traditional craftsmen and contemporary designers.			
38)	66. Calls on the Commission to evaluate and, if necessary, to review the Package Travel Directive and to unblock the negotiations in the Council on the revision of Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 on air passenger rights to take account of the effects of the recent crisis, prevent future legal uncertainty and ensure the protection of consumer rights;	<p>While the unblock of the negotiations on the revision of Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 on air passenger rights is in the hands of the Council and remains a priority, the Commission, as announced in its Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (SSMS) (action 64), will assess the options and propose, if appropriate, an adequate financial protection scheme to protect passengers against the risk of a liquidity crisis or an insolvency regarding the reimbursement of tickets and their repatriation. In addition, the Commission has committed to propose a revision of the Air Services Regulation (action 59 of the Action Plan annexed to the SSMS). In this context, the Commission will inter alia assess further measures to improve the financial resilience of air carriers.</p> <p>The Commission's report on the Package Travel Directive (PTD) of 26 February 2021 provides an overview of the application of the PTD during the past two and a half years. It addresses its transposition by the Member States and its strengths and weaknesses, including challenges that have emerged in the context of the Thomas Cook bankruptcy and the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>As announced in its New Consumer Agenda for 2020-2025 and confirmed by the report of 26 February 2021, the Commission will carry out by 2022 a deeper analysis into whether the current regulatory framework for package travel, including as regards insolvency protection, is still fully up to the task of ensuring robust and comprehensive consumer protection taking into account also developments in the field of passenger rights.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p> <p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (report on the <a href="#">Package Travel Directive</a>).</p> <p><a href="#">New Consumer Agenda</a>, 2020.</p> <p><a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy</a>, 2020.</p>	

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	<p>asks the Commission to analyse the possibility of strengthening the insolvency protection provisions by adding a prevention approach to support companies and SMEs at an earlier stage and in order to protect workers in the event of systemic shocks and/or insolvency;</p>	<p>The Commission will assess how the high level of consumer protection provided by the PTD can be ensured and how the rights of consumers can be effectively enforced at all times and how a fairer sharing of the burden among economic operators along the value chain could contribute to this objective.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the different levels of consumer protection in relation to package travel as compared to stand-alone transport services and issues in the relationship between package organisers and, for instance, air carriers. Overall, more coherent approach could enhance the level of consumer protection and bring more clarity and a fairer burden-sharing amongst travel businesses. The in-depth analysis of the PTD will take into account the review of the passenger rights regulatory framework announced in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.</p> <p>It is to be noted that the Directive on Restructuring and Insolvency obliges Member States to establish effective and transparent mechanisms that help companies (mainly SMEs) to detect in due time circumstances that could give rise to a likelihood of insolvency and that gives them actual advice on how to overcome this difficulties. The directive is currently being transposed by the Member States.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Directive on Restructuring and Insolvency</a>).</p>	
39)	<p>67. Calls on the Commission to establish a European travel guarantee scheme, based on the experience of the COVID-19 crisis and similar schemes in the Member States, in order to secure financial liquidity for companies and guarantee refunds for travellers as well</p>	<p>The in-depth analysis of the PTD will also cover the question of whether the level of harmonisation is appropriate, for instance with regard to insolvency protection.</p>		<p>The Commission will still evaluate options and could follow-up on the call to create an EU travel guarantee form. This will not happen before 2022.</p>	

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	as repatriation costs, together with fair compensation for any damages incurred in the event of bankruptcy;	<p>As noted in the report on the application of the PTD, some business stakeholders and authorities have expressed concerns that it may be increasingly difficult to find appropriate insolvency protection providers that are willing and capable to cover the risks related to the bankruptcy of a big organiser, especially during peak season. Relatively few travel guarantee funds and insurance companies provide insolvency protection. It has been reported that banks were no longer providing security for organisers and that also some of the already relatively few insurance companies offering insolvency protection are pulling out of the market (e.g. in Austria<sup>19</sup> and Belgium<sup>20</sup>). It is therefore important to find a solid system that effectively protects travellers against the risk of insolvency. Ideas brought forward to address different challenges include multiple security providers for one organiser, or the setting up of a pan-EU guarantee fund as a kind of re-insurance for the first-line guarantors. Further analysis in this respect is required.</p> <p>In its resolution in reaction to the bankruptcy of Thomas Cook<sup>21</sup>, the European Parliament acknowledged the effective repatriation and did not raise any concerns in respect of the PTD. In this context, the Parliament nevertheless repeated its request to extend insolvency protection to seat-only flights in the framework of the revision of the Air Passenger Rights Regulation 261/2004. The insolvency of an airline can affect travellers, tour operators and</p>		<p><a href="#">Report</a> on the application of Directive (EU) 2015/2302 of the European Parliament and of the Council on package travel and linked travel arrangements.</p>	

<sup>19</sup> See recital 7 of the Commission Decision of 4.2.2021 in State aid case SA.60521, [https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case\\_details.cfm?proc\\_code=3\\_SA\\_60521](https://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/case_details.cfm?proc_code=3_SA_60521).

<sup>20</sup> See minutes of the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the PTD stakeholder expert group (24.11.2020).

<sup>21</sup> European Parliament resolution of 24 October 2019 on the negative impact of the bankruptcy of Thomas Cook on EU tourism ([2019/2854\(RSP\)](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-9-2019-0120_EN.pdf)), [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-9-2019-0120\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/B-9-2019-0120_EN.pdf).

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		<p>intermediaries. For example, if a package travel contract with a flight component is cancelled in accordance with the PTD, the organiser may have to refund the traveller the full price irrespective of whether he still holds the money or will be able to recover it from the airline. The call from a number of stakeholders representing travel businesses and consumers for the introduction of mandatory insolvency protection to be provided by airlines has become louder in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. The Aviation Roundtable Report on the Recovery of European Aviation (November 2020) acknowledges that this crisis has shown that passengers feel they may find themselves unprotected in case of insolvency of airlines and suggests that the impact of airline insolvency protection could be further analysed<sup>22</sup>.</p> <p>Thus, in the scope of the planned analysis, the Commission will also assess whether the differences between the PTD and the passenger rights regulations as regards insolvency protection and cancellation rights are justified or if the rules should be more aligned and whether specific rules for situations like COVID-19 should be proposed, with the objective to better protect consumers. Other methods of reducing the exposure of travellers to an organiser's insolvency, e.g. introducing alternatives to the prevailing prepayment model, could also be evaluated.</p>			
40)	68. Calls on the Commission to establish a single platform for the creation of digital innovation literacy programmes for the senior executives of micro	The European Skills Agenda has put forward the tourism sector as priority sector to explore the possibility of joining the Pact for Skills. For this the		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already	

<sup>22</sup> <https://a4e.eu/wp-content/uploads/aviation-round-table-report-16-11-2020.pdf>, page 10.



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	<p>enterprises and SMEs, giving them the skills they need to optimise their wealth-creating potential; believes that regular training and the reskilling of the existing workforce in the tourism sector is of the utmost importance, with a specific focus on digital skills and innovative technologies; calls on the Commission to develop an EU roadmap to upskill workers in the sector, including an EU financing scheme to this end;</p>	<p>sector can base itself on an ongoing Erasmus+ Blueprint Alliance for sectoral skills cooperation, which has already developed a sectoral skills strategy or roadmap. Commissioners Thierry Breton and Nicolas Schmit held a roundtable with the sector that discussed and provided top-level political momentum and prepared the ground for the development of partnerships that should join the Pact on skills.</p> <p>With the view to foster synergies the EU does not foresee a dedicated financing scheme for tourism, but many EU financing instruments such as the ESF+, the JTF, or the RRF. The 'Pact for Skills support services' will facilitate access to information about these instruments to stakeholders, including from the tourism sector. An online guide on EU funding for the tourism sector is already operational since May<sup>23</sup>.</p> <p>The Skills Agenda for Europe is supporting digital skills for all and at all levels, workers and management, including digital crash courses for SMEs and the "Digital Volunteers" programme to upskill the current SME workforce in digital areas, as already announced in the EU SME strategy. A pilot programme of 'Digital Volunteers' was launched in April 2021 with large companies that will send digitally skilled employees for a limited period of time to SMEs. These Digital Volunteers-Mentors will help SMEs in their digitalisation process, allowing transfer of knowledge and skills and thus benefiting the whole ecosystem. Crash courses for SME employees will be supported by the Digital Europe Programme and will allow SME employees to gain proficiency in key strategic technologies. SME employees will also benefit from</p>		<p>working on action falling under the scope of the EP request (<a href="#">Guide on EU funding for tourism operational since May 2021</a>).</p>	

<sup>23</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/support-business\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/tourism/support-business_en).

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		<p>the recently launched Digital Skills &amp; Jobs Platform. The Platform provides open access to a wide variety of high-quality information and resources to everyone interested in the broad topic of digital skills. Its smart search and filtering functions help users, including SME owners or employees, find what they need and connect with whom they need. With relevant, up-to-date content and dynamic, collaborative spaces, the platform caters to the needs of all users independently of their level of expertise. The Commission will also support and interlink SME intermediaries, such as clusters, the Enterprise Europe Network and Digital Innovation Hubs to help upskill staff of SMEs, including management.</p> <p>The Commission initiative on Centres of Vocational Excellence (CoVE) are intended to be world-class reference points for training in specific areas (which may include tourism) for both initial training of young people as well as for continuing up-skilling and re-skilling of adults. These centres act as catalysts for local business investment, supporting European and regional innovation and smart specialisation strategies by ensuring supply of high quality skilled workers through flexible and timely offer of training for the skills needs of companies, including SMEs. They support entrepreneurial initiatives of their learners (incubators), as well as act as knowledge and innovation hubs for SMEs.</p>			
41)	69. Notes that skills and qualifications are not always harmonised between countries and there is a lack of mutual recognition; calls on the Commission, therefore, to evaluate options for harmonising the rules and legislation in this regard;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on harmonising the rules and legislation in this regard).		Not mentioned.	

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42)	70. Urges the Commission to work together with associations in the sector and to use best practices to issue recommendations and provide financial support for the organisation of trade tourism events, fairs, congresses and tourism related to artistic and entertainment events, such as concerts and festivals;	The Commission services are in regular contacts with the main European professional associations, starting with EEIA (European Exhibition Industry Alliance), to identify their needs and determine what could be done at EU level.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
43)	71. Requests that the Commission publish and share with stakeholders and the Member States good practices for the professional tour guide profession in order to address the problems affecting this sector; <i>considers that professional tour guides play a vital role in promoting cultural heritage in synergy with the local territory, its traditions and its specificities; believes, therefore, that this profession should enjoy adequate protection in the labour market in order to ensure high-quality services while preserving open and fair competition; calls on the Commission to analyse the lack of mutual recognition in the sector in order to ascertain where the Union can make the requisite improvements;</i>	Directive 2005/36/EC guarantees the recognition of professional qualifications throughout the EU. The directive offers the possibility to tourist guides who are fully qualified in one Member State to exercise their professional activities in another Member State where the profession is regulated as to the qualifications. To do so, the host Member State may require the tourist guide to undergo a compensation measure (an aptitude test or an adaptation period) if there are substantial differences between the training required in that Member State and the one actually followed. In the cases of temporary services provisions, tourist guides may exercise their professional activities in another Member State on the basis of a declaration.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
44)	72. Underlines the importance of accessibility of travel and tourism services for all, including for children, elderly people and disabled people, regardless of their economic situation or potential vulnerabilities; calls on the Commission to work to facilitate the possible wider implementation and recognition of the European disability card scheme; highlights that accessible tourism for all can only be achieved with the right combination of legal standards implemented by the Member States, innovation and technological developments, personnel training, awareness-raising,	The Commission would like to scale up the EU Disability Card system into all the Member States to facilitate enjoyment of free movement by persons with disabilities. Therefore it is proposing as a flagship initiative in the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 the following: "The Commission will propose creating a European Disability Card by end of 2023 with a view to be recognised in all Member States. It will build on the experience of the ongoing EU Disability Card pilot project in eight		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, Rail Passenger Rights Regulation</a> ).	

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	<p><i>adequate promotion and communication, throughout the supply chain of the tourism offer; stresses, in this regard, the importance of European networks where public and private stakeholders can cooperate and exchange best practices; further calls on the Commission and the Member States to actively drive the ongoing development of the International Organisation for Standardisation standard on accessible tourism services and to ensure its swift and correct implementation once adopted, while also ensuring that service providers respect the relevant accessibility standards already in place or in the process of implementation and provide information on the accessibility of their services;</i></p>	<p>Member States and upon the European parking card for persons with disabilities.”</p> <p>As regards training, the Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation obliges rail undertakings and rail infrastructure managing undertakings to provide to their staff dealing with PRM (passengers with reduced mobility) assistance targeted disability-related training, in order to know how to meet the needs of PRM. Regular refresher training courses are also foreseen. Also staff, working at the station or on board trains, who deal directly with the travelling public has to receive training and regular refresher training courses to raise awareness of the needs of PRM.</p> <p>The Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation will make for passengers, including PRM easier to enforce their rights as passengers: they will be able to submit their compensation and reimbursement request in an EU wide standardised form, which will be also be accessible for PRM.</p> <p>The Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation stipulates that information on the accessibility of stations, access conditions to rolling stock and available services and facilities shall be presented to PRM in an accessible format.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
45)	73. Calls on the Commission to propose a standardised method for collating interactive feedback on the accessibility of destinations by enterprises and tourists and to promote its use to the tourism sector as a whole;	<p>The Commission would like to scale up the EU Disability Card system into all the Member States to facilitate enjoyment of free movement by persons with disabilities. Therefore it is proposing as a flagship initiative in the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 the following: "The Commission will propose creating a European Disability Card by end of 2023 with a view to be recognised in all Member States. It will build on the experience of the ongoing EU Disability Card pilot project in eight Member States and upon the European parking card for persons with disabilities."</p> <p>As regards training, the Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation obliges rail undertakings and rail infrastructure managing undertakings to provide to their staff dealing with PRM (passengers with reduced mobility) assistance targeted disability-related training, in order to know how to meet the needs of PRM. Regular refresher training courses are also foreseen. Also staff, working at the station or on board trains, who deal directly with the travelling public has to receive training and regular refresher training courses to raise awareness of the needs of PRM.</p> <p>The Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation will make for passengers, including PRM easier to enforce their rights as passengers: they will be able to submit their compensation and reimbursement request in an EU wide standardised form, which will be also be accessible for PRM.</p> <p>The Recast Rail Passenger Rights Regulation stipulates that information on the accessibility of stations, access conditions to rolling stock and available services and facilities shall be presented to PRM in an accessible format.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
46)	74. Calls on the Commission to consider the special characteristics and additional constraints of the outermost regions when formulating and assessing the impact of tourism legislation, in accordance with Article 349 of the TFEU, as those regions rely heavily on tourism for their economic, social and cultural development; warns, in this context, of the need to ensure proper funding to safeguard the accessibility of the outermost regions; calls on the Commission, furthermore, to take into consideration the climate and digital transition in the outermost regions;	The Commission is aware of the specificities of the outermost regions and their specific constraints further aggravated by the COVID-19 crisis. Many outermost regions rely heavily on the tourism sector and are particularly affected by the reduction of air passengers, rising unemployment and decreasing GDP rates. The Corona Response Investment Initiatives (CRII and CRII+) have already helped Member States by providing liquidity to sectors such as tourism, health and SMEs. The Commission has commissioned a study on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the outermost regions and will assess carefully the preliminary findings to be finalised in autumn 2021. The Commission has enshrined the outermost regions' specificities in over 20 pieces of legislation for EU financing instruments for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) period 2021-2027, offering unprecedented opportunities for the outermost regions to capitalise on their unique assets. The Commission will also adapt its strategic approach to the outermost regions with a new Communication due in 2022, taking into account the COVID-19 impact.		The Commission launched a <a href="#">public consultation</a> to gather views for a new strategic approach to the outermost regions for a green, digital and fair recovery. Initiative expected in Q2 2022.  <a href="#">Study</a> on the impact of COVID-19 on the Outermost Regions, October 2021. Actions will follow in 2022 based on study/future communication.	
47)	75. Call on the Commission to pay particular attention to mountainous regions, islands and insular regions and rural areas and underlines the importance of well-structured institutional cooperation with all interested regional actors, as well as the Committee of the Regions;	The Commission shares the views of the Parliament and supports the areas listed. Particular importance is devoted to the EU rural areas: they are home to 134 million people and cover 84% of the EU territory.		No further specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
48)	76. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to ensure mobility in territories suffering from double and triple insularity, given the abrupt decline in supply; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

## 4.1.27.3. TRAN Resolution 3: EP resolution of 27 April 2021 on implementation report on the road safety aspects of the Roadworthiness Package

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Implementation report on the road safety aspects of the Roadworthiness Package</b>		27/04/2021 <a href="#">T9-122/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2205(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)414</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 August 2021 General reply			
1)	7. Calls on the Commission to consider tightening the test regime and introducing the obligation of additional checks after reaching a specified mileage for vehicles of category M1 in use as a taxi or ambulance and vehicles of category N1 used by parcel delivery service providers and to consider extending this obligation to other vehicles within these categories in use for further commercial purposes;		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.			EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
2)	8. Notes the rise in the use of individual vehicles and shared mobility for public transport and/or logistics purposes; requests that the Commission assess whether the frequency of inspections of these vehicles should be increased accordingly, by including a possibility for an annual mandatory inspection or by reflecting for example the intensity of their circulation in terms of mileage and the related obsolescence of components, as well as the quantity of passengers transported;		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.			EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
3)	9. Notes that the mutual recognition of roadworthiness tests for second-hand vehicles imported from other Member States is not envisaged in cases in which Member States have different periodicity of tests, hence the Package provides only limited mutual		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.			EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	

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	recognition in this regard; calls on the Commission to incorporate an EU certification for second-hand cars into the next revision of the Roadworthiness Package;				
4)	10. Notes that motorcyclists are considered vulnerable road users, and fatality rates among motorcyclists are decreasing the slowest among all vehicles users in the EU; notes that the tampering and tuning of mopeds in particular is increasing the risk of accidents for young people and young adults; calls on the Commission therefore to consider extending the obligation to conduct roadside inspections to two- and three-wheel vehicles, including the 5 % minimum yearly inspection target, as these vehicles are currently completely excluded from the scope of Directive 2014/47/EU;	The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
5)	11. Calls on the Commission to consider ending exceptions from the obligation for periodical technical inspections for two- and three-wheel vehicles, as currently possible under Directive 2014/45/EU; calls on the Commission to assess in its forthcoming evaluation the possibility to include in the obligatory periodical technical inspection regime also categories of two and three-wheel vehicles with an engine displacement of less than 125 cm <sup>3</sup> and light trailers, on the basis of the relevant road accident data and cost-benefit factors such as proximity of testing sites in remote areas, administrative burden and financial costs for EU citizens; asks the Commission to base its assessment on a comparison of the results between countries where periodical technical inspections (PTI) are already in force for all vehicles in these categories and countries	In respect to the issues raised in the European Parliament resolution, the Commission can acknowledge, at this stage, the following areas for improvement, which might require particular attention during the planned revision:  Reinforcing the provisions for the testing of vehicles, both in respect of Periodical technical Inspections (PTI) and Roadside Inspections (RSI).		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	



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	<p>that do not conduct such tests and the effects in terms of road safety; <i>calls for the introduction of an additional check schedule, based on the mileage reached, for motorcycles used for parcel or food delivery or other commercial carriage of goods or persons;</i></p>				
6)	<p>12. Notes that the tolerance level for expired periodical technical inspections varies greatly across Member States from up to four months to zero tolerance; calls on the Commission to harmonise the tolerance level by introducing a maximum level of a short period of time that does not compromise the timely implementation of periodic technical inspections and by increasing the consequent penalties for non-compliance;</p>	<p>In respect to the issues raised in the European Parliament resolution, the Commission can acknowledge, at this stage, the following areas for improvement, which might require particular attention during the planned revision:  Reinforcing the provisions for the testing of vehicles, both in respect of Periodical technical Inspections (PTI) and Roadside Inspections (RSI).</p>		<p>EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a>, first quarter 2023.</p>	
7)	<p>14. Deplores the fact that Member States have hitherto put in place only generic measures when transposing provisions on penalties for odometer fraud; urges the Member States to comply with this clear requirement of the Roadworthiness Package, to transpose more targeted measures into their national legislation without further delay and to provide the necessary human and financial resources for its enforcement; regrets the fact that the current provision on penalties for odometer fraud remains weak, as it only requires them to be ‘effective, proportionate, dissuasive and non-discriminatory’, leaving the actual amounts and corresponding dissuasive measures largely to the discretion of Member States; considers that more harmonised and concrete penalties for odometer fraud should be laid down in the next revision along with further robust anti-tampering measures, including</p>	<p>The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.</p>		<p>EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a>, first quarter 2023.</p>	

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	adequate cybersecurity mechanisms and encryption technologies to put obstacles to electronic tampering and make it easier to detect; calls on the Commission to prescribe the guaranteed accessibility of certain vehicle-specific data, functions and software information for inspection organisations; calls for a requirement for Member States to create legal, technical and operational barriers in order to make odometer manipulations impossible; stresses that the absence of a consistent database of mileage data collection for second-hand cars, mutually recognised and exchanged between the Member States, is an essential barrier for the detecting of odometer frauds;				
8)	15. Calls on the Commission to include in the next revision of the Package mandatory provisions enabling the Member States to register mandatory odometer readings from each inspection, service, maintenance operation and major repair carried out, starting with the vehicle's first registration;	The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU's roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
9)	16. Calls on the Commission to take due account of the new emissions tests in real driving conditions provided for in the Euro 6 regulation and possible future revisions; calls on the Commission to include measurements that would reflect such tests within the scope of periodic technical inspections and any other possible developments in the next review of the Roadworthiness Package; calls on the Commission and the Member States to harmonise both the technologies for measuring emissions in roadworthiness tests and the maximum tolerable levels to ensure that all vehicles in European roads comply with emissions standards;	The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU's roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	

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10)	<p>18. Notes that although all Member States have introduced minimum qualifications for inspectors carrying out roadworthiness checks, some do not follow the requirements prescribed by Annex IV to Directive 2014/45/EU on periodic roadworthiness tests; calls on those Member States to align their requirements accordingly; asks the Commission to promote an exchange of good practices and lessons learnt among Member States on how to implement Annex IV to Directive 2014/45/EU and to assess the need for regular refresher trainings and appropriate examinations;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to promote regular updates and harmonisation of the training content among Member States to adjust inspectors' knowledge and skills to the developing process of automation and digitalisation of the automotive sector, particularly in relation to advanced driving assistance, driverless systems and the use of electronic information exchange systems among national authorities responsible for road safety, including on safe data sharing, cybersecurity and drivers' personal data protection; underlines that manipulation and fraud in electronic safety features, such as advanced driving assistance systems, pose a high safety risk and therefore need to be detected by inspectors; stresses that inspectors should be given specific training on checking software integrity;</p>	<p>[...] In respect to the issues raised in the European Parliament resolution, the Commission can acknowledge, at this stage, the following areas for improvement, which might require particular attention during the planned revision: [...]</p> <p>Striving for a higher degree of harmonisation as regards certain minimum requirements. [...]</p> <p>Reinforcing the provisions to protect consumers from fraud, tampering and manipulation, notably odometer fraud.</p> <p>Adapting provisions to make these fit for purpose in view of the upcoming trends of automation and digitalization in the automotive sector.</p>		<p>EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.</p> <p><a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU's roadworthiness package</a>, first quarter 2023.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
11)	<p>20. Notes that according to Commission reports, roadside inspections of commercial vehicles have been falling in the last six years; deplores this trend and recalls that under the Roadworthiness Package, Member States have since 2018 been obliged to ensure that a minimum number of roadside inspections are carried out in relation to the number of registered vehicles on their territory (5 %); calls on Member States to step up their efforts to reach the 5 % minimum target, and recalls that the first reporting obligation when this target will be scrutinised will be due by 31 March 2021 for the years 2019-2020; calls on the Commission to include vehicles in category N1<sup>24</sup> used for commercial road haulage purposes in the scope of roadside inspections, given their increase in number and high mileage;</p>	<p>The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.</p>		<p>EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a>, first quarter 2023.</p>	
12)	<p>21. Calls on the Commission to work with Member States to further improve the quality and non-discriminatory nature of these roadside inspections in line with internal market rules, for example by setting and collecting key performance indicator (KPI) data and encouraging the use of risk rating profile systems for a better targeting of checks and penalties, especially for repeat offenders, while fully respecting the EU data protection framework;</p>	<p>The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.</p>		<p>EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a>, first quarter 2023.</p>	

<sup>24</sup> Vehicles used for the carriage of goods and which have a maximum mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes (e.g. pick-up trucks, vans).

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
13)	23. Regrets the fact that the provisions in the Roadworthiness Package relating to the inspection of cargo securing are not mandatory, leading to only a few Member States transposing the relevant safety measures; concludes, therefore, that harmonisation is far from accomplished in this regard; urges the Commission to propose a reinforcement of these provisions in the next revision, including on harmonised minimum requirements for cargo securing, mandatory cargo securing equipment for each vehicle and for the minimum range of competences, training and knowledge for both the personnel involved in cargo securing and for the inspectors;		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
14)	24. Regrets the fact that only a few Member States keep a national electronic database of the major and dangerous deficiencies brought to light by roadside inspections and that Member States seldom notify the results of these inspections to the national contact point of the Member State in which the vehicle is registered; regrets the fact that the Roadworthiness Package does not set out any action that the Member State of registration should take once it has been notified of such major and dangerous deficiencies; urges the Commission to reinforce these provisions in the next revision, including by setting a unified scheme of actions which should be taken by the Member State of registration after receiving such a notification;		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
15)	25. Calls on the Commission, in view of the electronic data record for vehicles under the Roadworthiness Package, to consider amending Directive 2014/46/EU on registration documents for vehicles in order to end the obligation of delivery of physical documents and		No specific reply provided.		Not mentioned.	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the obligation for the driver to present printed registration certificates; notes that conditions should be put in place for inspectors to make full use of electronic records;					
16)	26. Calls on the Member States to facilitate systematic data exchange on roadworthiness testing and odometer readings between their respective competent authorities for testing, registration and vehicle approval, test equipment manufacturers and vehicle manufacturers; welcomes, in this regard, the Commission's feasibility study on the Vehicle Information Platform; calls on the Commission and the Member States to work to ensure that a Vehicle Information Platform is set up as part of the next revision in order to expedite and facilitate data exchange and ensure more effective coordination between the Member States; stresses that this Vehicle Information Platform should enable an entirely paperless process of inspection and data exchange, in full respect of cybersecurity and data protection vis-à-vis third parties; welcomes in this regard the deployment by the Commission of the EU MOVEHUB platform and its recently developed ODOCAR module, providing an IT infrastructure for the exchange of odometer readings across the Union based on a database solution, including the possibility to exchange information with the Eucaris network; calls on the Commission to evaluate whether the use of the EU MOVEHUB should be made mandatory for Member States in a future revision;		The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU's roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
17)	27. Calls on the Commission to assess during the next revision the possibility of including, as part of a mandatory data exchange on vehicle history between registration authorities, not only odometer readings but also information about accidents and the frequency of significant malfunctions, as this would ensure that EU citizens are protected from fraud and better informed as regards the history and state of their vehicles and formerly hidden vehicle repairs; considers that road accidents should trigger additional inspections, which help to ensure that vehicles are properly repaired and enhance road safety;	The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
18)	28. Calls on the Commission to take due account of the technical progress in vehicle safety features for the next revision; notes that pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2144, new vehicles will need to start being equipped with new advanced safety and driver assistance systems from 2022; calls on the Commission to include such new systems within the scope of periodic technical inspections as well as the skills and knowledge of vehicle inspectors, and to reduce the risk of tampering and manipulation of such systems; requests that the Commission also include eCall as well as software and ‘over-the-air’ updates in periodic technical inspections <sup>25</sup> , and that it draw up guidelines and standards for regular safety checks and inspections of autonomous and connected vehicles; calls on the Commission to explore the further use of sensors embedded in vehicles in the context of roadside inspections, and to pay special attention to the particular requirements of self-diagnosis systems of	The Commission states that it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	

<sup>25</sup> See Annexes I and III to Directive 2014/45/EU.

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	vehicles and to the overriding principle of public health; calls in this regard on car manufacturers and authorities to cooperate on the implementation of new driving assistance technologies, in order to ensure permanent compliance with standards and to help foresee future trends;				
19)	29. Notes the rise of new modes of transport using public roads such as e-scooters, onewheels and hoverboards, among others; requests that the Commission assess whether these new modes should be addressed in the upcoming revision with the aim of improving road safety;	The Commission states it is currently premature to conclude at this stage on certain specific aspects and how these can be best addressed - possible revision of the EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023.		EU legal framework on roadworthiness testing of vehicles has been announced for 2023. <a href="#">Vehicle safety – revising the EU’s roadworthiness package</a> , first quarter 2023.	
20)	30. Calls on the Commission to organise a European Year of Road Safety within the coming years, in preparation for 2030 as the intermediate target date for the achievement of Vision Zero;	No specific reply provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
21)	31. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure adequate funding for road infrastructure quality, in particular maintenance; furthermore, calls on the Commission to strengthen its approach to maintenance by taking appropriate measures to enhance long-term maintenance planning by Member States; notes that connectivity and digital security will be of paramount importance for the upcoming rise of connected and autonomous vehicles;	No specific reply provided to this particular point (on ensuring the adequate funding for road infrastructure quality).		Not mentioned.	



## 4.1.27.4. TRAN Resolution 4: EP resolution of 27 April 2021 on technical and operational measures for more efficient and cleaner maritime transport

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Technical and operational measures for more efficient and cleaner maritime transport</b>	27/04/2021 <a href="#">T9-131/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2193(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)537</a>	Final reply (SP) received 7 September 2021	Specific reply			
1)	1. Deplores the distortion of competition on the European market between fossil fuels, which benefit from more favourable tax treatment, and clean alternative fuels from renewable sources; calls on the Commission to address this situation by proposing to restore fair competition rules, applying the polluter-pays principle to maritime transport and promoting and further incentivising, including through tax exemptions, the use of alternatives to heavy fuels that are considerably reducing the impact on climate and the environment in the maritime sector;	To achieve a climate-neutral Europe by 2050, the Commission tabled in July 2021 the Fit for 55 package of measures to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030. As part of this package, the Commission proposed to apply the polluter-pays principle to maritime transport through the extension of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to maritime and the revision of the Energy Tax Directive. [...] At the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Commission, together with the Member States, steered further development of global carbon intensity standards and their adoption at the meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee held on 10-17 June 2021 (MEPC 76). To pave the way for the effective uptake of sustainable alternative fuels at global level, the Commission is preparing a submission of the Union to the IMO for life cycle guidelines to estimate greenhouse gas emissions intensity of marine fuels for the discussion at the 77th meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee in November 2021.				On 14 July 2021, the Commission presented <a href="#">Fit for 55 package</a> .  <a href="#">Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 76)</a> , 10 to 17 June 2021.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
2)	5. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, taking into account the IMO's initial strategy on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from ships adopted in 2018 and its forthcoming revision, to use their weight in the IMO to ensure that it adopts concrete measures in order to lay an ambitious and realistic path towards zero-emission shipping that is consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, thereby contributing to the international level playing field;	On IMO's strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Commission, together with the Member States, succeeded in pushing for the adoption of the work plan for the implementation of mid-term measures, including a market-based measure, to deliver on the ambition of the Initial IMO strategy on reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from ship and its forthcoming revision scheduled for 2023. Given the international and competitive dimension of the maritime transport sector, the Commission has also carefully assessed and taken into account the coordination and consistency of the forthcoming EU initiatives on maritime with potential future measures at the IMO. Information on the package of measures and notably FuelEU maritime and the extension of ETS to maritime transport will be shared with the IMO in September. Currently the Commission is considering with Member States different options for Union submissions to the IMO on medium term measures that will contribute on the decarbonisation of the fuel used by ships.		A <a href="#">revision</a> of strategy on reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from ships is scheduled for 2023.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
3)	6. Calls on the Commission to address under the FuelEU Maritime initiative not only the carbon intensity of fuels but also the technical and operational measures which would improve the efficiency of ships and their operations; recalls that, in the context of the revision of Regulation (EU) 2015/757 <sup>26</sup> , Parliament called on shipping companies to achieve a 40 % reduction in emissions by 2030 as an average across all ships under their responsibility, compared to the average performance per category of ships of the same size and type; adds that the initiative should also include a life-cycle approach incorporating all GHG emissions; stresses that alternative fuels that do not meet the REDII -70 % threshold on a life-cycle basis should not be allowed for regulatory compliance;	On ship energy efficiency, the Commission agrees that improvements in ship energy efficiency and an increased use of cleaner fuels should be pursued in parallel. This requires however separate instruments and for this reason the Commission aims to propose a basket of measures to address maritime emissions with the objective of addressing the various technological, market and regulatory barriers that hinder the decarbonisation of the sector. Accordingly, while the FuelEU Maritime initiative focuses on the use of cleaner energy, other instruments such as carbon pricing will incentivise the implementation of energy efficiency measures, along with energy efficiency measures at global level (existing technical standards for new ships and carbon intensity measures adopted at MEPC 76). The Commission agrees that the FuelEU Maritime initiative should assess emissions through a life-cycle approach incorporating all GHG emissions and consider the greenhouse gas emission savings thresholds set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">FuelEU Maritime Initiative</a> , carbon pricing, <a href="#">MEPC 76</a> ).	
4)	10. Notes the positive role of the European maritime cluster and the positive developments internationally to support innovation and reduce shipping emissions, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to support initiatives contributing to these positive developments;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>26</sup> Regulation (EU) 2015/757 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on the monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport, and amending Directive 2009/16/EC (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 55).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
5)	<p>11. Calls on the Commission to support, through legislation, the objective of zero pollution (GHG emissions and air pollutants) at berth, and to promote the development and deployment of clean multimodal solutions in ports supported through a corridor approach; calls on the Commission, in particular, to take swift action to regulate EU port access for the most polluting ships based on the Port State Control Directive<sup>27</sup> framework, and to incentivise and support the use of on-shore power supply using clean electricity or any other energy-saving technologies that have a considerable effect on diminishing GHG emissions and air pollutants; <i>regrets that the revision of Directive 2014/94/EU has been postponed;</i></p> <p>urges the Commission to propose a revision of Directive 2014/94/EU as soon as possible in order to include incentives for both Member States and ports to scale-up the deployment of the necessary infrastructure;</p>	<p>On zero emissions at berth, with the FuelEU Maritime initiative, the Commission indeed aims to promote the objective of zero emissions at berth by obliging use of on-shore power supply or other zero emission technologies for the most polluting ships. Requirements on the demand side will be matched with requirements on ports to develop infrastructure for on-shore power supply within the context of the revision of Directive 2014/94/EU on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure.</p> <p>[...]</p>		<p>On 14 July 2021 the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC (Fuel EU Maritime initiative).</p>	

<sup>27</sup> Directive 2009/16/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on port State control (OJ L 131, 28.5.2009, p. 57).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	calls on the Commission also to propose a revision of Directive 2003/96/EC <sup>28</sup> ;	On the revision of the Energy Tax Directive: Revising the Energy Taxation Directive forms part of the group of policy reforms necessary to deliver on the increased ambition set out in the European Green Deal to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050. The Commission proposed a revision of the Energy Tax Directive, also as part of the Fit for 55 package. Aligning taxation of energy products and electricity with EU energy and climate policies is one of the objectives of the revision, including as regards possible taxation measures that provide the right incentives for consuming cleaner electricity and thereby serve to reduce pollution at ports.		On 14 July 2021, the Commission presented <a href="#">Fit for 55 package</a> , which includes a <a href="#">proposal</a> on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	
6)	12. Calls on the Commission to draw up a strategy on zero-emission ports and support bottom up initiatives, including measures to promote the development of port industries specialising in the circular economy, which would, in particular, ensure better use of ships' waste that is recovered and treated in ports;	The Parliament calls on the Commission to draw up a strategy on zero-emission ports and support bottom up initiatives in ports. The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy sets the strategic objectives for the transition of ports to zero-emission multimodal nodes and their potential to become clean energy hubs. These strategic orientations are and will be reflected in legislative initiatives in 2021 such as the FuelEU Maritime initiative and the revisions of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive (Directive 2014/94/EU) and of the TEN-T Regulation (Regulation (EU) 1315/2013). The Commission will also work closely with ports and other stakeholders, notably within the European Ports Forum and its Sustainable		On 14 July 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">proposal</a> on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	

<sup>28</sup> Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, p. 51).

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		Ports Subgroup, to share best practices followed by the most sustainable ports, including on greening of port services and operations. Adopted in the framework of the Commission's circular economy package, Directive (EU) 2019/883 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, with a focus on oily waste and sea-based marine litter. It sets measures to ensure that waste generated on ships or collected at sea is always returned to land, recycled and processed in ports.			
7)	13. Calls on the Commission to promote a modal shift towards short-sea shipping in the Green Deal, on the same basis as rail and inland waterways, as a sustainable alternative to goods and passenger transport by road and air; [...]	<u>Paragraphs 13 and 15:</u> The Commission recognises the importance of a modal shift towards short-sea shipping. The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy fixes targets to that end. Accordingly, transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping should increase by 25% by 2030 and by 50% by 2050. This will be facilitated by future initiatives on multimodality, in particular the strategy's flagship 4 'Greening freight transport', which will revamp the existing framework for intermodal transport, along with flagships 28 and 34 on a European framework for the harmonised measurement of transport and logistics greenhouse gas emissions carbon footprint, which will provide businesses and end-users with an estimate of the carbon footprint of their choices. Moreover, the EU Recovery and Resilience Fund will help Member States to invest and launch reforms that will contribute to roll out alternative refuelling infrastructure as well as fleet renewal for all transport modes.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy – putting European transport on track for the future</a> , EU Recovery and Resilience Fund).	
8)	15. Calls also for a clear strategy to promote Roll-On-Roll-Off (RO-RO) shipping for freight, thereby reducing the presence of heavy-duty vehicles from roads; encourages the Commission to take more concrete steps to combine its maritime policy with the aim of	<u>Paragraphs 13 and 15:</u> The Commission recognises the importance of a modal shift towards short-sea shipping. The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy fixes targets to that end. Accordingly, transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy –</a>	

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	avoiding long and environmentally harmful road distribution transport across the continent, by encouraging deliveries closer to end-destination markets via smaller ports;	should increase by 25% by 2030 and by 50% by 2050. This will be facilitated by future initiatives on multimodality, in particular the strategy's flagship 4 'Greening freight transport', which will revamp the existing framework for intermodal transport, along with flagships 28 and 34 on a European framework for the harmonised measurement of transport and logistics greenhouse gas emissions carbon footprint, which will provide businesses and end-users with an estimate of the carbon footprint of their choices. Moreover, the EU Recovery and Resilience Fund will help Member States to invest and launch reforms that will contribute to roll out alternative refuelling infrastructure as well as fleet renewal for all transport modes.		<a href="#">putting European transport on track for the future, EU Recovery and Resilience Fund</a> ).	
9)	16. Calls on the Commission to restore meaning to the concept of Motorways of the Sea, as an integrated part of the TEN-T network, as it is instrumental in facilitating short-sea links and services as sustainable alternatives to land transport, and to facilitate cooperation among maritime ports and the connection to their hinterland by simplifying access criteria, in particular for links between ports outside the core network, by providing significant financial support for maritime links as an alternative to land transport and by ensuring their connection to railway networks;	<p>Related to the provision of sustainable alternatives to land transport, the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy put at its core a more sustainable and less polluting transport system. It states that transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping should increase by 25% by 2030 and by 50% by 2050 (compared to the levels of 2015). By increasing short sea shipping, there is a potential to reduce road transport significantly.</p> <p>This will be supported through the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), which aims to contribute to the completion of the TEN-T and to the decarbonisation of transport. Concerning maritime ports, the CEF will in particular aim at enhancing modal shift and decarbonising waterborne transport, by supporting investments in multimodal terminals and transshipment infrastructure, as well as the roll-out of alternative fuelling infrastructure among others. This will support the creation and strengthening of hinterland connections and improve the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request :</p> <p>On 9 December 2020, the Commission adopted <a href="#">Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy</a>. The <a href="#">Agreement on 2021-2027 Connecting Europe Facility</a> was reached 31 March 2021.</p>	

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		<p>interconnection with other transport modes. Motorways of the Sea will be supported also under the CEF II, placing particular emphasis on cross-border short sea shipping with the aim of improving maritime links. The request of the Parliament to provide significant financial support for maritime links and hinterland connectivity is thus an objective which is shared by the Commission, but this also depends on the Member States who should submit projects of high quality under the CEF programme.</p> <p>In addition to CEF, InvestEU can support the development of sustainable and safe transport, including port infrastructures and equipment, new vessels, or retrofitting to meet environmental criteria, alternative fuels, and their charging or fuelling mechanisms, including to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and for innovative technologies and mobility services in accordance with Union transport priorities and the commitments taken under the Paris Agreement. InvestEU will also offer financial advisory services to facilitate access to funding.</p> <p>Specifically on Motorways of the Sea, in the ongoing revision of the TEN-T regulation (EU) No 1315/2013, it is the Commission's intention to reinforce the maritime pillar of the TEN-T policy by establishing a European Maritime Space aiming to make the sector smarter, more sustainable and seamless. A sustainable European Maritime Space will address the objectives and priorities in the European Green Deal as well as the new Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.</p> <p>The connectivity of ports to the hinterland will be a key element of the European Maritime Space. The</p>		<p>On 27 May 2021, the Commission published SWD on <a href="#">the evaluation of the Regulation (EU) N° 1315/2013 on Union Guidelines for the development of a transEuropean transport network</a>.</p> <p>On 14 December 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">proposal</a> on the revision of the TEN-T regulation.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Commission is currently assessing whether stricter requirements for last mile connectivity to the hinterland should be included in the revised TEN-T regulation. Port clustering can be positive to improve efficiency, as long as competition between ports is not distorted.</p>			
10)	<p>18. Stresses the urgent health and environmental need to establish a sulphur emission control area (SECA) covering all Mediterranean countries; calls on the Commission and the Member States to give active support to the submission of such an area to the IMO before 2022; urges the Member States also to support the principle of swiftly adopting a nitrogen emission control area (NECA) aimed at reducing nitrogen emissions in the Mediterranean;</p>	<p>The Commission agrees on the urgent need to act on ship pollution sources to improve our health and environment. One cost-effective policy tool is indeed the creation of Emission Control Areas (ECA) to promote cleaner shipping in all EU waters and possibly globally in the future. The establishment of SOx (sulphur oxides) and NOx (nitrogen oxides) ECAs in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea have resulted in clear improvements in air quality in coastal areas. Future ECAs can be established by a regional agreement of the coastal states concerned to protect a sea basin and established under global rules. The Commission is spearheading efforts in the Mediterranean Sea to ensure, together with all littoral states, a positive decision is taken at the end of 2021 and to move forward in the framework of the Barcelona Convention (notably at COP 22 in Antalya, on 7 - 10 December 2021). Based on the regional agreement, the Commission will continue to actively support formal requesting the declaration of such an area to the IMO in 2022 with the view of its entering into force as soon as possible. The Commission and the Member States bordering the Mediterranean Sea will also endeavour to start preparatory work in 2022 in the Barcelona Convention context to swiftly adopt also an Emission Control Area for nitrogen oxides.</p> <p>Furthermore, ongoing climate policy developments (such as the FuelEU Maritime proposal which imposes</p>		<p>On the 10 December 2021, at COP 22 of the Barcelona Convention in Antalya, Turkey, 22 signatory governments agreed to establish in Mediterranean Sea a sulphur emission control area (SECA) for shipping, under MARPOL (Annex VI), with the proposal to be submitted for adoption to MEPC 78 in June 2022. <a href="#">Barcelona Convention.</a></p>	

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		on-shore power supply requirements at berth) will lead to positive co-benefits in the reduction of air pollution emission.			
11)	19. Calls on the Commission to provide for the extension of these emission control areas to all EU seas in order to achieve a uniform reduction in the permitted NO <sub>x</sub> and SO <sub>x</sub> emission levels from ships; stresses that the cumulative reduction in sulphur oxide and nitrogen oxide emissions has a direct impact on the reduction of fine particles (PM10 and PM2.5);	<p>Furthermore, ongoing climate policy developments (such as the FuelEU Maritime proposal which imposes on-shore power supply requirements at berth) will lead to positive co-benefits in the reduction of air pollution emission.</p> <p>The Commission notes that the negative effect of air and water pollution from shipping are widely documented in existing scientific literature. Cost benefit analyses exist, including studies funded by the Commission, underpinning the case for decisive action on air pollution including through the creation of emission control areas. Technical evidence also points to manageable costs for the maritime industry which, when passed on to citizens or small businesses would not hamper their welfare.</p>		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission although through its reply the Commission indicates such measures would be technically and financially possible.	
12)	21. Calls on the Commission, shipowners and ship-operators to ensure the implementation of all available operational and technical measures to achieve energy efficiency, in particular speed optimisation, including slow steaming where appropriate, innovation in hydrodynamics optimisation of navigable routes, the introduction of new propulsion methods, such as wind-assist technologies, vessel optimisation and better optimisation within the maritime logistics chain;	On achieving energy efficiency, it is the Commission's objective to lead by example in proposing ambitious measures to decarbonise maritime transport at the EU level and bringing them to the attention of the IMO. The Commission is ready to advocate the EU level of ambition of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the IMO (paragraph 20) and to support the maritime cluster in the implementation of available energy efficiency measures, as also discussed in the Commission's European Sustainable Shipping Forum expert sub-group on ship energy efficiency.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
13)	24. Welcomes the new sulphur content limit in fuels of 0,5 % introduced by the IMO on 1 January 2020, and stresses that it should not lead to a shift in pollution from air to water; calls, therefore, on the Commission, and the Member States, in line with Directive (EU)	The Commission is very concerned about the persistent nature of the pollutants in the discharge waters from open-loop scrubbers and their potential to accumulate in the environment and seafood have a negative impact on the marine environment, on		The Commission is working on the issue at IMO level (a first guidance document foreseen in 2022) and considers individual action should the IMO discussions stagnate on the issue.	

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	<p>2019/883<sup>29</sup>, to work at IMO level towards a comprehensive consideration of the environmental impacts on discharges into the sea of waste water from open-loop scrubbers and other cargo residues and to ensure that they are properly collected and processed in port reception facilities; in this regard, strongly encourages Member States to set up discharge bans for wastewater from open-loop scrubbers and certain cargo residues in their territorial waters in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC<sup>30</sup>; stresses that sustainable solutions should be favoured from the outset, on the basis of life-cycle analysis; notes that the purpose of open-loop scrubbers is to address air pollution and that investments in them have been made; points out that the use of open-loop scrubbers has an impact on the environment and welcomes the fact that the IMO is studying their long-term impact; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to implement on the basis of an impact assessment a gradual phase-out of the use of open-loop scrubbers in order to comply with emission limits, in line with the IMO framework and the MARPOL Convention;</p>	<p>biodiversity, human health and fisheries. To date, a number of Member States have already set up water discharge from these systems in their territorial waters based on the precautionary principle and to comply with Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/56/EC. In this context, the Commission is determined to continue to work in the IMO context on the evaluation and harmonisation of rules and guidance on discharge water from scrubbers into the aquatic environment; as an outcome of this work, the IMO will develop in 2022 guidance on the required risk and impact assessment framework with the view to possibly adopt globally harmonised regulation restricting related discharges. The Commission agrees on the urgency of the matter with a view to timely protection of the environment, and at the same time to take into account investments made and ensure a level playing field for all ships, including those not equipped with scrubbers, across the EU at the international level through enhanced legal clarity. In case IMO development would not be conclusive, the Commission could consider proposing EU rules in the future, based on technical evidence of costs and benefits, mandating a gradual phase-out of the use of exhaust gas cleaning systems in order to comply with emission and water pollutant limits under EU legislation.</p>			

<sup>29</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships, amending Directive 2010/65/EU and repealing Directive 2000/59/EC (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 116).

<sup>30</sup> Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1).

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14)	25. Calls on the Commission to integrate alternative propulsion systems, including wind and solar, into the upcoming FuelEU Maritime initiative; <i>calls on it to assess the current initiatives and projects concerning sail freight transport and to ensure that propulsion systems for transport are eligible for European funding;</i>	The Commission agrees with the importance of promoting the use of renewable energy sources and alternative propulsion systems, such as wind and solar energy, in maritime transport and has taken this into account in formulating the FuelEU Maritime proposal.		On 14 July 2021, the Commission presented the <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC (Fuel EU Maritime initiative).	
15)	26. Calls on the Commission to introduce measures, accompanied with the necessary funding, to enable European shipyards to make additional investments into sustainable, social and digitalised shipbuilding and the ship repair industry, which is of strategic importance to generate jobs, thereby supporting the transition to a circular economy model that takes into account the entire life-cycle of ships; stresses the importance of supporting and developing sustainable solutions for building and dismantling vessels within the EU in line with the New Circular Economy Action Plan; stresses in this light that shipyards should exercise due diligence in their value chains inside and outside the EU, in line with OECD and UN standards, so that adverse environmental impacts when dismantling vessels can be avoided;	On ship recycling: the EU has a unique and ambitious policy to promote safe and environmentally sound ship recycling globally. The main instrument of this policy is Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling (“the Ship Recycling Regulation”).  The Ship Recycling Regulation, which has been applicable since 31 December 2018, requires all large commercial seagoing vessels flying the flag of the Member States of the Union to be dismantled only in ship recycling facilities included in the ‘European List of ship recycling facilities’ (Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2323). As announced in the recent Communication on Sustainable Blue Economy (COM(2021) 240 final), the Commission plans to revise the Ship Recycling Regulation by 2023 to possibly extend its scope and reinforce the existing regime. The European Green Deal and the new Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) also call for creating a well-functioning EU market for secondary raw materials, as well as addressing waste exports, which represent a loss of resources and economic opportunities for the recycling industry in the EU. Sustainable ship recycling in Europe has the potential to be an important contributor to the circular economy. End-		The issue to be followed up in 2023 when the Commission plans to <a href="#">revise the Ship Recycling Regulation</a> .	

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		<p>of-life ships can have a useful and profitable new life as scrap metal, thus providing important secondary raw materials for steel making in Europe. Therefore, the Commission will, in the context of the future revision of the Ship Recycling Regulation, explore new measures in support of sustainable ship recycling in Europe, in line with the general policy objectives of the European Green Deal and the CEAP.</p>			
16)	<p>27. Calls on the Commission to provide support under its European funding programmes, in particular the Horizon Europe and InvestEU programmes, for research into and deployment of clean technologies and fuels; [...] calls for the Horizon Europe programme to renew the calls for 'Green Deal' projects, launched by the Commission under Horizon 2020, in particular in order to green the maritime sector and to support research and innovation and the deployment of alternatives to heavy fuels that are considerably reducing the impact on climate and the environment in the maritime sector;</p>	<p>On support for research into and deployment of clean technologies and fuels, the Horizon Europe Work Programme 2021-2022 includes providing support for research and deployment of clean technologies and fuels for the shipping industry, the land-based fuel supply chain and ports. The European Green Deal underlines the need to achieve clean, climate neutral shipping and waterborne operations and the importance of research and innovation in this respect. To provide the innovations needed to achieve these targets and show global leadership (also in pushing far more ambitious global regulatory standards) a new co-programmed European Partnership "Zero Emission Waterborne Transport" (ZEWT) has been established (Commission Decision C(2021)4113)<sup>31</sup>. This Partnership will contribute to maintaining and reinforcing Europe's global leadership in innovative, green waterborne transport solutions. It will mobilise resources and leverage private and public investments towards the central objective of demonstrating by 2030 the deployable</p>		<p>On 15 June 2021, the Commission adopted the <a href="#">Horizon Europe Work Programme 2021-2022</a>.</p>	

<sup>31</sup> On 14/6/2021, Commission adopted Commission Decision C(2021)4113 on the approval and signature of the memoranda of understanding for 11 Co-Programmed Partnerships, including ZEWT. Implementation runs through the Horizon Europe work programmes and their calls for proposals. Each partnership provides Commission with input on relevant call topics to be included in the work programmes.

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		<p>solutions needed for all main types of waterborne transport to become “net zero emission” by 2050 at the latest.</p> <p>The EU has supported research and innovation on hydrogen for many years, starting through traditional collaborative projects, and subsequently mainly with the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH JU). A proposal for a regulation establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe, including the establishment of the Clean Hydrogen for Europe Joint Undertaking (CLEANH2-JU), the continuation of FCH JU, is currently under discussion. If established, CLEANH2-JU will have the leading role in research activities related to hydrogen, but will not have the exclusivity, as hydrogen related research will also be supported under other partnerships under Horizon Europe. If established, CLEANH2-JU will closely cooperate with the above-mentioned co-programmed partnership “Zero Emission Waterborne Transport” (ZEWT) to provide support to activities of research, development and demonstration urgently needed in the area of hydrogen and fuel cell-based technology. One of the most important factors to decarbonise shipping is the availability of carbon-free fuels in ports, which will also be addressed in the roadmap of the CLEANH2-JU.</p> <p>To enable low-carbon, smart, clean and competitive waterborne transport, the Commission indicated as potential research challenges, the increase of performance for fuel cell application and R&amp;I in ports for alternate energy supplies and uses.</p>			

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17)	28. Calls on the Commission to make projects aimed at decarbonising maritime transport and reducing polluting emissions, including the necessary port infrastructure and facilities, eligible under the cohesion policy and through the European Structural and Investment Funds, the CEF and the Green Deal and to make funds and incentives available to support the maritime sector in the transition towards a zero-carbon economy, taking into account the social dimension of the transformation; stresses the importance of creating synergies and complementarities between different EU funding solutions, without creating an unnecessary administrative burden, which would discourage private investments and therefore slow down the technological progress and thus the improvement of cost-efficiency; calls on the Commission to promote and invest in a green European maritime industry on EU territory as part of its European industrial recovery plan, taking the lead in the development of new eco-designed ships, the renovation and modernisation of existing vessels, and dismantlement;	On the call related to projects aimed at decarbonising maritime transport (paragraph 28) and the support for decarbonisation and modal shift by CEF (paragraph 30), the Commission recalls that the CEF II will contribute at least 60% of its funding to the Union's climate objectives and places particular emphasis on the enhanced support to transport sustainability, digitalisation and climate resilience. Among other objectives, CEF supports the deployment of the alternative fuels infrastructure and thus, facilitates the transition process towards the goal of zero emissions. For instance, in ports, on-shore power supply equipment, alternative fuel infrastructure (including hydrogen) and better rail connections will be eligible.		CEF II <a href="#">Regulation</a> (EU) 2021/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1316/2013 and (EU) No 283/2014.	
18)	33. [...] encourages the Commission to establish an EU network to exchange good practices on how to adapt the workforce to the new needs of the sector;	No specific reply provided to this particular point (on establishing the EU network).		Not mentioned.	
19)	34. Supports the Commission's review of State aid guidelines in all relevant sectors, including transport and in particular maritime, in order to achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal by applying the 'just transition' principle and by allowing national governments to directly support investments in decarbonisation and clean energy; calls on the Commission to examine whether the current tax exemptions allow unfair cross-sector competition	On state aid, the Commission is encouraging, support for greener vessels, including in the context of State aid for maritime transport activities. Examples in this respect are the tonnage tax decisions adopted for Portugal in 2018 (SA.48929) and Cyprus in 2019 (SA.51809).  While quite some State aid guidelines (in relation to transport, but also beyond) are under review/ evaluation, no maritime specific guidelines are under		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

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	conditions; urges the Commission to provide clarity on State aid for sustainable shipping projects;	review or being evaluated at the moment, including the maritime guidelines on aid to maritime transport (e.g. special tax regime applicable to maritime transport instead of normal corporate taxation and reduction of labour costs). The Commission is currently revising the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy. A public consultation was launched on 7 June in this respect which includes a new section on aid for clean means of transport, including inland and sea-going vessels.			
20)	35. Points out the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for the waterborne sector, especially collective passenger transport; calls on the Member States to include the waterborne sector as a priority in their national recovery plans, so as to ensure that it can have comprehensive access to the resources allocated under the Recovery and Resilience Facility; asks the Commission, moreover, to map smart investment initiatives for the sustainable and resilient recovery of the sector;	On investment initiatives for the sustainable and resilient recovery of the maritime sector, the Commission will keep Parliament fully informed about the various initiatives for the recovery and resilience of the European economy, including for the maritime sector, in the framework of the Recovery and Resilience dialogue established under Article 26 of the Recover and Resilience Facility Regulation. In addition the Commission will present to the Parliament and the Council a review report on the implementation of the Facility by 31 July 2022, as provided under Article 16 of this regulation.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
21)	36. Calls on the Commission to ensure the transparency and availability of information on the environmental impact and energy performance of ships and to assess the establishment of a European label scheme, in line with actions taken at IMO level, which should aim to effectively reduce emissions and assist the sector by providing improved access to funding, loans and guarantees based on its emission performance and improving emissions monitoring, create benefits by incentivising port authorities to differentiate port infrastructure charges, and raise the sector's attractiveness; moreover stresses the need to further	As regards transparency on environmental impact and energy performance of ships, the technical screening criteria for environmentally sustainable shipping activities were established via the EU Taxonomy. EU taxonomy for sustainable activities is based on Sustainable finance taxonomy (Regulation (EU) 2020/852) and sets EU harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable.  Among other economic sectors, maritime was addressed in the EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.  <a href="#">EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act.</a>	



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	<p>promote, develop and implement the 'green ship' scheme, which should take into account emission reduction, waste treatment and environmental impact, notably through the sharing of experience and expertise;</p>	<p>Act, with two annexes on climate change mitigation and adaptation, which was adopted on 21 April 2021. Sea and coastal water transport vessels with zero emissions, as well as hybrid and dual fuel vessels that derive at least 25% of their energy from zero emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation will be considered taxonomy compliant. In addition, the Taxonomy includes also 'best in class' vessels, which are benchmarked to the IMO rules (vessels with the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10% below the IMO requirements). The criteria also recognise ambitious retrofits allowing to improve the energy efficiency of existing fleet.</p> <p>Maritime activities are considered transitional, which means that the criteria, which are currently set until 2025, have to be revised in every 3 years. Future evolution of the maritime Taxonomy framework would take into account both the EU policy framework and relevant IMO developments.</p> <p>There is currently no plan for a European label scheme apart from the Taxonomy. In relation to control and implementation, the Commission would note the work that it has embarked upon to update and revise Directives 2009/16/EC on port State control, 2009/18/EC on maritime accident investigation and 2009/21/EC on compliance with flag state requirements.</p> <p>These three legislative acts have been in place for over 10 years and need to be updated to take account of lessons learned and changes in technology and in the international regulatory environment. There are also challenging administrative and political developments (such as the Green Deal or COVID resilience) that need to be</p>			

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		addressed in order to maintain the highest level of safety in the most efficient way.			
22)	37. Calls on the Commission to propose a revision of the Port State Control Directive by the end of 2021 at the latest, as provided for in the Commission's working programme for 2021, to allow for more effective and comprehensive control of ships and simplified procedures, including incentives for compliance with environmental, social, public health and labour law standards, safety on board of ships calling at EU ports for both seafarers and dock workers, and the possibilities for effective proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, taking into account environmental, public health, tax and social law;	As regards port State control the Commission is looking in particular at the use of electronic data and information (including ship e-Certificates) to simplify procedures and to support the better targeting of vessels for inspection. This should allow inspectors to concentrate on operational issues and on poorly performing ships rather than documentation checks. This will incentivise compliance with safety, environmental, social and labour law standards rewarding good operators and targeting the poor performers. This will link with the continuous compliance issue in the Flag State Directive.		The Commission proposal on revision of the <a href="#">PsC Directive</a> was scheduled in Q4 2021 but it is still pending.	
23)	38. Calls on the Commission to increase, in coordination with the ILO, capacity-building for third countries on inspections and enforcement and to launch campaigns with the social partners to increase awareness of rights and obligations under the Maritime Labour Convention; calls on the Commission to promote the creation by the ILO of a database containing inspection findings and seafarers' complaints to help seafarers and shipowners engage with the most reputable MLC-compliant recruitment and placement services;	<p>Another key area is administrative capacity. Any revision of the legislation will consider measures to address problems of recruitment, retention and training of suitable inspectors. The possible inclusion of larger fishing vessels within a port state control regime will be looked into. The Commission has begun a dialogue with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to examine the possibility of creating a database containing the findings of port State control inspections relating to living and working conditions on board and seafarers' complaints.</p> <p>On flag State requirements, the planned revision of the current Directive should align EU law with the International Maritime Organisation Implementation of the International Instruments Code, which has become mandatory in 2016 to provide for adequate enforcement of IMO standards at EU level and harmonised implementation.</p>		<p>The Commission confirms it is working within ILO for the creation of such a database.</p> <p>The Commission informs it already provides support to third countries through various programmes.</p> <p><a href="#">Compliance with Flag State requirements (shipping)</a> (revision).</p>	

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		<p>The revised directive will address the need for adequate technical capacity in maritime administrations for Member States to fulfil their responsibilities as Flag States. The Commission is also looking at the digitalisation of EU maritime administrations, which are moving from paper-based records into the digital age. The use of uniform electronic information (e-Certificates/e-Registers and a uniform technical protocol to enable exchange; link with port State control) will support Member States as Flag States, enabling more efficient control and monitoring of their flagged fleet as well as the recognised organisations to which many flag states have delegated a large number of their tasks.</p> <p>On the subject of accident investigation, the issues of administrative capacity and regulatory burden need to be looked at. Smaller Member States, Member States with small fleets, short coastlines and landlocked Member States have found the establishment and funding of a permanent accident investigation body (as required by the directive) to be a heavy resource burden. The Commission will seek to identify means to support the Member States in their accident investigation obligations either by sharing and/ or pooling resources, making use of the expertise of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), in particular for analysis, and benefitting from possible EU-provided top-up facilities. The possible extension of the directive on accident investigation to certain types of accidents involving fishing vessels of less than 15 metres in length (larger fishing vessels are already within the scope of the Directive).</p> <p>With regard to monitoring oil pollution at sea, the operational Union Maritime Information and Exchange System (SafeSeaNet) includes the CleaSeaNet services within its Integrated Maritime</p>		<p><a href="#">Maritime Accident Investigation</a> (revision).</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Services, allowing the detection of suspect spills at sea. In that respect the EU financed SAFEMD (and BCSea) projects, executed by EMSA for the beneficiary third countries, allows, at their request for the duration of the project, access to the CleanSeaNet oil spill detection service.</p>			
24)	<p>39. Highlights the potential of the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), with its Safe Sea Net satellite system, in monitoring oil pollution and illegal discharges of fuel residues at sea and implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/757; emphasises that regional cooperation, including with third countries, is essential in this area, especially in the Mediterranean Sea; calls on the Commission, therefore, to reinforce the exchange of information and cooperation among countries;</p>	<p>On EMSA and its Safe Sea Net satellite system: The Commission would highlight the ongoing preparatory work on revising the Directive on ship-source pollution and penalties for pollution offences (Directive 2005/35/EC). The directive provides the legal basis for EMSA monitoring activities (CleanSeaNet) and assistance to MS to prevent and respond to such marine pollution. Thanks to satellite surveillance and the SafeSeaNet system (Directive 2002/59/EC on Union maritime monitoring and information system), Member States are able to track the potentially responsible vessels. The Commission would also underline that Regulation 2015/757/EU has a different purpose and is the MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification) system for CO2 emissions from ships where EMSA also assists the Commission.</p> <p>Regarding the exchange of information and cooperation among countries, especially in the Mediterranean, the Commission highlights to the successful SAFEMED projects funded under the European Neighbourhood Instrument and implemented by EMSA. Through these projects EMSA provides training and technical assistance to the beneficiary countries and encourages them to cooperate further on all matters related to the safety and sustainability of shipping. This includes encouragement to non EU Mediterranean countries to cooperate amongst themselves. As for cooperation and information-sharing between EU and non EU</p>		<p>In 2021 the Commission financed a new phase of SAFEMED that will allow EMSA to provide support to support regional cooperation in the Mediterranean notably when it comes to CleanSeaNet.</p>	

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		states this is strictly regulated under the Directive 2002/59/EC on Union maritime monitoring and information system as the data is owned by the Member States.			

#### 4.1.27.5. TRAN Resolution 5: EP resolution of 9 June 2021 on railway safety and signalling: Assessing the state of play of the ERTMS deployment

Resolution		Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment		C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Railway safety and signalling: Assessing the state of play of the ERTMS deployment</b>		9/06/2021 <a href="#">T9-0327/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2191(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)558</a>	Final reply (SP) received 8 November 2021		General reply	
1)	6. [...] calls on the Commission, moreover, to use bilateral EU cooperation to promote the deployment of the ERTMS in non-EU countries;		No specific reply provided.			Not mentioned.	
2)	13. Underlines that an approach to ERTMS deployment coordinated between all Member States and led by the ERTMS Coordinator is the only way to overcome the current patchwork situation, especially with regard to cross-border projects; invites, therefore, the Commission to establish a framework for discussion and coordination among Member States, infrastructure managers and railway undertakings on ERTMS deployment led by the ERTMS Coordinator, with the aim of fostering the exchange of best practices, aligning national deployment plans, encouraging joint actions for ERTMS deployment on cross-border corridors, improving conformity authorisation procedures, and increasing the overall commitment of the Member States;		The role of the European Coordinators, including the ERTMS Coordinator, might be enhanced in the upcoming revision of the TEN-T Regulation by providing him or her with a more decisive role in the selection of projects and oversight responsibilities. In particular, it is considered to grant to the Coordinator a right to assess whether projects submitted for the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) co-financing are in line with priorities of the work plan or national transport investment plans. Furthermore, in order to increase the coordination among the Member States the Commission envisages establishing an ERTMS Forum to be led by the ERTMS Coordinator, with the aim of fostering the exchange of best practices, aligning national deployment plans and encouraging joint actions for ERTMS deployment on cross-border corridors.			The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
3)	16. [...] calls, moreover, on the Commission to list the cross-border rail connections on the core network where full trackside deployment of the ERTMS has not been achieved and to publish its findings in order to draw attention to the EU added value of fully deploying the ERTMS on these rail connections;		No specific reply provided.			Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	17. [...] calls on the Commission, in this regard, to maintain and reinforce the binding nature of the targets in its revisions of the TEN-T guidelines, the ERTMS EDPs and the CCS TSIs;	<p>The Commission has started the preparatory work for a proposal for the revision of the EU legal framework of key importance for the ERTMS deployment, including the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Guidelines, the ERTMS European Deployment Plan (EDP) and Control command and signalling Technical Specifications for Interoperability (CCS TSI).</p> <p>It is currently premature to conclude on certain specific aspects and on how these can be best addressed.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>In addition, the Commission will revise the current provisions of the CCS TSI regarding the National Implementation Plans and possibly render them more detailed and stringent.</p> <p>ERA and the sector are working hard to deliver the package of changes for the Technical Specifications for Interoperability (TSI) revision. From an ERTMS perspective, the 2022 revision will potentially include:</p> <p>As described above, strengthened deployment requirements, in line with the TEN-T revision, and also including tighter obligations to equip new rolling stock, essential to support a successful system-wide change.</p> <p>New functionalities building on ERTMS, for example Automated Train Operation, and 5G readiness.</p> <p>A new and comprehensive transition framework to allow new technologies to be introduced more quickly into deployment, whilst maintaining interoperability and safety.</p>		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
5)	18. Believes that harnessing the full potential of the ERTMS unquestionably depends on the completion of	The role of the European Coordinators, including the ERTMS Coordinator, might be enhanced in the		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	the TEN-T core network; therefore calls on the Commission to strengthen the role of the core network coordinators in the upcoming revision of the TEN-T Regulation and includes measures on EU management of the core network infrastructure;		upcoming revision of the TEN-T Regulation by providing him or her with a more decisive role in the selection of projects and oversight responsibilities. In particular, it is considered to grant to the Coordinator a right to assess whether projects submitted for the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) co-financing are in line with priorities of the work plan or national transport investment plans. Furthermore, in order to increase the coordination among the Member States the Commission envisages establishing an ERTMS Forum to be led by the ERTMS Coordinator, with the aim of fostering the exchange of best practices, aligning national deployment plans and encouraging joint actions for ERTMS deployment on cross-border corridors.			
6)	22. Urges the Commission to come up with an overarching decommissioning strategy for Class B systems, with regulatory deadlines aligned with the binding targets to be set at EU level; believes that the effectiveness of this strategy and its long-term worthiness for investment depend on the involvement of all stakeholders, including railway undertakings and suppliers, and the willingness of Member States to fulfil their obligations under the TEN-T Regulation;		[...] The Commission will consider setting out a binding decommissioning deadline for class B systems.		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
7)	23. Calls on the Commission, moreover, to introduce a regulatory provision to ensure that the ERTMS NIPs are legally aligned – in both regulatory and geographic terms – with the binding ERTMS deployment targets set in EU legislation, in order to complete its introduction within the core network by 2030 and within the comprehensive network by 2040;		The Commission will revise the current provisions of the CCS TSI regarding the National Implementation Plans and possibly render them more detailed and stringent. [...]		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
8)	25. [...] asks the Commission to carefully analyse further changes when updating the TSI for 2030 and to ensure compatibility;		In addition, the Commission will revise the current provisions of the CCS TSI regarding the National		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Implementation Plans and possibly render them more detailed and stringent.</p> <p>ERA and the sector are working hard to deliver the package of changes for the Technical Specifications for Interoperability (TSI) revision.</p>			
9)	<p>26. Deplores the fact that in the five years till mid-2019 almost 80 % of new vehicles put into use in the EU were either subject to a derogation or were exempted from the requirement to fit the ERTMS; believes that given the deployment of the ERTMS in the comprehensive network, no derogations or exemptions from the requirement to fit ERTMS should be granted to new rolling stock; urges the Commission, in this respect, to undertake concrete initiatives to tackle this issue by enacting an appropriate regulatory framework and ensuring that a set of economic incentives are in place to foster the investments of railway undertakings in ERTMS on-board units;</p>	<p>From an ERTMS perspective, the 2022 revision will potentially include:</p> <p>As described above, strengthened deployment requirements, in line with the TEN-T revision, and also including tighter obligations to equip new rolling stock, essential to support a successful system-wide change.</p> <p>New functionalities building on ERTMS, for example Automated Train Operation, and 5G readiness.</p> <p>A new and comprehensive transition framework to allow new technologies to be introduced more quickly into deployment, whilst maintaining interoperability and safety.</p>		<p>The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a></p>	
10)	<p>27. Stresses that the timeframes for authorisation processes for retrofit projects, especially for conformity-to-type authorisation processes for rolling stock for the national area of use only, still differ because of diverging assessments by national safety agencies on the need to re-authorise certain modifications, resulting in it taking up to one month to re-authorise each rolling stock; calls on the Commission to undertake legislative initiatives, including updates of current implementing regulations, to ensure that the authorisation procedures following type authorisation processes, especially conformity-to-type authorisation procedures related to the retrofit of on-board ERTMS subsystems for the national area of use, are streamlined and harmonised by means of fast-tracked control</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	

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	operations in order to reduce the time needed to grant conformity-to-type certificates;				
11)	31. Calls on the Commission to take account of ERTMS equipment when drawing up the rail connectivity index;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
12)	33. Underlines that without standardised interfaces with 'plug and play' technology – both trackside and on-board – the rail system will not be able to introduce and grasp the benefits of ERTMS game changers like automatic train operation, the future radio mobile communication system, satellite positioning or Level 3 technology; calls on the Commission to take into consideration the fact that GSM-R technology, which was state-of-the-art when the ERTMS was first launched, is becoming obsolete owing to the roll-out of 4G and 5G;	From an ERTMS perspective, the 2022 revision will potentially include: [...] New functionalities building on ERTMS, for example Automated Train Operation, and 5G readiness.		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
13)	34. [...] calls on the Commission, moreover, to consider introducing the GNSS in the upcoming ERTMS TSI CCS revision in order to close the remaining technological gaps and embrace innovation; [...]	This approach will additionally consider more flexible and modular systems to support system evolution. Synergies with other initiatives will be supported, including for the use of satellite positioning services. It will ensure that future specifications for ERTMS are complete and will limit divergent national implementation, which hamper interoperability and raise costs.		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
14)	35. Underlines the current inefficiencies and difficulties in public procurement for ERTMS deployment; calls on the Commission to work with the Agency to establish a common EU tender format for procurements, based on the proposal agreed by the sector in 2018, and to address in a legislative proposal all the technical aspects for ensuring successful procurement (e.g. maintenance clauses) and compatibility with the latest ERTMS baseline available;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

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15)	36. Recognises that the ERTMS is the flagship of EU industry's innovative power; calls on the Commission to present a legislative proposal for an ERTMS industrial strategy as part of the New Industrial Strategy for Europe, addressing insufficient industrial capacity, the lack of suitable workshops for retrofitting, the lack of an adequate, stable and predictable budget and the shortage of qualified staff and ensuring the transition from the current project-approach to the industrialisation of the ERTMS roll-out;	As regards industrial strategy more generally, the Commission is further supporting the industry through the proposed new Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking. Moreover, strengthening the deployment obligations for ERTMS as discussed above, as well as the strengthened investment provided via the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), should provide the industry with a solid basis to justify further investments.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
16)	37. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to boost, under the European Green Deal, dual vocational training for new jobs created by digitalisation and innovation in relation to the new challenges generated by ERTMS deployment, by providing sufficient support for the re-skilling and upskilling of railway workers, such as training on the new signalling system;	The Commission notes that the continued development and deployment of ERTMS and related technologies depends on the availability of highly skilled staff. For this reason, a skills blueprint project "Staffer" has been underway since February 2020, bringing together stakeholders from across the rail sector to identify the sector's future skills needs and develop programmes to address them.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
17)	42. Recalls that EU financial support is available for both trackside and on-board ERTMS investments, but that this can only cover a limited amount of the overall cost of deployment, leaving individual infrastructure managers and railway undertakings to shoulder most of the costs; believes that it is necessary to improve the financial instruments in place to incentivise large-scale investments in the ERTMS; invites the Commission, in this respect, to draw up all-encompassing guidelines in support of a large-scale strategy for the funding of the ERTMS both trackside and on-board;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
18)	43. Calls on the Commission to identify a basket of measures that the Member States and the European Union may undertake to scale up the deployment of the ERTMS on board while ensuring that businesses are	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	viable for the undertakings involved, and taking into due consideration the role of network managers as potential providers;				
19)	44. Recalls the ECA’s finding that, overall in the EU, 50 % of TEN-T funds originally allocated to ERTMS projects have been decommitted and that implementation delays and reductions in project scope were the main reasons for this; calls on the Commission and the Member States to address this problem;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	
20)	45. Recalls that EU funds are not sufficient to cover all the expected needs and therefore calls on the Commission and the Member States to cooperate closely and to make planning, financial and political commitments to further improve the attractiveness of investing in the ERTMS, and to guarantee legal certainty for private investors; [...]	<p>The Commission notes that Member States have made very good use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to seek funding for investment in rail – including in many cases ERTMS deployment. It expects to work closely with them to ensure that the planned investments can be achieved in a timely fashion and will be appropriately coordinated between Member States.</p> <p>Through all of the activities regarding ERTMS, including technical work, deployment and funding, the Commission considers that it is making strenuous efforts to support the system, but the Commission and ERA activities alone are insufficient. Member States, Infrastructure Managers and Operators must also play their part. The Commission considers that actions suggested to ensure common development of ERTMS prototypes would indeed be welcome, but should be developed by the Member States with rolling stock owners and operators and the supply industry.</p>		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	
21)	46. Stresses the priority nature of funding equipment for cross-border links; takes the view that since EU co-financing rates for the ERTMS are insufficient, they should be increased; calls on the Commission, in this respect, to evaluate the opportunity to grant ERTMS	[...] Support under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) that better reflects the real costs in the urban nodes should give the right incentive to infrastructure managers and accelerate the process of closing the ERTMS gaps.		The action of the Commission is ongoing - <a href="#">Revision scheduled for 2022.</a>	

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	projects a co-financing factor even higher than 50 % under CEF funding when such projects are embedded in ambitious large-scale accelerated plans to scale up ERTMS deployment, in order to incentivise ambitious strategies for the ERTMS in the Member States;				
22)	47. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure, promote and facilitate synergies between all EU financial instruments such as the CEF and its Blending Facility, the Cohesion Funds and InvestEU, and access to Next Generation EU, and  calls on the Commission to encourage the Member States to make the ERTMS one of their main priorities in their national recovery and resilience plans (NRRPs);	Support under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) that better reflects the real costs in the urban nodes should give the right incentive to infrastructure managers and accelerate the process of closing the ERTMS gaps.  The Commission notes that Member States have made very good use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to seek funding for investment in rail – including in many cases ERTMS deployment. It expects to work closely with them to ensure that the planned investments can be achieved in a timely fashion and will be appropriately coordinated between Member States.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
23)	48. Recalls the strategic importance of Next Generation EU and the RRF in supporting the ambitious large-scale deployment plan for the ERTMS in the NRRPs of the Member States, and invites the Commission to ensure that ERTMS funding is granted adequate relevance during the preparatory phase of the NRRPs;	The Commission notes that Member States have made very good use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) to seek funding for investment in rail – including in many cases ERTMS deployment. It expects to work closely with them to ensure that the planned investments can be achieved in a timely fashion and will be appropriately coordinated between Member States.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	

4.1.27.6. TRAN Resolution 6: EP resolution of 14 September 2021 on towards future-proof inland waterway transport in Europe

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>Towards future-proof inland waterway transport in Europe</b>	14/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0367/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2015(INI)</a> TRAN	<a href="#">SP(2021)709</a>	Final reply (SP) received 18 January 2022	Specific reply			
1)	1. Calls on the Commission to take the initiative on green, efficient and digital leadership and to build on existing programmes such as NAIADES, which should support and incentivise all stakeholders within the waterway transport sector, as well as other transport modes, in particular rail, to work together towards a sustainable and social future, while supporting entrepreneurship, the protection of workers and the competitiveness of the sector as a whole; [...]	The NAIADES III Communication, adopted on June 24 2021, proposes new measures and actions to help exploit the potential of inland waterway transport and boost its contribution to sustainable, smart and resilient transport. The core objectives are: getting more freight onto Europe's rivers and canals, setting the sector on an irreversible path towards zero-emission barges by 2050, underpinned by a paradigm shift towards further digitalisation and measures to allow the sector to provide more attractive and sustainable jobs. The Action Plan also contains measures to facilitate financing to support the transition of the sector, and improve its governance, all in line with the European Green Deal and the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (SSMS).				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.  <a href="#">NAIADES III Action Plan 2021-2027.</a>	
2)	2. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take better account of the fact that those operating in the inland waterway sector are often families with children on board and to invest in adequate and regular facilities along waterway routes in order to provide decent living conditions en route;	The CEF funding is mainly for transport operations. The Member States are best suited to support adequate and regular en route facilities for families.				No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
3)	3. Calls on the Commission to present proposals for a governance and regulatory framework in line with the next NAIADES action programme, ensuring harmonisation and standardisation at EU level for quality navigability, vessels and crew qualifications;	NAIADES III foresees providing support to the European Committee for Drawing up Standards in the Field of Inland Navigation (CESNI) for further standardisation in Inland waterways transport.				Follow up foreseen in <a href="#">NAIADES III Action Plan 2021-2027.</a>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
4)	4. Welcomes the Commission's intention expressed in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy to shift more goods from road to inland waterways and short-sea shipping, including regional, urban and intercity freight transport; stresses, nevertheless, the considerable untapped potential and scope for expansion of inland waterway transport; calls on the Commission, therefore, to regularly evaluate and step up its ambitions for the modal shift goals of inland waterway transport and to reap the benefits of the sector; calls on the Commission, furthermore, to support the uptake of best practices on integrating inland waterway transport services into multimodal logistics chains;	NAIADES III is the ambitious response to the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy objective of increasing modal shift to inland waterway transport.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">NAIADES III</a> ).	
5)	5. [...] Calls on the Commission to facilitate the exchange of best practices across Member States, with particular regard to taking account of fauna and flora needs in infrastructure projects;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on facilitating the exchange of best practices).		Not mentioned.	
6)	6. Urges the Member States to fully respect their obligation to complete the TEN-T core inland waterway network by 2030 and calls on the Commission and the TEN-T coordinators to strengthen oversight in this regard;	<p>The Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy sets out milestones for the European transport system's path towards achieving the objectives of a sustainable, smart and resilient mobility. One of the objectives is that transport by inland waterways and short sea shipping should increase its market share by 25% by 2030 and by 50% by 2050.</p> <p>The aim of Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network (TEN-T network) is to contribute to the creation of a single European transport area which is efficient and sustainable, increases the benefits for its users and supports further economic growth and competitiveness. It establishes guidelines for the development of a trans-European transport network comprising a dual-layer structure consisting of the comprehensive network</p>		On 14 December 2021, the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">TEN-T Regulation</a> .	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>and of the core network, the latter being established on the basis of the comprehensive network. The Commission intends to present a proposal revising this Regulation on 14 December 2021. The objective of the revision will be to make all transport modes more sustainable and to make sustainable alternatives widely available and better integrated in a multimodal transport system.</p> <p>The Commission fully agrees with Parliament and is urging the Member States to complete the core network by 2030. EU funds, in particular CEF funds, can certainly contribute to this objective. The European Coordinators have also been instrumental as they act as ambassadors of the TEN-T policy. The TEN-T revision should reinforce the role of the European Coordinators. They should not only foster the priority setting at national level, but also facilitate the monitoring of progress made on the TEN network. To achieve this objective, the work plans of the European Coordinators should be used to promote cooperation between all relevant stakeholders, to strengthen complementarity with actions by the Member States and in particular to set the milestones and priorities for investments.</p> <p>Inland waterways, especially free flowing stretches, may be heavily affected by climate and weather conditions. In order to ensure reliable international traffic, while respecting the hydro-morphology and applicable environmental legislation, TEN-T requirements should better reflect the specific hydro-morphology of each waterway as well as the objectives of environmental and biodiversity policies. The Commission will consider in the proposal revising the TEN-T Regulation a definition of Good Navigation Status, probably at the river basin/ corridor level. It is the intention to translate an obligation to the</p>			



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		<p>Member States to enable efficient, reliable and safe navigation by ensuring minimum waterway requirements and levels of service and by preventing the deterioration of these minimum requirements.</p> <p>Promoting zero and low emission vessels, and developing measures to improve the environmental performance of inland waterway transport in accordance with the applicable requirements under Union law or relevant international agreements is also essential.</p>			
7)	<p>8. Considers it important to recognise the untapped potential of smaller waterways to enhance direct competition with road transport, by ensuring a detailed, comprehensive and intricate network that is kept up-to-date and navigable; calls on the Commission to not only consider large waterways, but to include smaller waterways in the digital transition;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point (on different scale of waterways concerned by the digital transition).</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
8)	<p>11. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to draw up action plans to combat low water levels and stresses the need for coordination to this end;</p>	<p>The Commission will assess the need in the TEN-T revision for flexible technical requirements for inland waterway transport infrastructure for taking into account the water level along the TEN-T network. Horizon Europe will also support research projects for climate resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>Increasingly, low water levels in rivers are recognised by the Member States and the Commission as an issue, which needs attention. The extreme droughts over the last years, among others in Central and Western Europe, revealed the breadth of impacts, e.g. on transport of goods through shipping, intake of fresh water for drinking water production, etc. This topic is also on the agenda of an increasing number of (transboundary) river basin organisations, such as the one for the Rhine, the Meuse and the Danube.</p>		<p>On 14 December 2021, the Commission presented a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">TEN-T Regulation</a>. Article 22 contains provisions on water levels but no reference to any action plan.</p>	

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		Some of them have started to draft action plans for low water. The river basin is an ideal scale for cross-border coordination. The Common Implementation Strategy, in which the Member States and the Commission work together to implement the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive will also be instrumental in ensuring coordination at EU-scale.			
9)	14. [...] Calls on the Commission, therefore, to develop a realistic roadmap to further reduce pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions in order to achieve a decarbonised inland waterway sector, while safeguarding competitiveness, reliability and safety;	<p>The Commission agrees that the waterborne sector faces significant challenges to deploy and scale-up climate neutral solutions. In the NAIADES-III Action Plan, the Commission has committed itself to facilitate solutions to overcome the investment challenge (see below).</p> <p>The Horizon 2020 Platina III project will propose a roadmap for decarbonising the inland waterways sector, and will specifically look at ways to improve the funding and financing conditions for investing in green technologies in the inland waterway sector. The Commission, taking account of these studies, will consider under what conditions EU financial instruments can support those technological pathways that are compatible with the ambition of the EU Green Deal.</p>		The action of the Commission is ongoing: <a href="#">Inland waterway transport - NAIADES III action plan 2021-2027 Platform for the implementation of a future inland navigation action programme.</a>	
10)	16. [...] Calls on the Commission, furthermore, to support and substantially incentivise the use of the relevant financial instruments for the take-up of sustainable alternative fuels and technologies;	The European Green Deal emphasises that the EU will 'ramp-up the production and deployment of sustainable alternative transport fuels', through legislative proposals to boost the production and uptake of sustainable alternative fuels for the different transport modes. These proposals have been presented on 14 July 2021, as part of the Fit for 55 package. The package also included the proposal to review the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request ( <a href="#">Proposal</a> for the revision of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive).	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
		<p>Directive and the TEN-T Regulation to accelerate the deployment of zero- and low-emission vehicles and vessels.</p> <p>The increased deployment and use of renewable and low-carbon fuels must be accompanied by the deployment of recharging and refuelling infrastructure to enable the widespread uptake of low- and zero-emission vehicles and vessels.</p> <p>In addition to revising the regulatory framework, the Commission is also supporting the uptake of zero- and low-emission solutions and the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in all modes of transport through a set of programmes.</p> <p>In particular, the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility under the Connecting Europe Facility will support the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure along the TEN-T network.</p> <p>This will complement other funding programme such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Cohesion Policy Funds, InvestEU, Horizon Europe and the Innovation Fund, which all support the goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 while focussing on different aspects of the deployment of alternative fuels and relevant technologies.</p>			
11)	17. Calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of devising an EU emissions labelling scheme for inland waterway transport that provides readily available information on the energy performance of ships, promotes energy efficiency, and creates a stable environment for investment decisions, which should lead to a viable business case and return on investment for shippers; highlights that this scheme must aim to effectively reduce emissions and assist the sector by providing improved access to funding,	The Horizon 2020 Platina III project will develop a methodology for a labelling system for inland waterways vessels. The Commission will also establish an EU framework for the harmonised measurement of emissions from logistics and transport, which could subsequently be used to provide businesses and end-users with information on the carbon footprint of their choices, and help increase the demand for more sustainable options, including both inland waterways and short-sea shipping services, where feasible.		The action of the Commission is ongoing: <a href="#">Platform for the implementation of a future inland navigation action programme.</a>	

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	loans and guarantees based on its emissions performance, improve emissions monitoring, create benefits by incentivising port authorities to differentiate port infrastructure charges and ultimately make the sector more attractive as a whole; calls on the Commission to provide a practical guide and toolbox on the sustainable fuel and technological possibilities for inland waterway and short-sea shipping in order to support ship-owners in their decision-making;				
12)	20. Highlights, in this regard, the importance to the energy transition of ports and their specialised shipyards, which is where the building, conversion and retrofitting of ships takes place; calls on the Commission and the Member States, therefore, to allocate appropriate funding and investment to ensuring sufficient capacity and adequate infrastructure in ports in order to facilitate fleet renewal and the energy transition of the shipping sector;	The Commission adopted on 14 July 2021 the proposal for a regulation on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure in the EU, including the targets for shore-side electricity supply in inland waterway ports. <sup>32</sup> According to Article 10 of this proposal the Member States will have to ensure that: (a) at least one installation providing shore-side electricity supply to inland waterway vessels is deployed at all TEN-T core inland waterway ports by 1 January 2025; (b) at least one installation providing shore-side electricity supply to inland waterway vessels is deployed at all TEN-T comprehensive inland waterway ports by 1 January 2030.  In addition, Article 13 of the proposal provides that by 1 January 2024, each Member State is to prepare and send to the Commission a draft national policy framework, including a deployment plan for alternative fuels in inland waterway transport, in particular for both hydrogen and electricity.		<a href="#">Proposal</a> for the revision of the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive.	
13)	21. [...] Calls on the Commission to propose a governance framework to monitor the pollution of	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.		Not mentioned.	

<sup>32</sup> COM(2021) 559 final.

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	river basins, facilitating the coordination of EU and national measures, investments and action programmes;				
14)	24. Calls on the Commission to ensure a harmonised digital use and acceptance of electronic crew and vessel documents throughout the EU as soon as possible, which will strengthen the monitoring of social and employment conditions, improve the efficiency and attractiveness of inland waterway transport and its smooth interaction and integration with other transport modes, and boost the interoperability of data exchange systems throughout the entire logistics chain; [...]	The Commission will assess the need for legislative initiatives for on-board digital tools for recording and exchanging information on crews and vessels, as well as on crewing requirements for better harmonisation at EU level.		Too little time since the adoption of the <a href="#">European Parliament resolution</a> to assess the action (page 13).	
15)	27. Stresses the importance of collecting data on the European logistics system in coordination with the relevant stakeholders in preparation for the proposal for a revised Combined Transport Directive <sup>33</sup> and other measures ensuring more efficient logistics planning and use of physical infrastructure; calls on the Commission, moreover, to come up with an intermodal overview of the flow of goods and containers that enter Europe and the routes taken by the goods to their end destination, which could be beneficial for drawing up an effective modal shift policy; considers that boosting the modal shift should be considered a priority as sea containers are not always transported efficiently from seaports to the hinterland at present, leading to higher costs and longer travel times; calls on the Commission to assess the added value of algorithms and artificial	The Commission agrees that an overview of the flow of goods and containers would greatly benefit efficient business operations as well as policy development. While statistics on container transport by inland waterways are published by Eurostat ( <a href="#">Inland waterways - statistics on container transport - Statistics Explained (europa.eu)</a> ), developing such a comprehensive overview is not, currently, possible due to a lack of statistics on intermodal operations and systematic data on the flows of goods from origin to destination, across different modes. A common European mobility data space, proposed in a European Strategy for data, could, in the future, be a way to overcome this gap by pooling and sharing of data from existing and future transport and mobility databases, including big data-based analytics.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.	

<sup>33</sup> OJL 368, 17.12.1992, p. 38.

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	intelligence in the hinterland transport of containers to optimise planning and processing to this end;				
16)	28. Stresses the importance of connecting existing digital transport policy frameworks and making sure that multimodal transport data is available through a single point of access in order to achieve efficiency gains in waterborne freight transport and ensure interoperability of data with other modes of transport; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to come up with an EU action plan for the digital infrastructure of multimodal transport that enables data sharing and interoperability, with the goal of achieving a synchromodal, connected and automated transport system by 2035 at the latest; [...]	Making more and more complete multimodal transport data available and creating a favourable environment for seamless data sharing across countries and modes is important for better integration of inland waterways in the transport system. More generally, digitalisation would render the transport and logistic system more efficient, agile and resilient as well as allow optimising infrastructure, asset and capacity management. Several initiatives are planned in this regard, notably the implementing act on high-value datasets and the revision of the multimodal travel information services Delegated Regulation. As integral part of the NAIADES III action programme, the upcoming revision of EU rules on harmonised river information service (RIS) will take due account of these initiatives. Particular attention can be also drawn to the work of the Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF) working on a common framework to foster interoperability and facilitate data sharing between all types of supply chain stakeholders. The Mobility Data Space initiative is expected to facilitate the access, sharing and pooling of data from existing and future mobility and transport databases and platforms – ultimately bringing the different initiatives together. It will contribute to create a larger pool of strategic transport data, enabling wider ranges of applications notably for multimodal transport.		To be followed up by the Commission in 2022 and beyond. <a href="#">Multimodal digital mobility services</a> expected in quarter four of 2022. <a href="#">Open data – availability of public datasets</a> expected in 2022. <a href="#">Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF)</a> .	
17)	30. Stresses the great potential of inland waterway transport for autonomous waterborne travel and highlights that more automation brings the reality of synchromodal transport in Europe closer; calls on the	Training and upskilling is one the InvestEU (Regulation (EU) 2021/523) objectives, which includes as a Key Performance Indicator the number of individuals having acquired new skills. This objective		To be followed up by the Commission in 2022 and beyond.	

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	<p>Commission, on the basis of an impact assessment and broad consultation with all the relevant stakeholders, to consider revising all of the relevant legislation where necessary in order to facilitate the uptake of autonomous shipping, with particular regard to the responsibilities of crew in emergencies or system failure, clarification of liability issues in cases of damage and, more generally, the safety aspects of autonomous vessels, in order to achieve a certain level of harmonisation and increase the uptake of the technology at EU level; [...] ; calls on the Commission to prioritise the digitalisation, harmonisation and quick wins (paperless exchange) of inland waterway transport, laying the foundations for an autonomous sector;</p>	<p>is further delineated and operationalized in InvestEU delegated regulations. The Investment Guidelines (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1078) target inter alia the development and strengthening of skills for the functioning of strategic and critical activities (which may include inland waterways pursuant to Directive 2008/114/EC). In addition, the Scoreboard for operations (Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/5183) captures this objective for training support, notably in the scoring of operations for small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).</p> <p>The Commission will launch a study on the impacts that the port activities of selected river and seaports can have on the environment. The study will develop and implement specific tools, such as Environmental Management Systems, as well as port-specific action plans creating a nucleus for wide-scale roll-out of environmentally sustainable port management and operations</p>			
18)	<p>34. Calls on the Commission to ensure that inland ports maintain existing rail connections and that Member States prioritise upgrading their rail freight network in order to ensure intermodal transport flows between inland waterways and rail;</p>	<p>No specific reply provided to this particular point.</p>		<p>Not mentioned.</p>	
19)	<p>35. [...] Calls on the Commission to assess flexible fuel distribution and supply solutions, for example renting schemes for vessels;</p>	<p>Although the follow-up does not mentions point 35, the Commission however states in the reply to point 43 and 49 that:</p> <p>[...] Importantly, support to zero -emission vessels will be eligible if an initial number of vessels is needed to kick-start the use of the alternative recharging/refuelling infrastructure in the inland ports. [...]</p> <p>The increased deployment and use of renewable and low-carbon fuels must be accompanied by the</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point as according to the Commission, it has been already working on action falling under the scope of the EP request.</p>	

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		<p>deployment of recharging and refuelling infrastructure to enable the widespread uptake of low- and zero-emission vehicles and vessels.</p> <p>In particular, the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility under the Connecting Europe Facility will support the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure along the TEN-T network.</p>			
20)	<p>36. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen the synergies between inland waterways infrastructure and the Trans-European Networks for Energy, which will facilitate the energy transition of inland shipping and support the development of ports as energy hubs; highlights, in this regard, the need to better integrate inland waterways infrastructure into the European energy grid in order to facilitate the use of on-shore power supply; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission recognises the possible role of inland ports as clean energy and circular hubs, and encourages synergies with initiatives like the Clean Hydrogen Strategy, the Batteries Alliance, to reap this potential. As explained above in response to paragraph 20, the Commission has proposed the targets for shore-side electricity supply in inland waterway comprehensive and core ports. The electrification of inland ports, if in combination with projects in seaports and other large infrastructure, could explore synergies with TEN-E.</p>		<p>No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.</p>	
21)	<p>38. Stresses the potential of inland waterways for transporting dangerous goods and waste, which requires investments in adequate and safe infrastructure and vessels and a skilled workforce; highlights the promising role of ports in the circular economy and the special potential of inland waterways to transport commodities originating from new circular markets; calls on the Commission, therefore, to establish a stronger link between its circular economy and inland waterway transport policies; calls on the Commission, moreover, to develop measures to support circular economy activities in ports and to promote the concept of a life cycle assessment with the aim of initiating a dialogue and encouraging inland ports to design integrated management systems for <i>inter alia</i> water, energy, waste, construction sites, spatial planning and urban</p>	<p>In the context of the TEN-T network, high-level standards to ‘green’ transport will be consistent with the “do no significant harm” principle, which also encompasses the transition to the circular economy.</p> <p>The Commission agrees on the potential of inland waterways to transport commodities originating from new circular markets. While stressing that inland ports in the EU are covered by Union waste law, the Commission recognises the importance of modern infrastructure to enable the application of circular principles to the entire waterway transport industry. This includes capacity building and renovation efforts where appropriate, in EU ports and vessels. The Commission confirms that EU funding is available to support such circular economy activities in ports, and to adopt life cycle thinking to implement projects</p>		<p>Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission, including a European Parliament pilot study on the greening of inland ports.</p>	



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	green areas in order to unlock their potential to become circular and clean energy hubs;	<p>able to establish local integrated management systems for, inter alia, water, energy, waste, construction sites, spatial planning and urban green areas. For such projects, cohesion policy funds are suited to complement local-level actions. Innovative pilot projects for green and digital solutions in inland waterways are also i.a. eligible under the LIFE Programme and Horizon Europe.</p> <p>The Commission will also carry out a European Parliament pilot study to support the greening of inland ports.</p>			
22)	45. Calls on the Commission to reinforce its internal resources for inland waterway transport and the implementation of the NAIADES action programme, including human resources, bringing them into line with the ambitions for the sector under the Green Deal, the modal shift and the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy;	In the NAIDES III Action Plan, the Commission recognises that the increase of financial support for the transition to a zero-emission fleet is one of the key challenges for the modernisation of the sector.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission on this particular point.	
23)	49. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to set up a dedicated EU inland waterway fund for the sustainable transition, including a one-stop-shop system that is easily accessible for help and assistance and has the possibility to combine projects into a single application, thus increasing the chances for funding;	<p>In the NAIDES III Action Plan, the Commission recognises that the increase of financial support for the transition to a zero-emission fleet is one of the key challenges for the modernisation of the sector.</p> <p>The Commission will facilitate efforts by the stakeholders and the Member States to create a fund to bring together and complement EU and national financial instruments for the deployment of zero-emission vessels, and the associated infrastructure.</p> <p>In this context, CEF is one of the main programmes for the support of the transport infrastructure. The Commission adopted the CEF Transport multiannual</p>		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission: <a href="#">NAIADES III Action Plan 2021-2027</a> , <a href="#">CEF Transport multiannual work programme</a> , <a href="#">EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act</a> .	

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		<p>work programme 2021-2027 on 5 August 2021<sup>34</sup> covering calls in 2021-2023. Concerning the inland waterways and ports, actions addressing infrastructure, environmental protection requirements, digitalisation and connections to other modes of transport will be supported, with the possibility to combine the funding with other forms of public and private investment to have greater impact. In particular, the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility within the CEF is set up to support the deployment of such infrastructure in the inland ports. Importantly, support to zero-emission vessels will be eligible if an initial number of vessels is needed to kick-start the use of the alternative recharging/refuelling infrastructure in the inland ports. The CEF also supports actions improving the resilience of the infrastructure to climate change and the natural disasters, and synergies with the energy and digital sectors. Through the Horizon Europe Programme, the Commission will support innovative projects on inland waterway transport infrastructure and fleets. The strengthened Innovation Fund will further incentivise innovation in waterborne transport including the deployment of zero emission vessels.</p> <p>Funding for inland waterways is eligible also under the Cohesion policy funds, addressing both the TEN-T network and rivers beyond the network. The investments will focus on improving the navigability, the connection with other modes, digitalisation and environmental protection measures. Several Member States have envisaged in their National Recovery Plans funding for the inland waterway infrastructure</p>			

<sup>34</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure-ten-t-connecting-europe/reference-documents-work-programmes-selection\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/infrastructure-ten-t-connecting-europe/reference-documents-work-programmes-selection_en).

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		<p>under the RRF. Finally, InvestEU stimulates private investments in transport infrastructures and fleet renewal especially through its Sustainable infrastructure window, Research, innovation and digitisation window and SME window. The Commission will engage with the European Investment Bank to explore the role that their instruments can play in the transition to zero-emission fleets, with particular attention for smaller businesses in the sector.</p> <p>The EU Taxonomy Climate Delegated Act also recognises the potential of low-carbon modes, such as inland waterways, to contribute to modal shift and to the achievement of the objectives in the Climate Law and Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.</p>			
24)	51. Calls on the Commission to assess the viability of including a new European scrapping scheme and fleet renewal as part of the fund, taking due account of the life cycle emissions of the vessels concerned, in order to facilitate a rapid shift to climate neutrality; stresses the need to address the conditions in which scrapping takes place and emphasises that circularity is key;	At EU level there is already existing legislation regulating the recycling of large commercial seagoing vessels flying the flag of a Member State of the EU. The EU Ship Recycling Regulation (SRR - Regulation 1257/2013) requires such vessels to be recycled only in dedicated facilities included in the so-called EU List of ship recycling facilities. During the future review of the EU SRR, the Commission intends to explore whether it would be appropriate to extend the scope of the regulation to cover all seagoing vessels without any size and class limitation and to cover possibly also inland waterway vessels.		No further/specific actions proposed/promised to be taken by the Commission.	
25)	53. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to carefully monitor investments from non-EU countries in European ports, given their role in Europe's strategic infrastructure as multimodal hubs, key energy nodes and clusters of industry;	The EU welcomes foreign investments. At the same time, the EU values its strategic assets and interests – including ports. The EU framework for investment screening is an important tool in this context. Foreign investments in European ports must be transparent; they must respect the European legal framework, standards, norms and rules. On 5 May 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on		Ongoing follow-up actions by the Commission, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market</a> (5 May 2021).</li> <li>- A <a href="#">proposal</a> for a revision of the <a href="#">TEN-T Regulation</a> on compliance with technical standards (14 December 2021).</li> </ul>	

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		<p>foreign subsidies distorting the internal market. The legislative proposal follows the publication of a White Paper in June 2020 and an extensive consultation process with stakeholders. In recent years, foreign subsidies appear to have distorted the EU's internal market, including by providing their recipients with an unfair advantage to acquire companies or obtain public procurement contracts in the EU, to the detriment of fair competition with other market players. The proposed regulation addresses such distortions and closes a regulatory gap, whereby subsidies granted by non-EU governments go currently unchecked, while subsidies granted by the Member States are subject to close scrutiny and remedies. It proposes new tools to effectively tackle foreign subsidies that cause distortions and undermine the level playing field in the internal market, including investigating market concentration (mergers) and bids in public procurements. The Commission hopes that the proposed regulation will quickly be adopted by the co-legislators. Foreign investments could also distort transport flows on the network by not complying with the standards of the European transport network and hence affect security or public order on critical infrastructure. The risk of non-compliance with technical standards, for instance by using different IT or telematics systems, can be higher when the investment stems from outside the EU. This is a matter that the Commission intends to address in the proposal revising the TEN-T regulation, which is planned to be adopted on 14 December 2021.</p>			

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
26)	54. Welcomes the recent Commission evaluation of the 2013 Urban Mobility Package <sup>35</sup> ; highlights, in this regard, that the expected results of the Urban Mobility Package, namely a reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> and air pollutant emissions, less congestion and fewer road casualties in urban areas, have not consistently materialised across the EU; calls on the Commission, therefore, to encourage Member States and cities to include, where possible, waterborne public transport, city logistics and local freight distribution as a safe, sustainable and effective mode of transport in their sustainable urban mobility planning and to enhance their urban mobility data collection;	As indicated in the Roadmap on the <a href="#">New EU urban mobility framework</a> , the Commission is envisaging, inter alia, to update and strengthen the EU sustainable urban mobility planning (SUMP) framework, promoting public transport and zero-emission urban logistics. The Commission will take into account waterborne public transport and urban distribution centres in this work. The Commission will also consider the inclusion of inland waterway transport in its work on multimodal travel information services.		To be followed up by the Commission in an upcoming revision of the <a href="#">SUMP framework</a> .	
27)	55. Highlights the untapped potential of inland waterways in urban areas, as illustrated in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy; stresses that urban areas are becoming more and more congested and that building new road infrastructure is not always cost efficient; calls on the Commission to include waterborne transport in the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy goal of making better use of inland waterways in cities and to come up with concrete proposals that aim to boost logistics over our inland waterways and take into account end delivery via cargo bikes, boosting the modal shift; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to enhance its collection of urban mobility data for waterborne passenger transport and freight and highlights the potential of inland waterway transport for the last mile in urban sustainable logistics;	As indicated in the Roadmap on the <a href="#">New EU urban mobility framework</a> , the Commission is envisaging to support better progress in tracking and monitoring of urban mobility policies and measures with a coherent approach to urban mobility data collection. The Commission will take into account waterborne passenger transport in this work.		To be followed up by the Commission in an upcoming revision of the <a href="#">SUMP framework</a> .	

<sup>35</sup> Commission staff working document of 24 February 2021 (SWD(2021)0047).

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28)	56. [...] Calls on the Commission, therefore, to include inland waterway tourism in its upcoming European Agenda for Tourism 2050 in order to promote a business case for a sustainable, innovative and resilient recovery of river tourism, taking into account the economic benefits of river tourism in port regions in terms of added value, employment creation and port revenues;	The actions included in the ongoing co-creation process for the Tourism Transition Pathway will cover all forms of tourism, including all transport modes, aiming towards a sustainable, innovative and resilient recovery. The final Tourism Transition Pathway expected for early 2022 will feed into the European Agenda for Tourism 2030/2050.		The action of the Commission is ongoing - The <a href="#">Tourism Transition Pathway</a> is expected for 2022.	

4.1.27.7. TRAN Resolution 7: EP resolution of 6 October 2021 on EU Road Safety Policy Framework 2021-2030 – Recommendations on next steps towards "Vision Zero"

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment			C C	Action of the Commission	C C
<b>EU Road Safety Policy Framework 2021-2030 – Recommendations on next steps towards "Vision Zero"</b>	6/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0407/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2014(INI)</a> TRAN	N.A. <sup>36</sup>					
1)	2. Welcomes, in this regard, the adoption of the safe system approach at EU level, based on a performance framework and timed targets for the reduction of casualties and serious injuries; welcomes the setting up of key performance indicators (KPIs) established in cooperation with the Member States to enable a more focused and targeted analysis of the Member States' performances and to identify shortcomings; calls on the Commission to set outcome targets by 2023;						

<sup>36</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022.

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2)	<p>3. Believes, however, that there is room for improvement on the above-mentioned KPIs and urges the Commission to consider extending these indicators and updating them in its EU strategic action plan on road safety; believes that the KPI for protective equipment should be complemented by a KPI that collects exposure data according to travelling distance and time for all road users, broken down by modal share and road type in order to better understand the different risk ratios and dangers involved;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to continue working closely with the Member States to define a KPI for road infrastructure, indicating the safety quality of a road network independent of road user behaviour or vehicle technology, based on an agreed common rating methodology; regrets the fact that KPIs for vehicle safety disregard the safety of powered two-wheeled vehicles;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to draw up a vehicle safety index for L-category vehicles and underlines the need to include therein all KPIs for L-category vehicles;</p>				
3)	<p>4. Highlights that EU funding is crucial for investing in sustainable and smart road safety solutions and accelerating the delivery of road safety results across the EU; calls on the Commission to safeguard and increase EU investment in road safety across all the relevant EU financing programmes, including in research and innovation; [...]</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to extend to all Member States the EU Road Safety Exchange programme,</p>				



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	<p>which is designed to improve road safety performance but currently focuses on just six Member States;</p>				
4)	<p>6. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to prioritise investments that deliver the greatest benefits in terms of road safety, devoting particular focus to zones with the highest number of accidents, including investments in maintaining existing infrastructure as a priority and in the construction of new infrastructure, where necessary; welcomes the fact that the Connecting Europe Facility for 2021-2027 provides for financing in safe and secure infrastructure and mobility projects, including road safety;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to further promote EU funding opportunities through the Connecting Europe Facility, regional and cohesion funds, InvestEU and the Safer Transport Platform launched by the European Investment Bank (EIB), especially in Member States with a relatively poor road safety performance; stresses the importance of making the eligibility criteria for those instruments clearer for road safety actions;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to support and encourage Member States to invest in a safer, more sustainable, resilient and multimodal transport network through their national recovery and resilience plans;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to set out in the revision of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)</p>				

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	Regulation <sup>37</sup> the bases for future road safety investment decisions, including the implementation of a core network monitoring plan on maintenance at EU level;				
5)	7. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to agree as soon as possible on a methodology to carry out systematic network-wide road assessments as mandated by the revision of the above-mentioned act, including any aspects that are important for the safety of active road users;				
6)	8. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to expedite work on EU specifications for the performance of road signs and markings in order to prepare the ground for greater vehicle automation; [...]				
7)	9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to devise quality requirements for walking and cycling infrastructure in order to address the insufficient level of safety for active road users; Calls on the Commission to draw up common EU curricula for road infrastructure auditors and inspectors, including specific training on the needs of vulnerable road users, as part of its new forum of European road safety auditors;				

<sup>37</sup> OJL 348, 20.12.2013, p. 1.

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8)	11. [...]; Calls on the Commission to further improve the safe use of tunnels by, <i>inter alia</i> , organising awareness-raising campaigns and carrying out the relevant studies;				
9)	12. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to establish an expert group for drawing up a road classification framework that better matches speed limit to road design and layout, in line with the safe system approach;				
10)	14. [...] Calls on the Commission and the EIB to launch awareness-raising and information campaigns in order to ensure that all interested parties are well informed about the conditions and consider its use;				
11)	15. Calls for increased synergies between the European cycle route network EuroVelo and the TEN-T to make cycling infrastructure safer and better connected; stresses the importance of ensuring continuous walking and cycling paths in TEN-T projects where feasible; calls on the Commission to encourage the reconversion of disused railway lines and to actively support bike-train projects and intermodality; [...]				
12)	17. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to work closely with regions and cities to complete any missing last-mile infrastructure and intermodal and cross-border connections throughout the TEN-T, thereby ensuring a more seamless and efficient use of infrastructure and services and improving road safety;				

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13)	<p>18. Welcomes the recent revision of the General Safety Regulation, which will make new advanced safety features in vehicles such as intelligent speed assistance and emergency lane keeping systems mandatory in the EU as from 2022, with the potential to save around 7 300 lives and avoid 38 900 serious injuries by 2030;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to adopt ambitious and timely secondary legislation, which should also require high-performing intelligent speed assistance systems to be fitted in all new vehicles;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to consider the practical application of making it compulsory to equip motorcycles with these systems and the feasibility, acceptability and possible implications for road safety of next-generation intelligent speed assistance for cars, vans, trucks and buses;</p>				
14)	<p>19. Recalls the importance of innovation in vehicle technology, which can help to both mitigate the severity of crashes and reduce the likelihood of crashes through active and passive safety features; calls on the Commission to review future passenger vehicle standards in the light of new technological developments and to take into account factors which may affect road safety such as mass, power, speed and frontal area size;</p>				

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15)	20. Calls on the Commission to make it obligatory to fit motorcycles with anti-lock braking systems in the upcoming revision of the type approval of L-category vehicles; calls on the Commission to extend the categories of vehicles for which installation of eCall is mandatory, with particular regard to powered two-wheeled vehicles;				
16)	21. Invites the Commission to further develop the vehicle type approval crashworthiness requirements and include them in future legislative revisions, which should also incorporate the latest criteria of Euro NCAP crash tests that monitor the impact of a collision on other vehicles and vulnerable road users, with the aim of achieving harmonisation of minimum standards and equalising passenger safety;				
17)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to support cities in setting up speed limit databases in order to promote the deployment of intelligent speed assistance technology, as required by the General Safety Regulation;				

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18)	23.Stresses that the danger and frequency of accidents between trucks and vulnerable road users could be significantly reduced through the widespread use of turning assistants; highlights that turning assistants will become mandatory for new types of trucks in 2022 and for all new trucks in 2024; calls on the Commission to set up a European action programme on turning assistants to promote the benefits of this technology and encourage stakeholders to voluntarily equip new and existing vehicles with turning assistants as soon as possible; commends initiatives that support the voluntary introduction of mandatory turning assistants; calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide financial support for the installation of turning assistants in new and existing vehicles;				
19)	25. Calls on the Commission to develop crash test dummy standards that are more representative of a variety of aspects such as age, gender, size and stature for users both within and outside vehicles;				
20)	26. [...] Calls on the Commission to revise the legislation on car labelling in order to include additional information at the point of sale and digitally on the safety rating of new vehicles;				

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21)	27. Welcomes the requirement for seatbelt reminders for all seats to be made mandatory under the revised General Safety Regulation and calls on the Commission to draw up standards for information requirements on the safety parameters of child restraint systems; [...]				
22)	28. Urges the Commission, in line with Parliament's resolution of 27 April 2021 on the implementation report on the road safety aspects of the Roadworthiness Package, to take due account of the technical progress in vehicle safety features provided for in the new General Safety Regulation and to include advanced safety systems in the scope of the next revision of the Roadworthiness Package to ensure they are checked during periodical technical inspections; [...]				
23)	29. Regrets the fact that the provisions in the Roadworthiness Package relating to the inspection of cargo securing are not mandatory; calls on the Commission to propose strengthening these provisions during the next revision of the package;				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
24)	31.Calls on the Commission to propose a new harmonised regulatory framework for automated cars in order to ensure, by means of comprehensive tests, including real driving conditions, that automated cars will operate in an absolutely safe manner for their drivers and other road users, in particular concerning their interaction with conventional vehicles and vulnerable road users;				
25)	32.Requests that the Commission assess, meanwhile, the risks to road safety of the systems currently available, such as driver overreliance and distraction; calls on the Commission to consider introducing a requirement to equip drivers' mobile and electronic devices with a 'safe driving mode' and the standard installation of other technological tools to reduce distractions while driving;				
26)	33. Highlights the fact that, as the Commission's EU strategic action plan on road safety points out, public procurement presents an interesting opportunity to positively influence road safety; calls on the Commission to take explicit account of the fact that the most economically advantageous tenders in the public procurement of road public passenger transport services should be assessed on the basis of the best price-quality ratio, which should also include vehicle safety, innovation, quality, sustainability and social issues;				



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27)	<p>34. Notes that new personal mobility devices also raise a number of serious concerns related not only to the safety of the devices themselves, but also to their safe use in traffic; regrets that only a few Member States have introduced legislation on this issue and that the lack of harmonisation in the EU can create confusion and make it difficult for visitors to abide by local rules; calls on the Commission to consider a type approval framework for these new mobility devices and to issue guidelines for Member States on managing safety aspects, including traffic rules for the safe use of such devices;</p> <p>Reminds the Commission and the Member States of the need to implement EU and national awareness-raising and education campaigns on the safe use of micromobility devices, with a particular focus on vulnerable road users such as children, older people or persons with reduced mobility;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission and the Member States to exchange best practices on how to improve the safe use of micromobility devices;</p>				
28)	<p>35. Calls on the Commission to update the requirements of the EU road accidents database (CARE) and to incorporate the identification of collisions of micromobility devices such as e-scooters and other electrically-assisted bicycles; [...]</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
29)	<p>36. Notes that according to a Commission study, alcohol is estimated to be involved in around 25 % of all road fatalities, while drugs are involved in 15 % of road fatalities<sup>38</sup>; notes that the EU recommendation on permitted blood alcohol content dates from 2001;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to update its recommendations and include a zero-tolerance drink-driving limit framework therein, and to introduce an EU recommendation for zero tolerance regarding illicit psychoactive drugs and standards on roadside drug-driving enforcement; points out that harmonising the permitted blood alcohol levels in the EU for all categories of vehicle will facilitate comparisons under the KPIs relating to sobriety on the roads;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to draw up guidelines on the labelling of medication which affects people's ability to drive a vehicle and to launch information campaigns to raise awareness of medical services, including family doctors, in this area;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to also include in the revised recommendations guidance on the fitting of alcohol interlock devices, with a special focus on repeat offenders, high-level first-time offenders and all professional drivers;</p>				

<sup>38</sup> Commission study of 18 February 2014 on the prevention of drink-driving by the use of alcohol interlock devices.

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30)	<p>37. Notes that speeding is a key factor in around 30 % of fatal road crashes and an aggravating factor in most crashes; calls on the Commission to come up with a recommendation to apply safe speed limits, in line with the safe system approach for all road types, such as maximum default speeds of 30km/h in residential areas and areas where there are high numbers of cyclists and pedestrians, with the possibility for higher limits in main arterial roads with appropriate protection for vulnerable road users; [...]</p>				
31)	<p>39. Recalls that the Driving Licence Directive established a harmonised EU licence model and introduced minimum requirements for obtaining licences; notes that the directive will need to be kept up-to-date regarding new technological developments in vehicle and infrastructure technology and vehicle automation and in training curricula, especially for professional drivers;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to develop minimum standards for driver training and traffic safety education, while gradually aligning the form, content and outcomes of driving courses across the EU, and to consider including in the upcoming revision of the directive the Goals for Driver Education matrix, which has three categories: knowledge and skills, risk-increasing aspects and self-assessment;</p> <p>Calls, in addition, for the introduction of a graduated licencing system that encourages novice drivers to gain more experience in higher-order skills such as traffic in sight, self-assessment</p>				

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	<p>and hazard perception and to limit certain high-risk activities such as driving at night and with passengers, while taking into account the mobility needs of people living in remote areas and limited access to public transport;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission, moreover, to further harmonise the minimum standards for driving and riding trainers, including periodic training, hazard perception training, stricter minimum education and communication skills; notes with concern that irregular issuances of driving licences have been reported in several Member States and calls on the Commission to monitor this issue;</p>				
32)	<p>40. Calls on the Commission to assess making theoretical and practical training and tests mandatory to obtaining a driving licence for all categories of powered two-wheeled vehicles;</p>				
33)	<p>41. Calls on the Commission to develop KPIs on the provision of traffic safety and mobility education in the Member States, and to develop EU tools to design, implement and evaluate traffic safety and mobility education; [...]</p>				

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34)	<p>42. Notes that the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the expansion of the home delivery sector and specifically the use of vans and powered two-wheeled vehicles such as mopeds and bicycles, boosting the emergence of new types of platform work and business models;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to ensure that professional van drivers undergo appropriate training and to address the issue of van drivers' fatigue and speeding, particularly as a result of the large increase in the number of home deliveries;</p> <p>Further calls on the Commission to consider tightening the roadworthiness test regime and introducing the obligation of additional checks for vans used by parcel delivery service providers once a specific mileage has been reached, and to consider extending this obligation to other vehicles in these categories used for further commercial purposes as part of the revision of the Roadworthiness Package;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to come up with a recommendation on the safety of delivery personnel, including requirements for employers and companies to ensure the provision and use of safety equipment and safe vehicles, as well as training in the digital tools they might have to use, such as applications and interactive platforms;</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
35)	<p>43. Expresses deep concern over driver fatigue in commercial freight and passenger transport as a cause for road accidents; calls on the Commission, in this regard, to ensure that Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the health and safety of workers<sup>39</sup> is implemented properly with regard to road safety aspects;</p> <p>calls on the Commission to introduce a KPI for driver fatigue in commercial freight and passenger transport;</p> <p>Asks the Commission and the Member States to increase the number of secure parking areas in the TEN-T and ensure they are adapted to drivers' needs, and to provide information on their availability through an updated and user-friendly website;</p> <p>Calls on the Commission to assess whether the installation of air conditioners or equivalent air conditioning systems for cabins in heavy goods vehicles could have a positive impact on driver fatigue and road safety, given that these systems can run independently from the main engine;</p>				
36)	<p>44. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States, furthermore, to provide sufficient financing for efficient emergency infrastructure, including air medical services, in particular in remote, mountainous and insular regions;</p>				

<sup>39</sup> OJL 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Calls on the Commission to make first aid training compulsory in the future revision of the Driving Licence Directive; [...]				
37)	48. [...] Calls on the Commission to fully assess the impact on traffic in urban areas and on the environment of the greater number of automated vehicles; [...]				
38)	49. Calls on the Member States to set up vehicle scrappage schemes under green conditions in order to incentivise the purchase and use of safer, clean and energy-efficient vehicles and the renewal of public and private vehicle fleets; asks the Commission and the Member States to work with the EIB to study new funding schemes to facilitate investment in safe and sustainable transport services and safe and sustainable vehicle fleets;				
39)	50. Points out that data will play a key role in improving road safety; recalls that in-vehicle data is extremely valuable for traffic management, roadworthiness tests and crash analysis; calls on the Commission to set up a framework to access in-vehicle data beyond the repair market in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation <sup>40</sup> , solely for the purpose of accident research and roadworthiness tests; [...]				

<sup>40</sup> OJL 119,4.5.2016,p. 1.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	Calls on the Commission to ensure that all data elements relevant to in-depth crash analysis and road safety research (including location, date and time) are required to be recorded and stored by the EDR;				
40)	51. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that EU road safety policy objectives apply to all the relevant external programming and to develop an effective system for exchanging information on traffic offences with neighbouring non-EU countries to improve enforcement, while ensuring that any sharing of information should be subject to strict safeguards, audits and oversight conditions, in full compliance with the applicable EU rules;				
41)	52. Calls on the Commission, in view of the upcoming revision of the Urban Mobility Package, to promote synergies between safety and sustainability measures in urban areas; calls, in this regard, for the reprioritisation of transport infrastructure in urban areas, including the repurposing of public spaces, away from individual motorised transport towards sustainable, safer and healthier transport modes such as public transport, walking and cycling, while taking into consideration the special needs of vulnerable road users, such as children, persons with disabilities and older people; encourages greater investments and co-financing via EU funding instruments for parking and other mobility connectivity zones in the entry of urban areas, providing for easy access to different modes				



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
	<p>of public transport, in view of the need to reduce urban congestion and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions; welcomes the EIB's intention to support ambitious investment programmes to help public authorities foster sustainable mobility at local and regional level, such as sustainable urban mobility plans and public transport projects; calls on the Commission to better integrate the EU road safety targets and actions into the guidelines on the sustainable urban mobility plans by monitoring and promoting best practices, including establishing an indicator on using EU funding for improve urban road safety effectively;</p>				
42)	<p>53. [...] Calls on the Commission to take account of the latter in its upcoming communication on a long-term vision for rural areas;</p>				
43)	<p>55. Calls on the Commission to cooperate with the Member States, civil society and other key stakeholders on developing a Europe-wide road safety culture; welcomes the launch of the EU Urban Road Safety Award as part of European Mobility Week and the revamping of the European Road Safety Charter – the largest civil society platform on road safety; calls on the Commission to organise a European Year of Road Safety initiative in the coming years as part of the EU road safety policy framework for 2021-2030; [...]</p>				

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	C C	Action of the Commission	C C
44)	56. [...] Calls on the European Council and the Commission to do the same by holding an annual event supported by the three institutions;				
45)	57. [...] Calls on the Commission, in this regard, to consider establishing a European road transport agency to support sustainable, safe and smart road transport or – if not feasible – to entrust an existing agency with this task;				

## 4.2. INL Committee cards

### 4.2.1. BUDG

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Budgets (BUDG)** was responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to an adoption of two Parliament's resolution ('BUDG resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 33: Overview on BUDG resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	2
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	2
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	1/1
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolution	- Financing of the budget, own resources

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

4.2.1.1. BUDG Resolution 1: EP resolution of 13 May 2020 on a safety net to protect the beneficiaries of Union programmes: setting up an MFF contingency plan

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<p><b>Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on a safety net to protect the beneficiaries of Union programmes: setting up an MFF contingency plan</b></p>	<p>13/05/2020 <a href="#">T9-0065/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2051(INL)</a> BUDG</p>	<p><b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Šefčovič received by President Sassoli on 10 September 2020</b></p>	
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Requests that the Commission submit, by 15 June 2020, based on the relevant legal bases for each expenditure</p>	<p>The Commission fully shares the European Parliament’s concerns on the need to ensure a smooth transition from the 2014-2020 to the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, and to avoid any discontinuity of the Union’s actions and programmes. This is all the more important in view of the devastating effects of the Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, the Commission agrees that the response to the crisis must be commensurate with the challenges that we are now facing. It must show that the Union is ready and willing to act decisively to repair the economic and social damage of the crisis, provide security and safety to our citizens, spur recovery, build resilience, and guide our economies along the path of the green and the digital transitions in a fair manner.</p>	<p>As mentioned in its reply, the Commission focused on finalising the negotiations on NextGenerationEU and the new long-term financial framework.</p> <p>On 10 November 2020, Parliament and Council reached an agreement on the next MFF and new Own Resources, that was reaffirmed on 18 November by the Conference of Presidents in the light of a veto placed by some Member States in the Council opposing the agreement reached on the Rule-of-Law mechanism.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	programme <sup>3</sup> and in the light of Article 312(4) TFEU, a proposal for an MFF contingency plan to provide a safety net to protect the beneficiaries of Union programmes, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;		
2)	2. Requests the MFF contingency plan to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lift or extend the time limits laid down in the basic acts of all relevant MFF expenditure programmes;</li> <li>– Where legally necessary, notably under shared management programmes, update the relevant financial amounts on the basis of a technical prolongation of the 2020 levels;</li> </ul>	In its resolutions P9_TA(2020)0054 of 17 April 2020 and P9_TA(2020)0124 of 15 May 2020, the European Parliament requested proposals for a collective response to the crisis. The European Council made a similar request at its meeting of 23 April 2020. The Commission presented its proposals for a bold and comprehensive European Recovery Plan on 27 May 2020. These proposals reflect to a very large extent the positions of the European Parliament, including on the size, architecture and	

<sup>3</sup> Articles 19(2), 21(2), 33, 42, 43(2), 46(d), 77(2), 78(2), 79(2), 79(4), 81(1), 81(2), 82(1), 84, 87(2), 91(1), 100(2), 113, 114, 149, 153(2)(a), 164, 165(4), 166(4), 167(5), 168(4)(b), 168(5), 169, 172, 173(3), 175, 177, 178, 182(1), 182(4), 183, 188, 189(2), 192(1), 194(2), 195(2), 196, 197, 203, 207(2), 209(1), 212(2), 214(5), 325, 338(1), 349, 352 of the TFUE and Articles 7(1) and 203 of the Euratom Treaty.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revise the rules and objectives governing the relevant expenditure programmes so that they can be temporarily refocused on addressing and mitigating the immediate economic and social consequences of the Covid-19 outbreak and on helping in the recovery;</li> <li>- Allow for targeted reinforcements to this end, building on the positive measures already taken under the 2020 budget; and for the setting-up of the most urgent new instruments and initiatives as part of the post-Covid-19 reconstruction and recovery package;</li> </ul>	<p>spending priorities, and on the importance of introducing new own resources.</p> <p>The Commission proposed to create a specific, time limited and powerful recovery instrument – NextGenerationEU – alongside a revamped multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027. NextGenerationEU will channel EUR 750 billion raised on the financial markets through the EU’s spending programmes to repair crisis damage and lay the foundations for a sustained recovery, providing essential financing for immediate needs and for longer-term investments in the green and digital transitions.</p> <p>Following the political agreement at the European Council on 21 July 2020, it is vitally important that the Union is now fully focused on completing the negotiations on these essential proposals swiftly. The European Parliament has a crucial role to play in this process and the Commission takes careful note of the Parliament’s resolution of 23 July 2020 on the conclusions of the extraordinary European Council meeting of 17-21 July 2020. A swift political agreement will allow time for the revised Own Resources Decision to be ratified by Member States and for NextGenerationEU and the new financial framework to be launched on 1 January 2021. Given the deteriorating economic situation and the urgency of the needs, we must do everything in our power to ensure that this timetable is met.</p> <p>The Commission has given careful consideration to the Parliament’s position on possible contingency measures and will continue to keep the situation under review. However, it is clear that prolonging the current framework is no substitute for a comprehensive agreement on NextGenerationEU and a new, modern long-term budget.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>The latter is the only way to equip the Union with the new programmes and tools that will be essential to delivering the recovery plan. The Commission is therefore of the firm view that the full and undivided focus of the interinstitutional work in the coming weeks should be on finalising the negotiations on NextGenerationEU and the new long-term financial framework.</p> <p>The Commission stands behind the commitment made by President von der Leyen in her political guidelines to respond with a legislative act, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better lawmaking principles, if the European Parliament adopts a resolution pursuant to Article 225 TFEU. With this in mind, contingency arrangements should be seen strictly as a last resort. The Commission considers that all the conditions are now in place to allow for a swift agreement between the institutions on the full recovery package. We must collectively do everything possible to avoid a contingency scenario that would fall far short of what the Union needs at this critical phase in the response to the Coronavirus crisis. In this context, the Commission agrees that, if contingency arrangements were to become necessary as a last resort, the Commission would then proceed to propose the appropriate measures.</p> <p>The Commission calls on the European Parliament and on the Council to continue to engage intensively with the objective of reaching a timely and comprehensive agreement on NextGenerationEU and the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework in the autumn. This should be our common focus and goal, and an opportunity for us to show a Union united and determined to act decisively for the benefit of all.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>The Commission is fully committed to a continuous political dialogue with the European Parliament and will work in close cooperation with both the European Parliament and the Council to bring this process to a timely and successful conclusion.</p>	



## 4.2.2. CONT

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT)** was responsible for seven 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of a eight Parliament's resolutions (CONT resolutions'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 34: Overview on CONT resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	8
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	6
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	N/R
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial services, financial reporting and auditing;</li> <li>- Financial supervision;</li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies;</li> <li>- Financial management of undertakings, business loans, accounting;</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

4.2.2.1. CONT Resolution 1: EP resolution of 23 November 2021 on digitalisation of the European reporting, monitoring and audit

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Digitalisation of the European reporting, monitoring and audit</b>	23/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0464/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2054(INL)</a> CONT	Letter not yet available <sup>3</sup>	
1)	1. Requests that the Commission, including as part of the upcoming revision of the Financial Regulation, submit, before the end of 2021, necessary legislative proposals for amendments to the Financial Regulation, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;		
2)	25. Calls on the Commission to develop and make available to financial actors and entities responsible for budget implementation, including competent national and regional authorities under shared management, a system to ensure the digitalisation of European reporting, monitoring and audit for the CAP, cohesion and structural funds policies and other policies;		

<sup>3</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
3)	32. Asks for the Commission to ensure that the necessary funding for such a system is made available in the Union budget together with appropriations for training and technical assistance for staff of national and regional authorities that will be using this system;		
4)	37. [...] Asks the Commission to invest in high level cybersecurity software and run periodic tests to identify potential vulnerabilities also at Member State level;		
5)	39. Asks the Commission to ensure that this system will also, to the furthest possible degree, be used for funds and policies under direct management with the same rules concerning transparency as for recipients of funds from Union programmes;		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
6)	40. [...] Urges the Commission to extend the scope of the EDES in the upcoming revision of the Financial Regulation in order to make it more effective;		

### 4.2.3. ECON

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)** was responsible for fourteen 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of fifteen Parliament's resolutions ('ECON resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 35: Overview on ECON resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	15
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	14
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	19
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	1/1
Relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	10
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Securities and financial markets, stock exchange, CIUTS, investments</li> <li>- Financial services, financial reporting and auditing               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial supervision</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

4.2.3.1. ECON Resolution 1: EP resolution of 8 October 2020 on digital finance: emerging risks in crypto-assets - regulatory and supervisory challenges in the area of financial services, institutions and markets

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<p><b>Digital Finance: emerging risks in crypto-assets - regulatory and supervisory challenges in the area of financial services, institutions and markets</b></p>	<p>08/10/2020  <a href="#">T9-0265/2020</a>  <a href="#">2020/2034(INL)</a>  <b>ECON</b></p>	<p><b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 3 December 2020</b></p>	<p><a href="#">COM(2020)591</a>; <a href="#">COM(2020)593</a>; <a href="#">COM(2020)594</a>; <a href="#">COM(2020)595</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)420</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)421</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)422</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)290</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)205</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021)206</a>;</p>
1)	<p>1. [...] Requests that the Commission take urgent actions in these areas following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament's recommendations for legislative action and is pleased to underline that it has already delivered with the adoption of a Digital Finance Strategy and two sets of legislative proposals on digital operational resilience and crypto-assets, on 24 September 2020.</p>	<p>On 24 September 2020, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">Digital Finance Package</a>, which includes legislative proposals on Markets in Crypto-assets, a pilot regime for market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology, and two proposals on digital operational resilience.</p>
2)	<p>5. [...] Calls on the Commission to deploy a proportionate, risk-based, cross-sectorial holistic and outcome focused approach to its work on digital finance;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>
3)	<p>6. Calls on the Commission to draw upon the knowledge and experience derived from the European Forum for Innovation Facilitators to act as first mover in order to create a favourable and sustainable environment for European FinTech hubs and firms, as well as the established financial industry using digital finance, to scale up, attract foreign investment and increase the Union's presence in global markets;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
4)	11. [...] Calls on the Commission to establish a common Union framework for a pan-European sandbox for digital financial services, as it would provide additional benefits for financial innovation and stability, and reduced supervisory fragmentation;	<p>Our proposal for a regulation on markets in crypto assets (MiCA) will provide a high degree of legal certainty for issuers and holders of crypto-assets, as well as for cryptoasset service providers. Under this proposal, crypto-assets that stabilise their value by referencing one-single fiat currency (so-called 'stablecoins') will have the same regulatory treatment as electronic money. The proposal relies on both national and EU supervision, based on the type of entity that is supervised. However, for significant 'stablecoin' issuers, with a clear cross-border reach, it will confer direct supervisory powers to the European Banking Authority.</p> <p>As part of this initiative on crypto-assets, the Commission also proposed a regulation on a pilot regime for financial market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology (DLT). When adopted by the co-legislators, this regime should facilitate the issuance and trading of crypto-assets that qualify as securities under the EU framework for financial services. It will introduce a sandbox-like regime for some type of financial market infrastructures using the DLT. This will enable those firms to benefit from targeted exemptions from EU financial services legislation that could impede the testing of innovative blockchain-based innovative services.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
5)	13. [...] Calls on the Commission and the ECB to engage in dialogue at the international level, assessing potential benefits and implications of broader use of CBDCs globally;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
6)	18. [...] Calls on the Commission to take this into account in any forthcoming regulatory initiative, having in mind the EU's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals and to the necessary transition to a climate-neutral society by 2050 at the latest;	The Commission also agrees that investments in and development of digital infrastructures should be compatible with the objectives of the Green Deal and the imperative of carbon neutrality. As announced in the Digital Finance strategy, in order to encourage the development of and investment in low or zero emission 'distributed ledger technology' (i.e. the technology underpinning crypto-assets), the Commission, working with the platform on sustainable finance, will aim to integrate these sectors by 2021 in the sustainable finance taxonomy. Also, while some crypto-assets are already covered by the fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive, the Commission intends to propose additional requirements as part of the overhaul of the EU anti-money laundering framework in 2021.	On 20 July 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">package of legislative proposals to strengthen the EU's anti-money laundering and countering terrorism financing (AML/CTF) rules</a> .
7)	27. [...] Calls on the Commission, therefore, to establish stringent rules regarding warnings to potential clients and to make sure that competent authorities are attributed the necessary intervention powers to restrict or prohibit operations and activities in those crypto-assets that are predominantly used for illegal purposes;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
8)	33. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to assess the advantages of proposing a legislative framework for ICOs and IEOs with the aim of increasing transparency, legal certainty, investor and consumer protection, and reduce risks stemming from asymmetric information, fraudulent behaviour and illegal activities;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
9)	38. [...] Calls on the Commission to explore its implications for the crypto-exchange and e-wallet providers within the framework of the Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC <sup>3</sup> ;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
10)	39. Calls further on the Commission to expand the scope of obliged entities under the AML/CTF framework, in line with the recommendations of the FATF and ESMA, to ensure that all activities involving crypto-assets, with regards to providers of virtual-to-virtual exchanges, other categories of wallet providers and ICOs, are subject to the same AML/CTF obligations	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> OJL 141, 5.6.2015, p.73.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
11)	40. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to invest in programmes to enhance digital and financial literacy;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
12)	48. Calls on the Commission to propose legislative changes in the area of ICT and cyber security requirements for the Union financial sector, taking into account international standards, in order to address any inconsistencies, gaps and loopholes that are found to exist in relevant law;	<p>Our proposal on digital operation resilience is also in line with the European Parliament's resolution. This proposal will ensure that all EU financial services firms are subject to a common set of standards to mitigate Information Communication Technology (ICT) risks for their operations. As financial firms are increasingly dependent on non-financial technology firms for their ICT services, the proposal will also subject critical ICT third-party service providers to a Union Oversight Framework to ensure supervisory convergence. Key contractual aspects between financial firms and such ICT third-party service providers will also be harmonised to ensure the monitoring of ICT risks by the financial sector. The Commission also intends to deliver on standards on cloud computing and outsourcing. It will draw up an EU Cloud Rulebook by the second quarter of 2022, ensuring that contracts between financial institutions and cloud providers comply with minimum standards.</p> <p>The Commission puts as well significant emphasis on regulatory and supervisory convergence, as reflected in the Digital Operational Resilience and the Markets in Crypto-Assets proposals. The digital finance strategy further stresses that the digital transformation of the</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		financial sectors requires regular adjustments to EU financial services legislation and closer supervisory cooperation to ensure a consistent application of rules.	
14)	51. Calls on the Commission to enhance cooperation at international fora in order to facilitate the development of international standards as regards cloud computing and outsourcing; further calls for an analysis on the need for Union-specific measures in order to bring oversight of cloud computing and outsourcing into line with the level of oversight of legacy systems	The Commission shares the view of the Parliament that the work on the digital finance area will not be limited to crypto-assets and digital operational resilience. The Commission's Digital Finance Strategy puts forwards a roadmap for the remaining actions set out in the European Parliament's resolution.	
15)	53. Calls on the Commission and supervisors to put in pace non-legislative actions to bolster the operational preparedness in the financial sector to deal with large-scale cyber and operational incidents, through joint exercises, operational protocols ("playbooks"), secure collaboration tools and investments in reinforcements of critical infrastructures and European redundancy capacities; highlights the need for supervisors to have in-house expertise and adequate resources to carry out such exercises and supervisory actions;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
16)	54. Calls on the Commission to assess and monitor the risk of trading opportunities on the 'black market' emerging, and of money laundering, the financing of terrorism, tax fraud and evasion and other criminal activities;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
17)	58. Requests, in this regard, that the Commission ensures that digital finance entities can access on an equitable basis relevant, reliable and useful data in accordance with the GDPR by creating more customer	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	value, fostering the potential of digital finance and providing innovative FinTech businesses with opportunities to grow within the Union and beyond; highlights the importance of respecting competition rules in the internal market and of ensuring that the interests of consumers and innovation are not harmed; calls on the Commission to monitor the offering of financial services by 'BigTech' firms, and also how the competitive advantages inherent to these operators may distort competition in the market, harm the interests of consumers and innovation;		
18)	60. Requests that the Commission consider, based on the existing Union standard under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC <sup>4</sup> , an infrastructure for digital onboarding and the use of digital financial identities, which would aim to harmonise the existing regulatory requirements across the Union insofar as necessary and facilitate their use to provide for less fragmented operations within the internal market and compliance with the relevant anti-money laundering provisions;	The Commission agrees with the Parliament about the need to help firms to scale up and consumers to tap opportunities across the single market by means of digital onboarding. To that end, the Commission will propose in 2021, as part of a broader initiative on anti-money laundering, to harmonise rules on customer onboarding and will build on the upcoming review of e-IDAS to implement an interoperable cross-border framework for digital identities.	On 3 June 2021, the Commission published a <a href="#">report on the evaluation of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS)</a> .
19)	61. [...] Calls on the Commission to address this issue and foster the harmonisation of the KYC data required by Member States;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>4</sup> OJL 257, 28.8.2014, p.73.

#### 4.2.4. EMPL

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)** was responsible for twelve 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and two legislative own-initiatives reports (INL) leading to the adoption of fifteen Parliament's resolutions ('EMPL resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolutions.

Table 36: Overview on EMPL resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	14
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	12
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	2
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	28
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	2
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	1
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- Health and safety at work, occupational medicine (1)(2)

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

4.2.4.1. EMPL Resolution 1: EP resolution of 21 January 2021 on the right to disconnect

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
The right to disconnect	21/01/2021 <a href="#">T9-0021/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2181(INL)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">Letter from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 25 March 2021</a>	
1)	7. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to improve research and data collection and to conduct a detailed assessment of those problems; stresses that the importance of addressing those issues increases in light of the predicted expansion of teleworking in the longer term;	The Commission welcomes this resolution, which was discussed in the College at its meeting of 24 March 2021. In accordance with the political commitment made by President von der Leyen in her Political Guidelines as regards resolutions adopted by the European Parliament under Article 225 TFEU, the Commission is committed to follow up a legislative act, in full respect of proportionality, subsidiarity and better law making principles.	The Commission adopted a formal reply to Parliament’s resolution, in form of a letter of 25 March 2021 from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič to President David Sassoli, in which the Commission commits to follow up Parliament’s initiative by - as a first step - inviting social partners “to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect.” Furthermore, the letter stresses that “the Commission will continue to explore the context and implications of the right to disconnect and remote work in order to underpin social partners’ discussions on the matter. The insights gathered would complement ongoing and future exchanges between social partners and the Commission, and would also inform reflections on a potential EU legislative initiative on the right to disconnect, within the broader context of remote work.” In addition, a future implementation report of the Working Time Directive would provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time. Only then, based on the evidence collected, the Commission “may proceed with a first stage of the formal Social Partners Consultation under Article 154 TFEU, in view of a possible Commission proposal addressing the requests of the resolution.” On 15 March 2022, a <a href="#">conference</a> on the right to disconnect and telework, organised by the Commission and the European Parliament, took place.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
2)	10. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States and encourages the social partners to exchange best practices and to ensure a coordinated common approach to the existing working conditions without being detrimental to social rights and mobility within the Union;	<p>It should be noted that all initiatives in the field of social policy must, in accordance with Article 154 TFEU, be subject to a two-phase consultation of the EU social partners, who may decide to act by means of agreements.</p> <p>In line with Parliament's resolution, as a first step, the Commission invites social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework, digitalisation and the right to disconnect. In particular, it encourages social partners to follow-up on their Autonomous Framework Agreement on Digitalisation, notably in relation to the modalities for connecting and disconnecting, and to explore: 1) measures to ensure fair telework conditions and 2) measures to ensure that all workers can effectively enjoy a right to disconnect.</p> <p>In its concrete follow-up response to the European Parliament's resolution, the Commission will be reaching out to social partners to ensure that they are fully involved, in full respect of social partners' autonomy.</p> <p>The Commission will proactively support social partners in their endeavour, facilitating discussions and the identification of best practices, by assessing existing practices and rules related to the right to disconnect.</p>	
3)	11. Calls on the Commission to evaluate and address the risks of not protecting the right to disconnect;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
4)	<p>13. Recalls the specific needs of and disparities between different sectors in relation to the right of disconnect; calls on the Commission to put forward, on the basis of a thorough assessment, a proper evaluation and a consultation of Member States and the social partners, a proposal for a Union directive on minimum standards and conditions to ensure that workers are able to exercise effectively their right to disconnect and to regulate the use of existing and new digital tools for work purposes, whilst taking into consideration the European Social Partners Framework Agreement on Digitalisation, which includes arrangements for connecting and disconnecting; recalls that the Framework Agreement provides for the social partners to take implementation measures within the next three years and that a legislative proposal before the end of that implementation period would disregard the role of social partners laid down in the TFEU; insists that any legislative initiative respects the social partners' autonomy at national level, national collective agreements, and national labour market traditions and models, and does not affect the right to negotiate, conclude and enforce collective agreements in accordance with national law and practice;</p>	<p>In view of this, the Commission will continue to explore the context and implications of the right to disconnect and remote work in order to underpin social partners' discussions on the matter. The insights gathered would complement ongoing and further exchanges between social partners and the Commission, and would also inform reflections on a potential EU legislative initiative on the right to disconnect, within the broader context of remote work.</p> <p>In addition, the commission intends to call for policy debates with Member States within the EPSCO framework, addressing issues linked to remote work.</p> <p>The future implementation report of the Working Time Directive will also provide an opportunity to reflect further on the implications of remote work on working time.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
5)	14. Calls on the Commission to present a legislative framework with a view to establishing minimum requirements for remote work across the Union ensuring that teleworking does not affect the employment conditions of teleworkers; stresses that such framework should clarify working conditions, including the provision, use and liability of equipment, such as of existing and new digital tools, and should ensure that such work is carried out on a voluntary basis and that the rights, workload and performance standards of teleworkers are equivalent to comparable workers;	<p>The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's concerns on the need to address the challenges posed by digitalisation to the world of work, while seizing the opportunities brought about by the digital transition to our economies and societies.</p> <p>Therefore, when following-up to the resolution, the Commission will acknowledge the importance of advancing the digitalisation of the European economy and of the world of work, while respecting working time arrangements, upholding sound working conditions, ensuring health and safety, and preserving the boundaries between professional and private life.</p>	
6)	15. Is of the opinion that the new directive should particularise, complement and fully respect the requirements laid down in Directive 2003/88/EC concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time, in particular as regards the right to paid annual leave, in Directive (EU) 2019/1152 on transparent and predictable working conditions, in Directive (EU) 2019/1158 on work-life balance for parents and carers and in Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the safety and health of workers, and in particular the requirements in those directives that relate to maximum working hours and minimum rest periods, flexible working arrangements, and information obligations, and should not have any negative effect on workers; believes that the new directive should provide for solutions to address existing models, the role of the social partners, the responsibilities of employers and the needs of workers regarding the organisation of their working time when they use digital tools; highlights the fundamental importance of the correct transposition, implementation and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	application of Union rules and recalls that the employment and social acquis of the Union fully applies to the digital transition; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure proper enforcement through the national labour inspection authorities;		
7)	20. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that workers are properly informed of their right to disconnect, including across borders;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
8)	25. Calls on the Commission to include the right to disconnect in its New Occupational Safety and Health Strategy, and to explicitly develop new psychosocial measures and actions within the framework of Occupational Safety and Health;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
9)	26. Requests that the Commission submit, on the basis of point (b) of Article 153(2), in conjunction with points (a), (b) and (i) of Article 153(1) TFEU, a proposal for an act on the right to disconnect, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;	Finally, based on the evidence collected, the Commission may proceed with a first stage of the formal Social Partners Consultation under Article 154 TFEU, in view of a possible Commission proposal addressing the requests of the resolution.	

## 4.2.4.2. EMPL Resolution 2: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on protecting workers from asbestos

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
Protecting workers from asbestos	20/10/2021 <a href="#">T9-0427/2021</a> <a href="#">2019/2182(INL)</a> EMPL	<a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President Roberta Metsola on 19 January 2022.	<a href="#">COM 2021 802 (final)</a>
1)	1. [...] Calls on the Commission to propose a corresponding revision of relevant Union waste legislation;	<p>Waste</p> <p>For what concerns EU waste legislation, the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) already contain provisions to address the environmentally sound management of asbestos waste, once this is generated. However, waste legislation cannot as such address asbestos present in buildings, given that buildings permanently connected with land are excluded from the scope of the Directive.</p> <p>The Commission promotes and follows closely technological developments in asbestos treatment and decontamination, to ensure best available technologies are applied to treating asbestos waste and recovering materials into the circular economy, consistent with European Green Deal objectives, in particular under the Circular Economy and Zero Pollution Action Plans. In addition, the Commission published in 2016 an EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and in 2018 Guidelines for the waste audits to assist operators in the safe removal and management of asbestos. These guidelines will be revised as necessary.</p> <p>As regards to the specific areas of action covered by the resolution, the Commission's intended follow-up is described below.</p>	<p>The Commission adopted a formal reply to Parliament's resolution, in form of a letter of 19 January 2022 from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič to President Roberta Metsola in which the Commission intends to follow-up to the Parliament's resolution with a legislative proposal on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work, included in the CWP 2022 in Q3 and with the proposal for a Directive on the energy performance of buildings adopted on 15 December 2021 which responds to the EP's recommendation as regards the screening of buildings for asbestos and hazardous materials before the renovation work.</p> <p>The Commission intends also to present a Communication setting out possible measures to be taken under the existing and new instruments in view of addressing the risks from asbestos.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
2)	<p>3. Calls on the Commission to present a European Strategy for the Removal of All Asbestos: ESRAA, which includes the following elements:</p> <p>(a) A European framework for national strategies for the safe removal of all asbestos in the Member States, which should include a legislative proposal to introduce minimum standards for publicly accessible national asbestos registers;</p> <p>(b) A proposal to update Directive 2009/148/EC in order to strengthen Union measures for protecting workers from the threat of asbestos and to prevent a new wave of asbestos victims in the course of the Renovation Wave;</p> <p>(c) A legislative proposal for: (i) the recognition of occupational diseases, including all known asbestos-related diseases, with minimum standards for recognition procedures, and (ii) minimum standards for the compensation of victims of asbestos-related occupational diseases;</p> <p>(d) A proposal to update Directive 2010/31/EU with a view to introducing a requirement for the mandatory screening and subsequent removal of asbestos and other dangerous substances before renovation works can start, in order to protect the health of construction workers;</p> <p>(e) A legislative proposal that takes into account existing national regulations as well as an impact assessment on the most efficient models for the mandatory screening of buildings, consisting of a surface diagnosis of the presence of asbestos by a professional entity with appropriate qualifications</p>	<p>As regards to the specific areas of action covered by the resolution, the Commission's intended follow-up is described below.</p> <p>a) European Strategy on Asbestos</p> <p>The Commission agrees on the importance to present at this stage a clear European approach to highlight all existing instruments and pursue the new avenues to protect our citizens from asbestos and its dangerous consequences. With this aim the Commission intends to present a Communication setting out possible measures to be taken under the existing and new instruments in view of addressing the risks from asbestos.</p> <p>b) European framework directive for national asbestos removal strategies and c) a legislative proposal for mandatory asbestos screening of buildings before sale or rent and for the establishment of asbestos certificates for buildings constructed before 2005</p> <p>The Commission agrees on the importance of pursuing a comprehensive approach to addressing the risks stemming from asbestos and the coordination of national strategies for its removal. The Commission will examine the possible scope of a European Framework based on a review of national and regional strategies and by convening an expert group to identify best practices in this area. The Commission will also take into account the concerns expressed by the Parliament for the implementation of the Renovation Wave, including by identifying possible gaps in asbestos management, notably its treatment as waste. The Commission will also look at supporting research and dissemination of best practices, better cooperation and awareness raising, including through the direct involvement of local and regional authorities, through actions included in the Renovation Wave Action Plan and the update of the</p>	<p>Regarding the European framework directive for national asbestos strategies and a legislative proposal for mandatory asbestos screening of buildings before sale or rent and for the establishment of asbestos certificates for buildings constructed before 2005, the Commission engages to resort to legislative action as requested by Parliament where feasible and relevant and where not possible, will pursue alternative approaches in order to achieve the goals identified by the EP, while continuing to facilitate research and innovation on the detection and safe handling of asbestos. The Industrial Strategy and the initiative on Digital Building logbook will address the problem of asbestos in the context of sustainability and access to information. As regards waste, asbestos is addressed under the Circular Economy and Zero Pollution Action Plans and by the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and in 2018 Guidelines for waste audits, which will be revised as necessary.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	<p>and permits, before sale or rent and for the establishment of asbestos certificates for buildings constructed before 2005 or before the year of an equivalent national asbestos ban, whichever the earlier;</p>	<p>Governance Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action) to correspond to the Fit for 55 package. Furthermore, as set out in the Zero Pollution Action Plan for a Toxic-Free Environment, by 2023 the Commission will assess options to improve indoor air quality, focusing on key determinants and pollution sources and exploring ways to raise greater public awareness and reduce risks. The specific issue of asbestos will be addressed in this context.</p> <p>In terms of national asbestos registers and building screening requirements, the Commission will study the feasibility of Union legislative proposals in both areas, within the respect of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality and Member States' competences. To ensure consistency and complementarity across policy initiatives, the Commission will examine this together with the call for a European Framework for national strategies for asbestos removal.</p> <p>The Commission engages to resort to legislative actions as requested by Parliament where feasible and relevant. Where not possible, the Commission will pursue alternative approaches in order to achieve the goals identified by Parliament.</p> <p>In parallel, the Commission will continue to facilitate research and innovation on the detection and safe handling of asbestos. Moreover, the transition pathway towards a more sustainable, innovative and resilient construction ecosystem, announced in the Industrial Strategy update and on which a consultation process is ongoing, will contribute to improving the sustainability and the quality of the built environment, including its safety. The already announced initiative on Digital Building Logbook is expected to also</p>	<p>The Commission launched a public consultation on scenarios for the transition pathway for a resilient, greener and more digital construction ecosystem.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>facilitate the access to available information on the presence of asbestos in buildings.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
3)	5. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to use all the tools to support investments in sustainable treatment technologies, including through dedicated Important Projects of Common European Interest;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
4)	9. [...] Calls on the Commission to assess the possible need for legislation establishing a general liability regime for diffuse pollution to provide compensation to victims for all damages from diffuse pollution, including that caused by asbestos;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
5)	12. Calls on the Commission to support the dissemination of information on the various systems for the safe and orderly removal or disposal of asbestos products based on best available techniques;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
6)	15. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that access to decent, affordable and healthy housing is one of the cornerstones of the Action Plan of the Pillar;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
7)	17. Reiterates its call on the Commission to set a legal framework for an assessment, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including the social partners, of all existing asbestos in buildings and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	infrastructure in the Member States, and to estimate the costs of its safe removal in each Member State;		
8)	18. Calls on the Commission to present a proposal for a framework directive for Member States to set up national asbestos removal plans that include clear and realistic timelines, including priorities and interim targets, detection and registration of asbestos, financing and support to homeowners and SMEs, protection measures for workers against the risk of asbestos exposure in accordance with Directive 2009/148/EC as well as the safe disposal of asbestos in order to prevent asbestos from entering into recycling processes;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
9)	22. [...] Calls on the Commission to introduce, as part of a proposal for a framework directive, minimum standards for publicly accessible digital national registers for asbestos and other hazardous substances in public and privately owned buildings;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
10)	29. Calls on the Commission to update Directive 2009/148/EC, taking into account the latest scientific knowledge and technical developments, including an evaluation of different types of asbestos fibres and their adverse health effects, as well as to start the consultation process for updating the list of fibrous silicates within the scope of the Directive and, in that context, to assess the inclusion of riebeckite winchite, richterite, fluoro-edenite, and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	erionite in the list which already covers actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, grunerite;		
11)	40. [...] Welcomes the Commission's commitment to present a legal proposal to further reduce workers' exposure to asbestos in 2022 and calls on the Commission, as a matter of priority, to update those exposure limits, which should be set at 0,001 fibres/cm <sup>3</sup> (1 000 fibres/m <sup>3</sup> ), taking into account recommendations from different stakeholders and after consulting the Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
12)	43. Calls on the Commission to update its Recommendation of 19 September 2003 concerning the European schedule of occupational diseases <sup>3</sup> to include the latest available scientific medical knowledge regarding occupational diseases, in particular with regard to asbestos-related diseases;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
13)	45. [...] Calls on the Commission to present, after consulting the social partners, a proposal for a directive on the basis of Article 153(1)(a) and (b) TFEU laying down Union minimum standards for the recognition and compensation of occupational diseases, including asbestos-related diseases;	d) Updating of Directive 2009/148/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work and e) Recognition and compensation of asbestos-related diseases.  To protect workers, the EU and its Member States have developed solid legislation that lays down a clear legal obligation for employers to perform a risk assessment and take preventive measures.	

<sup>3</sup> Commission Recommendation C(2003) 3297 of 19 September 2003 concerning the European schedule of occupational diseases (OJ L 238, 25.9.2003, p. 28).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>Tackling work-related exposure to asbestos is one of the priorities under the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027, as well as of the cancer prevention pillar of the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan.</p> <p>In the letter of intent accompanying the 2021 State of the Union address, the Commission made a commitment to the European Parliament and the Council to present a legislative proposal on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work. This commitment was confirmed in the Commission Work Programme 2022.</p> <p>The Commission is well advanced with the preparatory work to lower the existing occupational exposure limit and strengthen workers' protection and will seek to address the concerns expressed by the Parliament, while respecting the established process for scientific evaluation and consultation with stakeholders and social partners. This process involves a scientific evaluation by the European Chemicals Agency, a two-stage consultation of the social partners under Article 154 TFEU, seeking the opinion of the tri-partite Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work (ACSH), in which employers, workers and Member States are represented, as well as an impact assessment. The ACSH adopted an opinion on 24 November 2021 on a new binding occupational exposure limit value for asbestos, which will support the impact assessment of the Commission proposal. The Commission believes that this process guarantees evidence-based policy-making and the Commission will ensure its full transparency by making the outcome of the process publicly available.</p> <p>As regards the occupational diseases and corresponding compensation for workers, the Commission will act within the boundaries of the Treaty, in full respect of the competence of Member States on this domain. Therefore,</p>	

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		<p>the Commission is not in the position to propose legislative action in this field. However, the Commission has issued a Recommendation on occupational diseases, where cancer and other diseases caused by asbestos exposure are included. The Commission will consult the tripartite Advisory Committee on Health and Safety at Work on the need to update this Recommendation.</p> <p>To raise awareness of the dangers of asbestos exposure, the Commission has published practical guidelines for the information and training of workers involved with asbestos removal or maintenance work. The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee also issued a practical guide for employers, workers and labour inspectors on best practice to prevent or minimise asbestos risks in work that involves (or may involve) asbestos. In addition, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) provides valuable information and special links to national websites on health and safety related to asbestos risks. The Commission will support further awareness raising and training activities for workers.</p> <p>To better target awareness-raising campaigns and preventive measures and to contribute to evidence-based policy-making, EU-OSHA is preparing a workers' exposure survey on cancer risk factors in Europe. The survey will also look into the most prevalent exposure situations and the number and characteristics of the workers exposed to a range of cancer risk factors, including asbestos.</p>	
14)	46. Calls on the Commission to put forward a proposal for the Member States to establish a national function or an ombudsperson to assist victims of occupational diseases, and especially	<p>d) Updating of Directive 2009/148/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work and e) Recognition and compensation of asbestos-related diseases</p> <p>To protect workers, the EU and its Member States have developed solid legislation that lays down a clear legal</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	<p>asbestos-related diseases which have a long latency period, in recognition procedures;</p>	<p>obligation for employers to perform a risk assessment and take preventive measures.</p> <p>Tackling work-related exposure to asbestos is one of the priorities under the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027, as well as of the cancer prevention pillar of the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan.</p> <p>In the letter of intent accompanying the 2021 State of the Union address, the Commission made a commitment to the European Parliament and the Council to present a legislative proposal on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work. This commitment was confirmed in the Commission Work Programme 2022.</p> <p>The Commission is well advanced with the preparatory work to lower the existing occupational exposure limit and strengthen workers' protection and will seek to address the concerns expressed by the Parliament, while respecting the established process for scientific evaluation and consultation with stakeholders and social partners. This process involves a scientific evaluation by the European Chemicals Agency, a two-stage consultation of the social partners under Article 154 TFEU, seeking the opinion of the tri-partite Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work (ACSH), in which employers, workers and Member States are represented, as well as an impact assessment. The ACSH adopted an opinion on 24 November 2021 on a new binding occupational exposure limit value for asbestos, which will support the impact assessment of the Commission proposal. The Commission believes that this process guarantees evidence-based policy-making and the Commission will ensure its full transparency by making the outcome of the process publicly available.</p> <p>As regards the occupational diseases and corresponding compensation for workers, the Commission will act within</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>the boundaries of the Treaty, in full respect of the competence of Member States on this domain. Therefore, the Commission is not in the position to propose legislative action in this field. However, the Commission has issued a Recommendation on occupational diseases, where cancer and other diseases caused by asbestos exposure are included. The Commission will consult the tripartite Advisory Committee on Health and Safety at Work on the need to update this Recommendation.</p> <p>To raise awareness of the dangers of asbestos exposure, the Commission has published practical guidelines for the information and training of workers involved with asbestos removal or maintenance work. The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee also issued a practical guide for employers, workers and labour inspectors on best practice to prevent or minimise asbestos risks in work that involves (or may involve) asbestos. In addition, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) provides valuable information and special links to national websites on health and safety related to asbestos risks. The Commission will support further awareness raising and training activities for workers.</p> <p>To better target awareness-raising campaigns and preventive measures and to contribute to evidence-based policy-making, EU-OSHA is preparing a workers' exposure survey on cancer risk factors in Europe. The survey will also look into the most prevalent exposure situations and the number and characteristics of the workers exposed to a range of cancer risk factors, including asbestos.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
15)	53. Calls on the Commission to present a proposal for an amendment to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU in the context of the Renovation Wave introducing a requirement for the mandatory asbestos screening, registering, and removal of asbestos and other dangerous substances before any renovation works can start, while having regard to Article 153(1)(a) TFEU on the improvement, in particular, of the working environment to protect workers' health and safety;	<p>f) Asbestos screening prior to energy renovation works and selling or renting out a building</p> <p>On 15 December 2021, the Commission proposed to align the rules for the energy performance of buildings with the European Green Deal and decarbonise the EU's building stock by 2050. Building on Parliament's recommendation expressed in the resolution as regards to the screening of buildings for asbestos and hazardous materials before the renovation work, in the revised text, the Commission reiterates its commitment to contribute to ensuring a healthy indoor environment, including through the removal of asbestos and other harmful substances, facilitating lawful removal of harmful substances, and compliance with existing legislative acts such as Directives 2009/148/EC (Protection of workers from asbestos Directive) and (EU) 2016/2284 (the National Emissions Ceilings(NEC) Directive). The proposed Directive also includes provisions on major renovations, which not only introduce minimum energy performance standards for specific categories of buildings (e.g. worst energy performing buildings), but also offers an opportunity to address structural improvements, such as adaptation to climate change, accessibility for person with disabilities and removal of hazardous substances including asbestos. It also calls on Member States to ensure that guidance and training to address such structural improvements are given to those responsible for implementing the proposed Directive.</p>	
16)	54. Calls on the Commission to present a legislative proposal that takes into account existing national regulations as well as an impact assessment on most efficient models for the mandatory screening of buildings, consisting of a surface diagnosis of the presence of asbestos by a professional entity with appropriate qualifications and permits, before sale or	<p>f) Asbestos screening prior to energy renovation works and selling or renting out a building</p> <p>On 15 December 2021, the Commission proposed to align the rules for the energy performance of buildings with the European Green Deal and decarbonise the EU's building stock by 2050. Building on Parliament's recommendation</p>	

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	rent and for the establishment of asbestos certificates for buildings constructed before 2005 or before the year of an equivalent national asbestos ban, whichever the earlier;	expressed in the resolution as regards to the screening of buildings for asbestos and hazardous materials before the renovation work, in the revised text, the Commission reiterates its commitment to contribute to ensuring a healthy indoor environment, including through the removal of asbestos and other harmful substances, facilitating lawful removal of harmful substances, and compliance with existing legislative acts such as Directives 2009/148/EC (Protection of workers from asbestos Directive) and (EU) 2016/2284 (the National Emissions Ceilings(NEC) Directive). The proposed Directive also includes provisions on major renovations, which not only introduce minimum energy performance standards for specific categories of buildings (e.g. worst energy performing buildings), but also offers an opportunity to address structural improvements, such as adaptation to climate change, accessibility for person with disabilities and removal of hazardous substances including asbestos. It also calls on Member States to ensure that guidance and training to address such structural improvements are given to those responsible for implementing the proposed Directive.	
17)	56. [...] Calls on the Commission to ensure high standards for the protection of workers against asbestos exposure at Union- approved ship recycling facilities in third countries; calls on the Commission to launch a study mapping the scale of illegal imports into the Union of asbestos-containing products and materials, and outlining potential measures to strengthen market surveillance, which could include the possibility of restricting access to docking, port facilities and temporary storage within the Union of vessels that carry asbestos containing products or materials as cargo in transit;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
18)	57. Calls on the Commission to make the listing of chrysotile asbestos in Annex III to the Rotterdam Convention and a global ban on asbestos top priorities; calls on the Union to work with international organisations to pioneer instruments to label the asbestos market as a toxic trade; calls on the Union to integrate the fight against asbestos and asbestos-related diseases into its external policies; calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase their support, including financial, of global actors working against asbestos and asbestos-related diseases, including the WHO; condemns financial investment in global asbestos industries;	<p>Union as a global leader against asbestos</p> <p>Under the Rotterdam Convention the EU promotes the phase-out of asbestos on a global scale through the financial resources given to the Secretariat of the Convention to carry out technical assistance activities that aim at improving the management of asbestos with the ultimate objective to replace it completely with safe, sustainable alternatives.</p>	
19)	59. Calls on the Commission to assess the financial implications of Parliament's requests in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of this Resolution and point 3 of Annex I;	<p>Funding</p> <p>Under the New European Bauhaus, the Commission has committed to dedicate €85 million funds to New European Bauhaus projects from EU programmes in 2021 – 2022, to the sector. Where foreseen in the national recovery and resilience plans, the Recovery and Resilience Fund could also be an important source of funding. In addition, cohesion policy significantly helps Member States and regions to invest in the renovation of buildings to boost energy efficiency and to enhance their overall sustainability in line with the European Green Deal objectives.</p> <p>Member States have the possibility to use the Recovery and Resilience Facility for the removal of asbestos-containing materials from the building in the framework of an energy efficiency renovation foreseen in their Recovery and Resilience Plans.</p> <p>The Commission looks forward to continuing a close and constructive cooperation with the Parliament on this matter.</p>	In its reply, the Commission points out that Member States and regions can benefit from the funding foreseen under the New European Bauhaus projects and the national Recovery and Resilience Plans.



#### 4.2.5. ENVI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Environmental and Rural Development (ENVI)** was responsible for eight 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to the adoption of nine Parliament's resolutions ('ENVI resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 37: Overview on ENVI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	9
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	8
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	25
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	1/1
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	1
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- Forestry policy - Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

#### 4.2.5.1. ENVI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 October 2021 on an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Recommendations to the Commission on an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation</b>	22/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0285/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2006(INL)</a> ENVI	<a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 9 December 2020	<a href="#">COM 706 final</a>
1)	9. [...] Calls on the Commission to step up its efforts to address deforestation holistically through a coherent and legally binding policy framework, while ensuring the conservation of ecosystems; [...]	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's support in stepping up action towards halting and reversing deforestation and its efforts to draw attention to this important issue. It also welcomes the Parliament's call for mandatory action, its ambition as regards the product scope, and its recommendation for the envisaged legislation to be scientifically based and regularly updated. We also share the Parliament's concern about threatened ecosystems other than forests.	The College adopted its reply on 9 December 2020 in which it confirms "that it intends to respond to the Parliament's request with a legislative proposal in the second quarter of 2021, as already announced in its Work Programme for 2021". The CWP 2021 indicates a legislative proposal on "Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market" during the second quarter 2021 and is expected to respond to Parliament's legislative request as it is also confirmed by a letter of 9 December 2020 from Vice-President.  However, in his letter, the Vice-President indicates that the Commission is also considering alternative options to Parliament's approach on due diligence and bilateral agreements with third countries.  On 17 November 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation</a> on deforestation-free products.
2)	18. [...]; Urges the Commission to further integrate deforestation considerations within the EU Ecolabel, Green Public Procurement (GPP) and other initiatives in the context of the circular economy as part of a comprehensive set of actions and initiatives to ensure deforestation-free supply chains; moreover calls on the Commission to include risk of deforestation and	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	ecosystem degradation among the criteria of the green claims in the Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>3</sup> and to set up an EU pre-approval scheme to authorise the use of green claims; [...]		
3)	22. Recalls its resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal, and its demand to the Commission to present, without delay, a proposal for an EU legal framework based on due diligence to ensure sustainable and deforestation-free supply chains for products placed on the Union market, with a particular focus on tackling the main drivers of imported deforestation and instead encouraging imports that do not create deforestation abroad, taking into account the economic importance of commodity export for developing countries, especially for smallholders, and taking into consideration feedback from all stakeholders, especially SMEs;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
4)	24. Welcomes the intention of the Commission to tackle global deforestation and forest degradation but asks for a more ambitious policy approach; calls on the Commission to present a proposal, accompanied by an impact assessment, for an EU legal framework based on mandatory due diligence, reporting, disclosure and third party participation requirements, as well as liability and penalties in case of breaches of obligations	At the same time, the Commission is also working on an impact assessment to support a further legislative proposal on sustainable corporate governance with a view to establishing in EU company law a horizontal due diligence obligation covering human rights, social and environmental impacts.	

<sup>3</sup> Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council ('Unfair Commercial Practices Directive') (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	for all companies placing for the first time on the Union market commodities entailing forest and ecosystem risks and products derived from these commodities, and access to justice and remedy for victims of breaches of these obligations; [...]		
5)	37. Welcomes the ongoing revision of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive and invites the Commission to step up the quality and scope of non-financial disclosure, in particular on financial institutions' reporting on environmental aspects, and to promote the integration of forest-relevant considerations into corporate social responsibility;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
6)	39. Calls on the Commission to assess the possible inclusion of commodities covered by the EU Timber Regulation into the scope of the proposal for an EU legal framework to halt and reverse EU-driven global deforestation, taking into account the upcoming fitness check of the EU Timber Regulation, and ensuring the pursuit of the objectives of the FLEGT Action Plan. When doing so, the Commission should also assess the potential implications on current Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) The partner timber-producing countries of the Union should be closely associated in this undertaking;	The Commission has taken note that the Parliament's resolution assesses and advocates for due diligence and bilateral agreements with third countries. In this context, the Commission would like to mention that the experience with the implementation of the due diligence system of the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) suggests a number of shortcomings in terms of effectiveness. These will be addressed in an impact assessment.	
7)	41. Urges the Commission to ensure full implementation of the EU FLEGT Work Plan 2018-2022;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
8)	45. [...] Encourages the Commission to establish trade-based partnership agreements with major producer countries of agricultural commodities, in order to tackle supply-side drivers of deforestation;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
9)	47. [...] Calls on the Commission to ensure that all future trade and investment agreements contain legally binding and enforceable provisions, including illegal logging-related and anti-corruption provisions, to prevent deforestation and forest degradation and ecosystem destruction and degradation;	In line with its Better Regulation principles, the Commission is assessing a variety of options, including due diligence, but not limited to it. The Commission will look at further available options that might be equally or more effective. It will also take into account the experience of the implementation of existing legislation, such as the EUTR and the EU Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.	
10)	48. Recommends, in the context of the 'do no harm' principle as highlighted in the communication on the European Green Deal, that the Commission better and regularly assess the impact of existing trade and investment agreements on deforestation, forest and ecosystem degradation, land grabbing and human rights and ensure that more ambitious binding and enforceable provisions on forest and ecosystem protection, biodiversity, on ending land grabbing and sustainable forestry are included in the trade and sustainable development chapters of all free trade and investment agreements;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
11)	<p>50. Considers that trade and international cooperation are important tools for consolidating higher standards of sustainability, especially with regard to sectors that are linked to forests and their derived value chains; calls on the Commission and Member States to strengthen cooperation with third countries through technical assistance, exchange of information and good practices in the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of forests, with a special focus on the linkage between organised crime and commodities associated with deforestation and to promote and facilitate scientific and academic cooperation with third countries, as well as research programmes to promote knowledge and innovation on biodiversity, “green business” and the circular economy; stresses the importance of taking into account the effects of the measures on employment and growth of least developed countries (LDCs) that are reliant on the production of FERCS; calls on the Union to support and cooperate with third country governments and civil society in their work against deforestation, particularly via the GSP+ scheme; calls on the Commission to evaluate whether a new specific aid for trade instrument should be developed to facilitate trade in the context of mitigating the risks related to the production of FERCS;</p>	<p>The resolution also addresses issues, which relate to other policy areas or initiatives. In the future, working with partner countries to reduce pressures on forests and ecosystems will be important.</p> <p>The Commission looks forward to continuing a close and constructive cooperation with the Parliament on this matter.</p>	
12)	<p>51. Asks the Commission that the measures to be adopted have a comprehensive and differentiated approach to deforestation, considering its multiple dimensions and its linkages both with the generation of sustainable ventures and the fight against criminal economies; [...]</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>
13)	<p>55. The proposal should ensure that there is legal certainty for all relevant stakeholders on any new Union-wide measure and framework relating to the</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	current use of FLEGT VPAs and licensing, in order to secure the interest in investing in deforestation-free export to the Union; and encourages the Commission to establish trade-based partnership agreements with major producer countries of agricultural commodities, in order to tackle supply-side drivers of deforestation;		
14)	63. [...] Calls on the Commission to encourage that legal reform processes in producer countries are done with the effective and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities; calls on the Union and Member States to support, at the next UN General Assembly, the global recognition of the right to a healthy environment;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
15)	64. Calls on the Commission and Member States to set up a rapid response mechanism at Union level to support environmental and forest defenders in the Union and worldwide;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
16)	77. Stresses that the methods used to achieve the objectives set out in the Clean Energy for all Europeans package must not lead to deforestation and forest degradation in other parts of the world; calls, therefore, on the Commission to review by 2021 the relevant aspects of the report annexed to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/8074 and, if necessary,	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/807 of 13 March 2019 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the determination of high indirect land-use change-risk feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed and the certification of low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels (OJ L 133, 21.5.2019, p. 1).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	to revise this Regulation without undue delay, and in any case before 2023, on the basis of scientific knowledge and in accordance with the precautionary principle; asks the Commission to reassess soy-data and phase out high ILUC risk biofuels as soon as possible and by 2030 at the latest;		
17)	80. Emphasises the importance of ensuring the consumption of products from deforestation-free supply chains in the Union and to continuously assess the impacts of Union consumption of such products; calls on the Commission and Member States to develop information and awareness-raising campaigns about the imported commodities and products and their impact on the world's forests and biodiversity-rich ecosystems, as well as socio-economic consequences of deforestation and ecosystem destruction and forest-related crimes in the Union and in third countries;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
18)	83. Stresses the need in particular for independent monitoring of production and trading of commodities associated with deforestation; calls on the Commission to enhance its efforts on those issues through Horizon Europe, and to support independent monitoring in producer countries, as well as the exchange of best practices and lessons-learned among them, in order to enhance methodologies used and granularity of information;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
19)	85. Notes that greater access to customs data on imports entering the Union would increase global value chain transparency and accountability; calls on the Commission to set up a customs partnership within the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	Union while extending customs data requirements, notably by including the exporter and the manufacturer as mandatory customs data elements, thereby enhancing the transparency and traceability of global value chains;		
20)	88. Asks the Commission to explore the strengthened use of the Copernicus satellite system for forest monitoring and for forest fire and forest damage prevention, including monitoring and identification of the causes of fires and forest damage, deforestation and ecosystem conversion, facilitating access for the relevant authorities in each Member State, and ensuring direct source of open data for SMEs or start-ups;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
21)	91. Calls upon the Commission to set up a European database collecting ongoing and past projects between the Union and third countries as well as bilateral projects between Member States and third countries in order to assess their impact on the world's forests; underlines the involvement of local and regional authorities in the implementation of these projects;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
22)	100. Stresses the importance of education and of a skilled and well-trained workforce for the successful implementation of sustainable forest management in practice; calls therefore on the Commission and Member States to implement measures, and use existing partnerships, to facilitate the exchange of best practices in that field;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
23)	106. Calls on the Commission to adopt a climate and environment proof Multiannual Financial Framework; paying particular attention to the impact of external action funds that may contribute to deforestation and ecosystem degradation, as well as certain research and development funds; calls for a Green Deal Check of the MFF and all European budgets;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
24)	109. In particular, calls on the Commission to take initiatives to forbid the public purchase of imported products resulting in deforestation within the framework of the WTO Plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) and Directive 2014/24;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
25)	113. [...] Invites the Commission to support the dissemination, use and implementation of the VGGT at global, regional and country level, also through the External Investment Plan;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

#### 4.2.6. FEMM/LIBE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the Joint Committees - Committee on Women's right and Gender Equality (FEMM) and Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) were responsible for one 'ordinary' own-initiative report (INI) and two legislative own-initiative reports (INL) leading to an adoption of three Parliament's resolutions ('FEMM/LIBE resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolutions.

Table 38: Overview on FEMM/LIBE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	3
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	1
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	2
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	33
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	1/1
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	0
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	- Women condition and rights (1)(2) - Action to combat violence, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling (1)(2)

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

#### 4.2.6.1. FEMM LIBE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 16 September 2021 on identifying gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Recommendations to the Commission on identifying gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU</b>	16/9/2021 <a href="#">T9-0388/2021</a> <a href="#">2021/2035(INL)</a> FEMM / LIBE	<b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 9 December 2021</b>	The <a href="#">tentative agenda</a> for forthcoming Commission meeting of 26 January 2022 mentioned a proposal to prevent and combat specific forms of gender-based violence, planned adoption in March 2022.
1)	16. [...] Urges the Commission to ensure that civil society organisations supported and funded by the Union do not promote gender discrimination;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
2)	17. Calls on the Commission to increase and secure long-term funding dedicated to preventing and combating violence against women and girls and other forms of gender-based violence through the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme, including support for shelter organisations and other civil society organisations working in that area; reiterates the importance of using benchmarks and indicators to measure progress;	As to the non-legislative measures requested by the European Parliament, the Commission would like to highlight that the Commission continues to support organisations and projects preventing and combating gender-based violence under the new Citizenship, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) whose funding has significantly increased.  As to the prevention of harmful practices, the Commission plans to table a Recommendation on the matter, which will acknowledge the importance of education and address the strengthening of public services, prevention and support measures, capacity-building of professionals and victim-centred access to justice.	
3)	21. Stresses that the attack against women's rights and gender equality is often one dimension of a broader deterioration in the situation of democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, and therefore calls on the Commission and on the Council to	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	consider women's and LGBTIQ+ rights violations in the context of ongoing Article 7 TEU proceedings; [...]		
4)	23. Calls on the Commission to work together with the Member States to make sure that gender-based violence is effectively tackled throughout national curricula; welcomes the Commission's proposal for a Union-wide campaign on gender stereotypes included in the Gender Equality Strategy and its commitment as regards 'educating boys and girls from an early age about gender equality and supporting the development of non-violent relationships', as key for effective prevention;	The Commission is also preparing an EU-wide communication campaign to tackle gender stereotypes with a budget of about EUR 1 million as such stereotypes are one of the root causes of gender-based violence.	
5)	25. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to improve the regular availability and comparability of quality, disaggregated data on all forms of gender-based violence at Union and national level and for the harmonisation of data collection systems among Member States through cooperation with Eurostat, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and the EIGE; believes that quality data will be essential for clear; [...]	On the collection of data, the Commission's Eurostat service, with the support of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and the Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), is conducting an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence. Results will be available in 2023. Action is also undertaken to ensure further convergence of administrative data collection.	Information on the European survey on gender-based violence is available on the <a href="#">FRA website</a> .
6)	28. Calls on the Member States and the Commission within their work to combat gender-based violence to ensure that all legislative and non-legislative initiatives aim to eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, specifically including women in all their diversity and violence against LGBTIQ+ persons on the grounds of gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics; [...]	The Commission welcomes the Parliament's recommendations for legislative action and is pleased to underline that it shares the main objectives set out in the resolution.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
7)	<p>32. Is deeply worried by the nature, extent and gravity of gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace; welcomes in that regard the recent adoption by the International Labour Organisation of Convention No. 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work and calls on the Member States to ratify and implement it without delay; calls also on the Commission and the Member States to adequately complete the existing framework for effective measures to prohibit violence and harassment in the workplace, as well as preventive measures, effective access to gender-responsive, safe and effective complaint and dispute resolution mechanisms, training and awareness-raising campaigns, psychological support services and remedies; [...]</p>	<p>The Commission fully shares the European Parliament's commitment to do all the EU can to fight gender-based violence both online and offline. It agrees that gender-based violence is a widespread violation of fundamental rights, which needs to be addressed on a common basis at EU level. The Commission proposed the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention on violence against women and domestic violence already in 2016; however, accession remains blocked in the Council. As underlined by President von der Leyen in her political guidelines and, most recently, in her letter of intent sent to the European Parliament at the time of the State of the Union address 2021, preventing and combatting such violence is a key priority for the Commission.</p>	
8)	<p>36. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to adopt specific measures to eradicate all forms of online violence, including through appropriate training for law enforcement officers, which disproportionately affects women and girls, and to specifically address the increase in such violence during the COVID-19 pandemic;</p>	<p>Moreover, the increase in violence against women and domestic violence during the pandemic highlights the need for addressing this key priority. The Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 announced the presentation of measures, within the limits of EU competences, to achieve the same objectives as the Istanbul Convention.</p> <p>In order to meet these shared objectives, in early 2022, the Commission intends to adopt a directive on violence against women and domestic violence with a focus on prevention, protection, support and access to justice, which would include criminalisation of specific forms of gender-based violence on the basis of the existing Eurocrimes in Article 83(1) TFEU. In order to address situations which are not covered by the existing legal basis, the Commission has decided to act in two steps. As a first step, the Commission has put forward, on 9 December 2021, an initiative to trigger a Council decision to extend the list of Eurocrimes in Article</p>	<p>The Commission conducted a public consultation on <a href="#">combating gender-based violence - protecting victims and punishing offenders</a>.</p> <p>The Commission has put forward, on 9 December 2021, an <a href="#">initiative</a> to trigger a Council decision to extend the list of Eurocrimes to include hate crime and hate speech.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>83(1) TFEU to include hate crime and hate speech. In a second step, once the decision would be adopted by the Council, the Commission would be able to propose an EU level criminalisation of those specific forms of serious violence against women and girls that can also be defined as misogynous hate speech or hate crime with an objectively identifiable gendered bias.</p> <p>These initiatives will to a large extent achieve the same objectives as those pursued by Parliament. Under the existing Eurocrimes, the proposal for a directive will focus on targeted criminalisation of specific conduct (for example criminalising serious forms of cyber violence). This would meet the objective of filling the most important gaps and ensuring that the most serious forms of violence against women and domestic violence are sanctioned in Europe, both online and offline.</p>	
9)	38. Encourages the Commission to promote regular exchanges of good practice between Member States and stakeholders on sexual and reproductive rights within its proposals for additional measures to prevent and combat forms of gender-based violence;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
10)	52. Calls on the Member States and the Commission to raise awareness and ensure that information to victims and perpetrators of gender-based violence is available in all Union languages, with the aim of ensuring that the rights of victims are upheld when they exercise their fundamental right to freedom of movement within the Union;	On awareness-raising and victims' access to information, the Commission is currently preparing an EU campaign on victims' rights with a budget of EUR 2 million, which will have a special focus on victims of gender-based violence, domestic violence and LGBTIQ hate crime.	The Commission has set up <a href="#">funding</a> opportunities under the 'rights, equality and citizenship programme' and under the 'justice programme'

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
11)	60. Welcomes the Commission's commitment to extend the areas of crime listed under Article 83(1), second subparagraph, TFEU to encompass hate crime and hate speech; urges the Commission to include sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics as discrimination grounds specifically covered by that Article; considers such a measure to be essential to ensure the protection of LGBTIQ+ persons in the Union;	For specific forms of serious forms of gender-based hate crime and hate speech, the extension of the list of Eurocrimes to hate speech and hate crime will provide the basis for additional criminalisation.	
12)	64. Calls for the Union to urgently address the increase in gender-based violence during the COVID-19 pandemic; calls, in that regard, on the Commission to develop a Union protocol on gender-based violence in times of crisis and to include protection services for victims, such as helplines, safe accommodation and health services, as 'essential services' in the Member States in order to prevent gender-based violence and support victims of violence during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
13)	67. Requests that the Commission submit, on the basis of Article 83(1), third subparagraph, TFEU, a proposal for a Council decision identifying gender-based violence as a new area of crime that meets the criteria specified in that Article, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto and requests the Commission to use that new area of crime as a legal basis for a holistic and victim-centred directive of the European Parliament and of the	As requested by the Parliament, the proposal for a Directive will also cover measures to prevent violence against women and domestic violence, protect and support victims, improve access to justice with a victim-centred and intersectional approach, and better coordination between competent authorities. These measures can be adopted on the basis of existing Treaty provisions and do not require the prior establishment of a new Eurocrime on gender-based violence. In particular,	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	Council to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, both online and offline;	the Commission plans specific measures on the protection of child witnesses and victims of domestic violence as well as on the protection of migrant women that are victims of domestic violence. It also intends to include measures to protect children in parental separation situations at risk of domestic violence in their family.	
14)	<p>68. Calls on the Commission to propose a comprehensive directive on gender-based violence that implements the standards of the Istanbul Convention and other international standards such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women's recommendations on gender-based violence and includes at least the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prevention measures, including through gender-sensitive and intersectional-responsive education programming directed at both girls and boys, and empowerment of women and girls;</li> <li>- support services and protection and reparation measures for victims;</li> <li>- measures to combat all forms of gender-based violence, including violence against LGBTIQ+ persons on the grounds of gender, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics, and online gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse;</li> <li>- minimum standards for law enforcement;</li> <li>- a victim-centred and intersectional approach;</li> <li>- obligations for Member States to ensure that custody and visitation rights as regards children are adequately considered where a case of gender-based</li> </ul>	As to scope, the Eurocrimes list extension initiative intends to cover hate crime and hatespeech on any grounds, including on grounds of sex and sexual orientation in line with the Parliament's request. The scope of the Directive corresponds to that of the Istanbul Convention (within the limits of EU competence) and covers violence against women and domestic violence.	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	violence is involved, by putting the rights of the victim at the centre of their laws; - measures ensuring that information is provided in all relevant languages; and - measures to ensure cooperation among Member States and the exchange of best practice, information and expertise;		
15)	69. Calls on the Commission to appoint a coordinator against violence against women and other forms of gender-based violence;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

## 4.2.6.2. FEMM LIBE Resolution 2: EP resolution of 14 December 2021 on combating gender-based violence: cyberviolence

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Combating gender-based violence: cyberviolence</b>	14/12/2021 <a href="#">T9-0489/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2035(INL)</a> FEMM/LIBE	<b>Letter not yet available<sup>3</sup></b>	
1)	1. [...] Calls on the Member States and the Commission to formulate and implement legislative and non-legislative measures, to address gender-based cyberviolence and to include the voices of victims of gender-based cyberviolence in the strategies for addressing it, coupling them with initiatives to eradicate gender stereotypes, sexist attitudes and discrimination against women;		
2)	2. [...] Calls, therefore, on the Commission and Member States to define and adopt a common definition of gender-based cyberviolence which would facilitate the work of analysing the various forms of gender-based cyberviolence and countering it and would thus ensure that victims of gender-based cyberviolence in Member States have effective access to justice and specialised support services;		
3)	4. [...] Calls on the Member States and on the Commission to address the root causes of gender-based cyberviolence and to tackle gender roles and		

<sup>3</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	stereotypes that make violence against women acceptable;		
4)	6. Calls on the Commission to ensure cyberviolence is also addressed, including the forms it takes through the sex industry; calls on the Commission and on the Member States to put an end to the pornography industry built based on sex trafficking, rape and other forms of assault and abuse of women and children; calls on the Commission and Member States to include misogyny in the forms of hate speech, and misogynistic assaults in hate crimes;		
5)	9. Underlines the urgency to tackle the root causes of gender-based violence and calls on the Commission to take that approach into account in its future proposal;		
6)	13. Calls on the Commission to carry out a deeper analysis of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on all forms of gender-based cyberviolence and calls on the Member States to take effective action with the support of civil society organisations and Union bodies, offices and agencies such as the FRA and Europol <sup>4</sup> ; further encourages the Commission to develop a Union Protocol on gender-based violence in times of crisis and emergency in order to include protection services for victims as 'essential services' in the Member States;		

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/pandemic-profiteering-how-criminals-exploit-covid-19-crisis>.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
7)	14. Calls on the Commission and Member States to expand the scope of hate speech to include sexist hate speech;		
8)	18. Encourages the Member States to duly and effectively adopt and implement adequate national law, including criminal justice law, and specific policies to promote awareness-raising and to set up campaigns, training and educational programmes, including on digital education, literacy and skills, which would also target younger generations; encourages the Commission to support the Member States in that regard;		
9)	22. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide adequate funding for advocacy organisations and victim support organisations; emphasises the importance of research into the phenomenon of gender-based cyberviolence; further calls on the Commission and the Member States to increase the funds such as the ones devoted to awareness-raising campaigns and combating gender stereotypes;		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
10)	<p>26. Calls on the Commission to promote awareness-raising, information and advocacy campaigns that tackle gender-based cyberviolence in all its forms and help to ensure a safe digital public space for everyone; considers that a Union-wide awareness-raising campaign on gender-based cyberviolence should contain, inter alia, information targeted at educating younger citizens of the Union on how to recognise and report forms of cyberviolence and on digital rights; notes that young women are particularly targeted by gender-based cyberviolence and also calls, in that regard, for the development of specific prevention and awareness-raising initiatives<sup>5</sup>;</p>		
11)	<p>27. Urges the Commission and the Member States to establish a reliable system for regularly collecting Union-wide statistical disaggregated, comparable and relevant data on gender-based violence, including cyberviolence and its prevalence, dynamics and consequences, and to develop indicators to measure progress; reaffirms the need to collect comprehensive disaggregated and comparable data, including scientific data, in order to measure the scale of gender-based violence, find solutions and measure progress; calls on the Member States to collect and provide the relevant data; recommends that the Commission and the Member States make use of the capacity and expertise of the EIGE, Eurostat, the FRA, Europol, Eurojust and ENISA;</p>		

<sup>5</sup> FRA report of 3 March 2014 entitled 'Violence against women: an EU-wide survey'.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
12)	32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to pay particular attention to the intersectional forms of gender-based cyberviolence which can affect women and girls belonging to groups put in a vulnerable situation, such as those belonging to ethnic minorities, those with disabilities and LGBTIQ people;		
13)	33. Calls on the Member States to develop specific free and accessible support services for groups put in a vulnerable situation, including emergency and long-term support, such as psychological, medical, legal, practical and socio-economic support, and programmes, particularly on digital education, literacy and skills; calls on the Commission to support the Member States in that regard;		
14)	38. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to step up measures to address such biases, specifically by tackling the gender gap in the sector and ensuring the full protection of fundamental rights;		
15)	39. [...] Urges the Commission and the Member States to tackle the gender gap in the ICT and science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) sectors through education, awareness-raising campaigns, professional training, appropriate funding, the promotion of the representation of women in those sectors, in particular in decision-making positions, improved work-life balance, equal opportunities, safe and enabling working environments, including zero tolerance sexual and moral harassment policies;		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
16)	40. Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure a proper application of the Directive 2011/93/EU in order to raise awareness and reduce the risk of children becoming victims of online sexual abuse or exploitation;		
17)	54. Urges the Commission to use the upcoming directive to criminalise gender-based cyber violence, as a cornerstone for the harmonisation of existing and future legal acts;		
18)	56. Requests that the Commission submit, without undue delay, as a part of its upcoming legislative proposal and on the basis of Article 83(1), first subparagraph, TFEU, a proposal for an act establishing measures to combat gender-based cyber violence following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;		



### 4.2.7. IMCO

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (IMCO)** was responsible for six 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiative report (INL) leading to an adoption of seven Parliament's resolutions ('IMCO resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 39: Overview on IMCO resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	7
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	6
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	36
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	1/1
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	3
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Internal market, single market</li> <li>- Free movement of services, freedom to provide</li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies</li> <li>- Consumers' economic and legal interests</li> <li>- EU law</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

#### 4.2.7.1. IMCO Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on the Digital Services Act: Improving the functioning of the Single Market

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on the Digital Services Act: Improving the functioning of the Single Market</b>	20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-2020/0272</a> <a href="#">2020/2018(INL)</a> IMCO	<b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 15 December 2020</b>	<a href="#">COM(2020)825</a> ; <a href="#">COM(2021)842</a> ; <a href="#">COM/2021/346</a>
1)	1. [...] Calls on the Commission to submit such a package on the basis of Articles 53(1), 62 and 114 TFEU, following the recommendations set out in the Annex to this resolution, on the basis of a thorough impact assessment which should include information on the financial implications of the proposals and be based on relevant data, statistics and analyses;	<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament's recommendations for legislative action. In the preparation of its proposals, the Commission has given careful consideration to the Parliament's recommendations contained in its resolution, and I am glad to note a high degree of convergence between the main objectives set out in the resolution and the objectives of the Commission's proposals. It is also worth noting that the Commission engaged with the European Parliament from the very beginning of the development of the resolution.</p> <p>Please allow me to outline here in broad terms how the proposals take into account the principles and recommendations of the resolution. Information in this respect is also included in the Impact Assessments accompanying the proposals.</p>	<p>Already in 2019, the von der Leyen Commission pledged to propose a new digital services act and in 2020 two communications were adopted: 'Shaping Europe's digital future' and 'A European strategy for data'. The Commission followed up to the resolution with the two legislative proposals for a Digital Services Act and a Digital Markets Act that the College adopted on 15 December 2020. The proposed Digital Services Act lays down the frame the accountability and responsibilities of digital services in Europe, in order to protect their users from illegal content and to safeguard their fundamental rights. The proposed Digital Markets Act sets out obligations for systematic platforms designated as 'gatekeepers' when engaging with their business users and end users. In its reply to Parliament's resolution, as submitted by letter of Vice President Šefčovič from 15 December, the Commission sets out to which extend the proposals correspond to major EP requests, such as maintaining the core principles of the e-Commerce Directive, introducing minimum standards for contract terms and general conditions, a notice and action system or regarding specific recommendations for the regulation of online marketplaces.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
2)	3. [...] Asks the Commission to evaluate in addition whether there is a risk of retaliatory measure by third countries, while raising awareness on how Union law applies to service providers from third countries targeting the Union market;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
3)	7. [...] Calls on the Commission, following a consultation with all relevant stakeholders to initiate a more comprehensible sharing of non-personal data and coordination framework between platforms and national, regional and local authorities, aiming especially at sharing best practices and establishing a set of information obligations, in line with the EU Data Strategy	The proposed Digital Services Act introduces the conditions for the proper functioning of the single market for digital services, by laying down clear rules that frame the accountability and responsibilities of digital services in Europe, in order to protect their users from illegal content and to safeguard their fundamental rights. The newly proposed rules include a reinforced system of cooperation among Member State authorities in the Union for the supervision of providers of intermediary services and to guarantee effective enforcement.	
4)	9. [...] Asks the Commission to encourage service providers to develop technical tools that allow persons with disabilities to effectively access, use and benefit from information society services;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
5)	14. [...] Asks the Commission to ensure that any revisions continue to be technology-neutral in order to guarantee long-lasting benefits to businesses and consumers;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
6)	30. Calls on the Commission to reinforce the information requirements set out in Article 5 of the E-Commerce Directive and to require hosting providers to compare the information and identity of the business users with whom they have a direct commercial relationship, with the identification data by the relevant existing and available Union databases, in compliance with data protocol legislation	<p>The proposed Digital Markets Act sets out clear obligations for platforms designated as ‘gatekeepers’ when engaging with their business users and end users. To ensure that the proposed Digital Markets Act only applies to systemic platforms, i.e. those that serve as gateways for business users and end users, the proposed rules set out clear conditions for the designation of providers of core platform services as ‘gatekeepers’. The proposed rules by means of obligations addressed to designated gatekeepers ensure that the core platform services remain contestable and that business users and end users benefit from a fair platform environment.</p> <p>I would like to stress that the proposed Digital Services Act builds upon the valid principles of the e-Commerce Directive.</p>	
7)	31. Calls on the Commission to introduce enforceable obligations on information society service providers aiming at increasing transparency, information and accountability; calls on the Commission to ensure that enforcement measures are targeted in a way that takes into account the different services and does not inevitably lead to a breach of privacy and legal process;	<p>The latter, together with the two pieces of legislation, are intended to provide for a comprehensive framework covering the whole digital ecosystem in the Union. In line with the Parliament’s resolution, the proposed rules of the Digital Services Act primarily focus on illegal content, but also include some transparency provisions that apply to all measures taken by providers of intermediary services, including as regards the exploitation and manipulation of the service for spreading harmful content. While addressing new challenges arising from the systemic nature of, and behaviour by very large platforms, these new rules should help smaller companies in particular to scale up, grow and benefit from the single market, especially in the recovery phase after the COVID-19 crisis.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
8)	33. [...] Notes the potential negative impact of personalised advertising, in particular micro-targeted and behavioural advertisement; calls, therefore, on the Commission to introduce additional rules on targeted advertising and micro-targeting, based on the collection of personal data and to consider regulating micro- and behavioural targeted advertising more strictly in favour of less intrusive forms of advertising that do not require extensive tracking of user interaction with content; urges the Commission to also consider introducing legislative measures to make online advertising more transparent;	In its resolution the European Parliament is also concerned with the important issue of transparency for advertising and targeted advertising, and accountability and fairness criteria for algorithms used in advertising, including when it comes to access to advertising data and allowing for external regulatory audits. According to the resolution, users should by default not be tracked or micro-targeted, and should rather have the possibility to opt in for the use of their data for advertising purposes. The Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act provides for a high standard of transparency for users, and a real step-change in the public supervision of online advertising systems run by very large online platforms. These specific provisions are intended to address the information asymmetries at the basis of business incentives and malicious behaviours that affect legitimate interests and European values in this area. The Commission is also proposing further targeted measures on online advertising in the proposed Digital Markets Act. The enhanced transparency proposals aim at complementing the provisions on commercial communications in the e-Commerce Directive and supporting more effective enforcement of the General Data Protection Regulation. The Commission also stresses the importance and urgency of adopting new rules on e-privacy in this regard and points to the complementarity with the forthcoming initiative on political advertising announced in the context of the European Democracy Action Plan.	The Commission launched a <a href="#">public consultation on the initiative on political advertising</a> in January 2021.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
9)	<p>34. [...] Invites the Commission to review the existing requirements on contracts concluded by electronic means, including as regards notifications by Member States, and to update them if necessary; notes, in that context, the rise of “smart contracts” such as those based on distributed ledger technologies and asks the Commission to assess the development and use of distributed ledger technologies, including “smart contracts”, such as regards questions of validity and enforcement of smart contracts in cross-border situations, to provide guidance thereon, in order to ensure legal certainty for businesses and consumers, and to take legislative initiatives only if concrete gaps are identified following that assessment;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>
10)	<p>35. Calls on the Commission to introduce minimum standards for contract terms and general conditions, in particular with regard to transparency, accessibility, fairness and non-discriminatory measures, and to further review the practice of pre-formulated standard clauses in contract terms and conditions, which have not been individually negotiated in advance, including End-User Licensing Agreements, to seek ways of making them fairer and to ensure compliance with Union law, in order to allow easier engagement for consumers, including in the choice of clauses, to make it possible to obtain better informed consent;</p>	<p>The resolution also asked the Commission to introduce minimum standards for contract terms and general conditions, in particular with regard to transparency, accessibility, fairness and non-discrimination, and for transparency and accountability requirements regarding automated decision-making processes and content moderation procedures. In this respect, the proposal for a Digital Services Act provides for transparency and reporting obligations concerning the content moderation policies and tools that providers have in place, including as concerns automated decision-making processes and human review. It also provides for external audits and recurrent risk assessments, in a way that is proportionate to the size and impact of a given provider in society. The Commission is also working in parallel on initiatives on Artificial Intelligence, including on fundamental rights and safety and on liability, and initiatives on data.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
11)	36. Stresses the need to improve the efficiency of electronic interactions between businesses and consumers in light of the development of virtual identification technologies; considers that in order to ensure the effectiveness of the DSA, the Commission should also update the regulatory framework on digital identification, namely Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 <sup>3</sup> ("the eIDAS Regulation"); (...) calls on the Commission to carry out a thorough impact assessment with regard to the creation of a universally accepted public electronic identity as an alternative to private single sign-in systems and underlines that this service should be developed so that data gathered is kept to an absolute minimum; consider that the Commission should assess the possibility to create an age verification system for users of digital services, especially in order to protect minors;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
12)	41. Calls on the Commission to introduce transparency and accountability requirements regarding automated decision-making processes, while ensuring compliance with requirements on user privacy and trade secrets;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
13)	44. Underlines the importance to strengthen consumer choice, consumer control and consumer trust in AI services and applications; believes, therefore, that the set of rights of consumers should be expanded to better protect them in the digital world and calls on the Commission to consider in particular accountability and fairness criteria and control and the right to non-discrimination and unbiased AI datasets;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
14)	50. Calls on the Commission to ensure that online intermediaries, who, on their own initiative, take allegedly illegal content offline, to do so in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner, and with due regard in all circumstances to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the users;	The resolution calls for maintaining the core principles of the e-Commerce Directive as regards the liability regime for user-generated content and its prohibition of general monitoring obligations, as pivotal for the free movement of digital services, for ensuring the availability of content online and for protecting the fundamental rights of users. The proposed Digital Services Act follows this approach, while clarifying that providers of intermediary services should not be ineligible for the exemptions from liability solely because they take voluntary measures to address illegal content. The proposal does not harmonise the liability of intermediary services providers, but the exemptions from their liability under certain conditions.	
15)	51. Asks the Commission to present a study on the removal of content and data before and during the COVID-19 pandemic by automated decision-making processes and on the level of removals in error (false positives) that were included in the number of items removed;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
16)	52. Calls on the Commission to address the increasing differences and fragmentations of national rules in the Member States and to adopt clear and predictable harmonised rules and a transparent, effective and proportionate notice-and-action mechanism; it should provide sufficient safeguards, empower users to notify online intermediaries of the existence of potentially illegal online content or activities and help online intermediaries react quickly and be more transparent with the actions taken on potentially illegal content;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
17)	53. Stresses that such a 'notice-and-action' mechanism must be human-centric; underlines that safeguards against the abuse of the system should be introduced, including against repeated false flagging, unfair commercial practices and other schemes; urges the Commission to ensure access to transparent, effective, fair, and expeditious counter-notice and complaint mechanisms and out-of-court dispute settlement mechanisms and to guarantee the possibility;	The proposed Digital Services Act is fully aligned with the Parliament's recommendations as regards the notice and action system.	
18)	54. Welcomes efforts to bring transparency to content removal; calls on the Commission to ensure that reports with information about the notice-and-action mechanisms, such as the number of notices, type of entities notifying content, nature of the content subject of complaint, response time by the intermediary, the number of appeals as well as the number of cases where content was misidentified as illegal or as illegally shared should be made publicly available;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
19)	59. Calls on the Commission to consider a requirement for hosting service providers to report illegal content, which may constitute a serious crime to the competent law enforcement authority, upon becoming aware of it;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
20)	61. [...] Calls on the Commission to reinforce the liability regime on online marketplaces;	The resolution also makes specific recommendations for the regulation of online market places and invites the Commission to consider a specific liability regime for online marketplaces under certain circumstances. In this area, the proposed Digital Services Act introduces, among other measures, a comprehensive know-your-business customer scheme, while preserving anonymity for non-traders. It also provides that under certain circumstances, hosting service providers cannot benefit from their exemption in respect of the liability under consumer protection law. The Commission considers this set of measures appropriate and proportionate, especially with regard to smaller companies, while they do not compromise the core principles of the current framework. The Commission is also preparing a proposal to revise the General Product Safety Directive, scheduled for 2021, to tackle the safety issues of products sold on online marketplaces, inter alia through an update of the general legal framework and other elements that would further improve the safety of products sold online.	On 30 June 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal to revise the General Product Safety Directive</a> .

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
21)	62. Stresses the importance of the rules of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products about conformity of products entering the Union from third countries; calls on the Commission to take measures to improve compliance with legislation by sellers established outside the Union where there is no manufacturer, importer or distributor established in the Union and to remedy any current legal loophole which allows suppliers established outside the Union to sell online to European consumers products which do not comply with Union rules on safety and consumer protection, without being sanctioned or liable for their actions and leaving consumers with no legal means to enforce their rights or being compensated by any damages;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
22)	66. Calls on the Commission to urge Member States to undertake more joint market surveillance actions and to step up collaboration with customs authorities in order to check the safety of products sold online before they reach consumers; asks the Commission to explore the possibility of the creation of an international network of consumer centres to help EU consumers in handling disputes with traders based in non-EU countries;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
23)	67. Asks the Commission to ensure that where online marketplaces offer professional services, a sufficient level of consumer protection is achieved through adequate safeguards and information requirements;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
24)	68. [...] Calls on the Commission to further remove unjustified barriers by devising a sector-specific EU-coordinated effort involving all stakeholders to agree on sets of criteria, such as permits, or licenses, or, where applicable, a local or national registration number of a service provider, in line with Single Market rules, necessary to offer a service on a short term rental or mobility platform;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
25)	70. Invites the Commission to examine thoroughly the clarity and consistency of the existing legal framework applying to the online sale of products and services in order to identify possible gaps and contradictions and lack of effective enforcement; asks the Commission to conduct a thorough analysis of the interaction between the DSA and the Union product safety and chemicals legislation; asks the Commission to ensure consistency between the new rules on online marketplaces and the revision of Directive 2001/95/EC <sup>4</sup> (“the General Product Safety Directive”) and Directive 85/374/EEC <sup>5</sup> (“the Product Liability Directive”);	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
26)	71. Notes the continued issues of the abuse or wrong application of selective distribution agreements to limit the availability of products and services across borders within the Single Market and between platforms; asks the Commission to act on this issue within any wider review of Vertical Bloc Exemptions and other policies under Article 101 TFEU, while refraining from its inclusion in the DSA;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>4</sup> Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p.4).

<sup>5</sup> Council Directive 85/374/EEC of 25 July 1985 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985, p.29).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
27)	72. [...] Asks the Commission to conduct a thorough analysis of the different issues observed in the market so far and its consequences including on consumers, SMEs and the internal market	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
28)	75. Calls on the Commission to define 'systemic operators' on the basis of clear indicators;	In line with the Parliament's call to define 'systemic operators' on the basis of clear indicators, the proposed Digital Markets Act contains clear quantitative and qualitative criteria that a provider of core platform services would need to meet to be designated as a 'gatekeeper' by the Commission as a competent enforcement authority.	
29)	77. Calls on the Commission to analyse in particular the lack of transparency for recommendation systems of systemic operators including for the rules and criteria for the functioning of such systems and whether additional transparency obligations and information requirements need to be imposed;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
30)	81. Underlines that interoperability is key to enable competitive market, as well as users' choice and innovative services, and to limit the risk of users' and consumers' lock-in effect; calls on the Commission to ensure appropriate levels of interoperability for systemic operators and to explore different technologies and open standards and protocols, including the possibility of a technical interface (Application Programming Interface);	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
31)	82. [...] Calls on the Commission to address those in close cooperation with Member States;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
32)	83. Asks the Commission to ensure that Member States provide national supervisory authorities with the adequate financial means and human resources and enforcement powers to carry out their functions effectively and to contribute to their respective work;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
33)	85. Calls on the Commission to assess the most appropriate supervision and enforcement model for the application of the provisions regarding the DSA, and to consider the setup of a hybrid system, based on coordination and cooperation of national and Union authorities, for the effective enforcement oversight and implementation of the DSA;	The resolution refers to the broad political idea that 'what is illegal offline should also be illegal online' but also highlights that the specific nature of the online environment should be taken into account. In line with this, the Commission's proposal for a Digital Services Act makes clear that illegal content online should be defined in accordance with EU and national laws, but the measures to fight against it should take into account the particularities of the digital ecosystem.	
34)	87. [...] Calls on the Commission to build such tool upon existing best practices and initiatives such as the Platform observatory or the EU Blockchain Observatory;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
35)	88. [...] Calls on national regulators and the Commission to provide further advice and assistance to Union SMEs about their rights;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
36)	89. Calls on the Commission to strengthen and modernise the existing Union framework for out-of-court settlement under the E-Commerce Directive, taking into account developments under Directive 2013/11/EU <sup>6</sup> , as well as court actions to allow for an effective enforcement and consumer redress;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 2013/11/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes and amending Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 and Directive 2009/22/EC (Directive on consumer ADR) (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 63).

#### 4.2.8. JURI

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)** was responsible for seven 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and five legislative own-initiatives reports (INL) leading to an adoption of twelve Parliament's resolutions ('JURI resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolutions.

Table 40: Overview on JURI resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	12
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	7
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	5
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	52
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	5/5
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	8
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Free movement of services, freedom to provide (1)</li> <li>- Information and communication technologies, digital technologies (1)(2)(3)(5)</li> <li>- Electronics, electrotechnical industries, ICT, robotics (1)(2)(3)</li> <li>- Business policy, e-commerce, after-sales service, commercial distribution (1)</li> <li>- Ethical information policy (2)</li> <li>- Company law (4)</li> <li>- Sport (5)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

#### 4.2.8.1. JURI Resolution 1: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on a Digital Services Act: adapting commercial and civil law rules for commercial entities operating online

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<p><b>Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on a Digital Services Act: adapting commercial and civil law rules for commercial entities operating online</b></p>	<p>20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0273/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2019(INL)</a> JURI</p>	<p><b>Letter from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 15 December 2020</b></p>	<p><a href="#">COM (2020)825</a>; <a href="#">COM(2020)842</a></p>
<p>1)</p>	<p>1. Requests that the Commission submit without undue delay a set of legislative proposals constituting a Digital Services Act with an adequate material, personal and territorial scope, defining key concepts and including the recommendations as set out in the Annex to this resolution;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s recommendations for legislative action. In the preparation of its proposals, the Commission has given careful consideration to the Parliament’s recommendations contained in its resolution, and I am glad to note a high degree of convergence between the main objectives set out in the resolution and the objectives of the Commission proposals. It is also worth noting that the Commission engaged with the European Parliament from the very beginning of the development of the resolution.</p> <p>Please allow me to outline here in broad terms how the proposals take into account the principles and recommendations of the resolution. Information in this respect is also included in the Impact Assessments accompanying the proposals.</p>	<p>The Commission followed up to the resolution with the two legislative proposals for a Digital Service Act and a Digital Markets Act that the College adopted on 15 December 2020.</p>
<p>2)</p>	<p>8. Recommends that the application of the regulation should be closely monitored by a European entity tasked with ensuring compliance by content hosting platforms with the provisions of the regulation, in particular by monitoring compliance with the standards laid down for content management on the basis of transparency reports and monitoring</p>	<p>The Commission agrees with the Parliament that the rules in the proposed Digital Services Act require supervision at European level. This is why the Commission’s proposal provides for a mechanism of governance for intermediary services relying on a Board of Digital Services Coordinators and the Commission’s intervention, when necessary.</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	algorithms employed by content hosting platforms for the purpose of content management; calls on the Commission to assess the options of appointing an existing or new European Agency or European body or of coordinating itself a network of national authorities to carry out these tasks (hereinafter referred to as "the European entity");		
3)	14. Considers that the user-targeted amplification of content based on the views or positions presented in such content is one of the most detrimental practices in the digital society, especially in cases where the visibility of such content is increased on the basis of previous user interaction with other amplified content and with the purpose of optimising user profiles for targeted advertisements; is concerned that such practices rely on pervasive tracking and data mining; calls on the Commission to analyse the impact of such practices and take appropriate legislative measures;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
4)	17. Recommends, therefore, that the Digital Services Act set clear boundaries and introduce transparency rules as regards the terms for accumulation of data for the purpose of offering targeted advertisements as well as regards the functioning and accountability of such targeted advertisement, especially when data are tracked on third-party websites; maintains that new measures establishing a framework for Platform-to-Consumers relations are needed as regards transparency provisions on advertising, digital nudging and preferential treatment; invites the Commission to assess options for regulating targeted advertising, including a phase-out leading to a prohibition;	The resolution calls for the user's empowerment vis-à-vis targeted advertising and detailed information and transparency requirements with regard to advertisements placed on a platform. The resolution stresses the importance of users' consent and the choice to opt in or out. The resolution invites the Commission to assess a phase-out leading to a prohibition of targeted advertising. The Commission's proposal for the Digital Services Act provides for a high standard of transparency for users, and a real step-change in the public supervision of online advertising systems run by very large online platforms. These specific provisions are intended to address the information asymmetries at the basis of business incentives and malicious behaviours that affect legitimate interests and	The Commission launched a <a href="#">public consultation on political advertising</a> in January 2021.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>European values in this area. The Commission is also proposing further targeted measures on online advertising in the proposed Digital Markets Act. The enhanced transparency proposals aim at complementing the provisions on commercial communications in the e-Commerce Directive and supporting the more effective enforcement of the General Data Protection Regulation. The Commission also stresses the importance and urgency of adopting new rules on e-privacy in this regard and points to the complementarity with the forthcoming initiative on political advertising announced in the context of the European Democracy Action Plan<sup>2</sup>.</p>	
5)	<p>18. Stresses that in line with the principle of data minimisation and in order to prevent unauthorised disclosure, identity theft and other forms of abuse of personal data, the Digital Services Act should provide for the right to use digital services anonymously wherever technically possible; calls on the Commission to require content hosting platforms to verify the identity of those advertisers with which they have a commercial relationship to ensure accountability of advertisers in the event content promoted is found to be illegal;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>
6)	<p>20. [...] Asks the Commission to propose common Union standards for national systems provided by Member States, especially as regards data protection standards and cross-border interoperability;</p>	<p>The proposed Digital Services Act introduces the conditions for the proper functioning of the single market for digital services, in particular online intermediaries, by laying down clear rules that frame the accountability and responsibilities of digital services in Europe, in order to protect their users from illegal content and to safeguard their fundamental rights. The newly proposed rules include a reinforced system of cooperation among Member State authorities in the Union for the supervision of providers of intermediary services and to guarantee effective enforcement.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		The proposed Digital Markets Act sets out clear obligations for platforms designated as 'gatekeepers', when engaging with their business users and end users. To ensure that the Digital Markets Act only applies to systemic platforms, i.e. those that serve as gateways for business users and end users, the proposed rules set out clear conditions for the designation of providers of core platform services as 'gatekeepers'. The proposed rules ensure that the core platform services remain contestable and that business users and end users benefit from a fair platform environment.	
7)	21. Calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of defining fair contractual conditions to facilitate data sharing and increase transparency with the aim of addressing imbalances in market power;	<p>The proposed Digital Services Act introduces the conditions for the proper functioning of the single market for digital services, in particular online intermediaries, by laying down clear rules that frame the accountability and responsibilities of digital services in Europe, in order to protect their users from illegal content and to safeguard their fundamental rights. The newly proposed rules include a reinforced system of cooperation among Member State authorities in the Union for the supervision of providers of intermediary services and to guarantee effective enforcement.</p> <p>The proposed Digital Markets Act sets out clear obligations for platforms designated as 'gatekeepers', when engaging with their business users and end users. To ensure that the Digital Markets Act only applies to systemic platforms, i.e. those that serve as gateways for business users and end users, the proposed rules set out clear conditions for the designation of providers of core platform services as 'gatekeepers'. The proposed rules ensure that the core platform services remain contestable and that business users and end users benefit from a fair platform environment.</p>	
8)	27. Asks the Commission to ensure that, in the same spirit, consumers can still use a connected device for all its functions, even if consumers withdraw or do	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	not give their consent to share non-operational data with the device manufacturer or third parties;		
9)	33. Calls on the Commission to assess the development and use of distributed ledger technologies, including block chain and, in particular, of smart contracts, provide guidance to ensure legal certainty for business and consumers, in particular regarding questions of legality, enforcement of smart contracts in cross border situations, and notarisation requirements where applicable, and make proposals for the appropriate legal framework;	With regard to smart contracts, the Commission plans a public consultation to gain a more detailed view on the issues surrounding smart contracts, as well as studies to analyse questions on the use of smart contracts on a large scale, with the objective of overcoming obstacles as well as enabling their use across Member States. Moreover, the Commission will support the development of common standards for smart contracts to foster interoperability and cross-border use cases.	On 20 October 2021, the Commission released a study on the <a href="#">smart contracts and the digital single market through the lens of a "law+technology" approach</a> .
10)	35. Requests that the Commission examine modalities to ensure appropriate balance and equality between the parties to smart contracts by taking into account the private concerns of the weaker party or public concerns such as those related to cartel agreements; emphasises the need to ensure that the rights of creditors in insolvency and restructuring procedures are respected;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
11)	36. Requests the Commission to, in particular, update its existing guidance document on Directive 2011/83/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on consumer rights <sup>3</sup> in order to clarify whether it considers smart contracts to fall within the exemption in point (l) of Article 3(3) of that Directive, and, if so, under which circumstances, and to clarify the issue of the right of withdrawal;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>3</sup> OJL 304, 22.11.2011, p. 64.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
12)	38. Considers that standard terms and conditions should not prevent effective access to justice in Union courts or disenfranchise Union citizens or businesses; calls on the Commission to assess whether the protection of access rights to data under private international law is uncertain and leads to disadvantages for Union citizens and businesses;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

#### 4.2.8.2. JURI Resolution 2: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on a framework of ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<p><b>Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on a framework of ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies</b></p>	<p>20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0275/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2012(INL)</a> JURI</p>	<p><b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 15 December 2020</b></p>	<p><a href="#">COM(2020)65 final</a>, <a href="#">COM(2021)206</a>; <a href="#">COM(2021) 205</a></p>
<p>1)</p>	<p>9. Expects the Commission to integrate a strong ethical approach into the legislative proposal requested in the annex to this resolution as a follow up to the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, including on safety, liability and fundamental rights, which maximises the opportunities and minimises the risks of AI technologies; expects that the legislative proposal requested will include policy solutions to the major recognised risks of artificial intelligence including, amongst others, on the ethical collection and use of Big Data, the issue of algorithmic transparency and algorithmic bias; calls on the Commission to develop criteria and indicators to label AI technology, in order to stimulate transparency, explainability and accountability and incentivise the taking of additional precautions by developers; stresses the need to invest in integrating non-technical disciplines in AI study and research, taking into account the social context;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament’s recommendations for legislative action and is pleased to underline that it shares the main objectives set out in the resolution. It is also worth noting that the Commission engaged with the European Parliament from the very beginning of the development of the resolution.</p> <p>1. As reflected in the Parliament’s resolution, an important issue for the future regulatory framework on artificial intelligence is its scope of application. The view of the Parliament is that it should extend to artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies - including software, algorithms and data used or produced by such technologies, and developed, deployed or used in the Union. The working assumption in the Commission’s White Paper of February 2020 is that the regulatory framework would apply to products and services relying on artificial intelligence and that only artificial intelligence that displays specific features, like high complexity or opacity (the ‘blackbox’ effect), justifies specific regulation. The Commission considers that, in any new legal instrument, the definition of the technologies concerned will need to be precise enough to provide the necessary legal certainty, while leaving some flexibility to accommodate technical progress. The Commission therefore is very carefully examining the</p>	<p>In its reply, in form of a letter of 15 December 2020 from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič to David President Sassoli, the Commission confirms, “that it intends to follow-up to the resolution in full respect of proportionality, subsidiarity and better law making principles and also its International Commitments, with a legislative proposal scheduled for early 2021. The <a href="#">Commission Work Programme 2020</a> announced legislative proposals following-up to the <a href="#">White Paper on Artificial Intelligence</a>, including on safety, liability, fundamental rights and data (incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU) to be presented during the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the Artificial Intelligence Act (2021/0106 (COD))</a>, the first ever legal framework on AI, which addresses the specific risks posed by AI systems. The proposal is accompanied by a <a href="#">Coordinated Plan on Artificial Intelligence 2021</a> outlining the necessary policy changes and investment at Member States and proposing concrete joint actions to ensure all efforts are aligned with the European Strategy on AI and the European Green Deal.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		possible scope of application of potential regulation and it agrees with the European Parliament that regulation should not go beyond what is strictly necessary to address the risks posed to fundamental rights and safety, while ensuring a stable regulatory environment that supports innovation.	
2)	26. [...] Calls on the Commission and Member States to ensure that Union values and respect for fundamental rights are observed at all times when developing and deploying AI technology in order to ensure the security and resilience of the Union's digital infrastructure;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
3)	27. [...] Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take any possible measure to avoid such biases and to ensure the full protection of fundamental rights;	<p>3. The resolution proposes to make high-risk products and services subject to an assessment of compliance and subsequent monitoring by national supervisory authorities. A similar approach was proposed by the Commission in its White Paper on Artificial Intelligence.</p> <p>4. The Parliament recommends a number of requirements that would be applicable to artificial intelligence: human oversight, safety, transparency and accountability, non-bias and non-discrimination, social responsibility and gender equality, environmental sustainability; privacy, criteria for and limits to the use of biometric recognition and the right to seek redress. The Commission's White Paper had proposed requirements for high-risk artificial intelligence applications in certain areas: training data, data and record-keeping, information provision, robustness and accuracy, human oversight. The Commission is currently analysing the content of these possible requirements and the possible corresponding obligations for providers and users of high-risk artificial intelligence systems, in line with the objective of ensuring that compliance by artificial intelligence-enabled products and services in high-risk fields with the existing legal rights of users and other persons affected by such artificial intelligence applications can be effectively</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>monitored and enforced. The Commission will carefully examine the various requirements proposed by the Parliament. It should be considered that for some of them, notwithstanding their importance, it may be practically difficult to carry out a meaningful assessment and establish their proportionality to achieve the objectives of regulatory intervention.</p> <p>As regards the gathering and use of biometric data for remote identification purposes in public areas, such as facial recognition, the Commission, is currently assessing the issue, taking account of the identified specific risks and of fundamental rights, notably the data protection rules, and of the views expressed in the resolution.</p>	
4)	35. [...] Asks the Commission and the Member States to ensure that national and Union consumer organisations have sufficient funding to assist consumers in exercising their right to a remedy in cases where their rights have been violated;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
5)	42. Stresses that the deployment of any artificial intelligence system should not unduly restrict users' access to public services such as social security; therefore calls on the Commission to assess how this objective can be achieved;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
6)	49. Calls on the Commission to further support the development of trustworthy AI systems in order to render transport safer, more efficient, accessible, affordable and inclusive, including for persons with reduced mobility, particularly persons with disabilities, taking account of Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> and of Union law on passenger rights;		
7)	58. Calls on the Commission to carry out a study on the impact of AI technology's carbon footprint and the positive and negative impacts of the transition to the use of AI technology by consumers;	7. As regards environmental sustainability, the Commission would like to stress that this topic could also be dealt with in the context of the 2021 revision of the 2018 Coordinated Plan on Artificial Intelligence, which will update on progress of actions and introduce new measures, and is expected to include a new action area dedicated to sustainability. Artificial intelligence, like all digital technologies, may have a significant environmental impact but at the same time can be used to enable applications that address environmental challenges. Artificial intelligence can be used to support the European Green Deal in different ways, either by optimizing existing technologies or by making completely new solutions possible, for example as a result of synergies with EU flagship programmes like Copernicus. Energy consumption of artificial intelligence application scan be notable, especially in the so-called training phase in which machine learning applications 'learn' from very large datasets. The proposed Horizon Europe programme will have a key role in this area. The Commission looks forward to continuing engaging further with the Parliament on this matter.	On 15 December 2021, the Commission published the <a href="#">Horizon Europe Work Programme 2021 - 2022 on Climate, Energy and Mobility</a> .
8)	62. Highlights the benefits of AI for disease prevention, treatment and control, exemplified by AI predicting the COVID19 epidemic before the WHO; urges the Commission to adequately equip ECDC with the regulatory framework and resources for gathering necessary anonymised real-time global health data independently in conjunction with the Member States, so	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

<sup>4</sup> Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 70).

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	as, among other purposes, to address issues revealed by the COVID19 crisis;		
9)	80. Recalls that the Commission should examine the existing legal framework and its application, including the consumer law <i>acquis</i> , product liability legislation, product safety legislation and market surveillance legislation, in order to identify legal gaps, as well as existing regulatory obligations;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
10)	84. Calls on the Commission to propose measures for data traceability, having in mind both the legality of data acquisition and the protection of consumer rights and fundamental rights, while fully respecting Union law such as that concerning data protection, privacy, intellectual property rights and trade secrets;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
11)	96. [...] Calls on the Commission to present as soon as possible its 'Reinforcement of the Skills Agenda', announced in the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence on 19 February 2020;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
12)	100. Calls on the Commission to embed cybersecurity capacity-building in its industrial policy in order to ensure the development and deployment of safe, resilient and robust AI-enabled and robotic systems; calls on the Commission to explore the use of blockchain-based cybersecurity protocols and applications to improve the resilience, trustworthiness and robustness of AI infrastructures through disintermediated models of data encryption;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
13)	113. [...] Calls on the Commission to consult with social partners, AI-developers, researchers and other stakeholders in this regard;	5. The Commission agrees with the Parliament that coordination concerning the governance of artificial intelligence technologies should take place at Union level. In the White Paper, the Commission set out a possible European governance structure in the form of a European	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		framework for cooperation of national competent authorities, in order to avoid fragmentation of responsibilities, increase capacity in Member States, and make sure that Europe equips itself with the capacity needed. The Commission is indeed currently examining the best options for implementation.	
14)	134. Takes note of the Commission's White Paper of 19 February 2020 on Artificial Intelligence and regrets that military aspects were not taken into account; calls on the Commission and on the HR/VP to present, also as part of an overall approach, a sectorial AI strategy for defence-related activities within the Union framework, that ensures both respect for citizens' rights and the Union's strategic interests, and that is based on a consistent approach spanning from the inception of AI-enabled systems to their military uses, and to establish a working Group on security and defence within the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence that should specifically deal with policy and investment questions as well as ethical aspects of AI in the field of security and defence; calls on the Council, the Commission and on the VP/HR to enter into a structured dialogue with Parliament to that end;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
15)	139 [...] Calls on the Commission to take the initiative to assess which bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements should be adjusted to ensure a consistent approach and promote the European model of ethical compliance globally;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
16)	144. Stresses the importance of the creation of an ethical code of conduct underpinning the deployment of weaponised AI-enabled systems in military operations, similar to the existing regulatory framework prohibiting the deployment of chemical and biological weapons; is of	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	<p>the opinion that the Commission should initiate the creation of standards on the use of AI-enabled weapons systems in warfare in accordance with international humanitarian law, and that the Union should pursue the international adoption of such standards;</p>		
17)	<p>146. In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, requests the Commission to submit a proposal for a Regulation on ethical principles for the development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and based on the detailed recommendations set out in the annex hereto; points out that the proposal should not undermine sector-specific legislation but should only cover identified loopholes;</p>	<p>2. The resolution includes a list of high-risk sectors and of high-risk uses or purposes, proposes that the Commission should regularly update it via delegated acts, proposes a 'high-risk' classification based on certain criteria and that those offering products and services that are not considered high-risk can seek a compliancy certification on a voluntary basis. The Commission agrees that there should be a list of use cases that are considered as 'high-risk' and that use cases will have to be identified on the basis of common criteria and of a methodology defined by the legislator. The Commission also agrees that sufficient flexibility should be provided to take into consideration fast technological developments. In light of the Parliament's recommendations, the Commission is examining the exact criteria to determine whether an artificial intelligence application should be considered 'high-risk'. In this context, the exhaustive list of high risk areas proposed in the resolution is a valuable contribution. The Commission believes that in-depth examination and clear evidence are needed to conclude which use cases should fall within a high-risk classification. The Commission doubts that the use of artificial intelligence for military purposes can be regulated under Article 114 TFEU due to its implications for the Common Foreign and Security Policy regulated under Title V of the Treaty on European Union. For products and services that are not considered high risk, the Commission is weighing up possible alternative approaches, such as compliancy label on a voluntary basis as proposed by the Parliament in its resolution.</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
18)	147. Recommends that the European Commission, after consulting with all the relevant stakeholders, review, if necessary, existing Union law applicable to artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies in order to address the rapidity of their development in line with the recommendations set out in the annex hereto, avoiding over-regulation, including for SMEs;	2. The resolution includes a list of high-risk sectors and of high-risk uses or purposes, proposes that the Commission should regularly update it via delegated acts, proposes a 'high-risk' classification based on certain criteria and that those offering products and services that are not considered high-risk can seek a compliancy certification on a voluntary basis. The Commission agrees that there should be a list of use cases that are considered as 'high-risk' and that use cases will have to be identified on the basis of common criteria and of a methodology defined by the legislator. The Commission also agrees that sufficient flexibility should be provided to take into consideration fast technological developments. In light of the Parliament's recommendations, the Commission is examining the exact criteria to determine whether an artificial intelligence application should be considered 'high-risk'. In this context, the exhaustive list of high risk areas proposed in the resolution is a valuable contribution. The Commission believes that in-depth examination and clear evidence are needed to conclude which use cases should fall within a high-risk classification. The Commission doubts that the use of artificial intelligence for military purposes can be regulated under Article 114 TFEU due to its implications for the Common Foreign and Security Policy regulated under Title V of the Treaty on European Union. For products and services that are not considered high risk, the Commission is weighing up possible alternative approaches, such as compliancy label on a voluntary basis as proposed by the Parliament in its resolution.	

#### 4.2.8.3. JURI Resolution 3: EP resolution of 20 October 2020 on a civil liability regime for artificial intelligence

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<p><b>Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on a civil liability regime for artificial intelligence</b></p>	<p>20/10/2020 <a href="#">T9-0276/2020</a> <a href="#">2020/2014(INL)</a> <b>JURI</b></p>	<p><b><a href="#">Letter</a> from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 15 December 2020</b></p>	<p><a href="#">COM(2020)65 final</a>, <a href="#">COM(2021)206</a></p>
<p>1)</p>	<p>8. [...] Urges the Commission to assess whether the PLD should be transformed into a regulation, to clarify the definition of 'products' by determining whether digital content and digital services fall under its scope and to consider adapting concepts such as 'damage', 'defect' and 'producer'; is of the opinion that, for the purpose of legal certainty throughout the Union, following the review of the PLD, the concept of 'producer' should incorporate manufacturers, developers, programmers, service providers as well as backend operators;</p> <p>[...] Calls on the Commission to consider reversing the rules governing the burden of proof for harm caused by emerging digital technologies in clearly defined cases, and after a proper assessment;</p>	<p>The Commission welcomes the European Parliament's resolution, which reflects the importance of EU action on AI. The Commission shares the objectives set out in the resolution, including the endeavour to follow a risk-based approach. It also agrees with the need of providing adequate compensation to victims of AI systems and promoting the roll out of AI. Victims of AI systems should not be less protected than victims of traditional products and services. Victim compensation also influences trust and trust is key for the uptake of these systems. The Commission also agrees that, for promoting the roll out of AI, we should achieve legal certainty and avoid fragmentation of the market through diverging national approaches.</p>	<p>In its reply, in form of a letter of 15 December 2020 from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič to President David Sassoli, the Commission indicates a legislative response but the "legal form of the future instrument as proposed in the resolution, namely a regulation, might require due reflection in light of the principle of subsidiarity". The Commission recalls that it "is working on a horizontal framework on artificial intelligence that focuses on fundamental rights and safety. In this context, it will ensure consistency and coherence between the various legislative initiatives."</p> <p>The <a href="#">Commission Work Programme 2020</a> announced legislative proposals following-up to the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, including safety, liability, fundamental rights and data (incl. <a href="#">impact assessment</a>, Article 114 TFEU) to be presented during the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>On 21 April 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal for a regulation on the Artificial Intelligence Act (2021/0106(COD))</a>, the first ever legal framework on AI, which addresses the specific risks posed by AI systems.</p>
<p>2)</p>	<p>16. [...] The Commission should review that Annex without undue delay, but at least every six months, and if necessary, amend it through a delegated act; believes that the Commission should closely cooperate with a newly formed standing committee,</p>	<p>In line with its better regulation policy, the Commission will ensure adequate consultation of stakeholders as well undertake impact assessment work in order to identify the most appropriate legislative response. Due consideration will be given in particular to avoiding administrative</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	similar to the existing Standing Committee on Precursors or the Technical Committee on Motor Vehicles, which includes national experts of the Member States and stakeholders;	burden, ensuring proportionate obligations in line with the set objectives and avoiding impact on innovation.	
3)	18. Notes that the Commission should assess how the data collected, recorded or stored on high-risk AI-systems for the purposes of gathering evidence in case of harm or damage caused by that AI-system could be accessed and used by the investigating authority and how the traceability and auditability of such data could be improved, while taking into account fundamental and privacy rights;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
4)	19. [...] Urges the Commission to re-evaluate and to align the thresholds for damages in Union law; is of the opinion that the Commission should analyse in depth the legal traditions in all Member States and their existing national laws that grant compensation for immaterial harm, in order to evaluate if the inclusion of immaterial harm in AI-specific legislative acts is necessary and if it contradicts the existing Union legal framework or undermines the national law of the Member States;	<p>The legal form of the future instrument as proposed in the resolution, namely a regulation, might require due reflection in light of the principle of subsidiarity. In particular, the European Parliament's text proposes strict liability of the operator for the operation of AI-systems with a particular risk profile. That proposal corresponds to one of the elements of the risk-based approach submitted for consultation by the Commission's Report on AI liability. Such an approach is often found in national liability regimes and it is based on the idea that it is the operator who usually decides on the use of a given system and draws a direct benefit from it. The Commission is currently analysing the various options to best achieve the objectives set in the White Paper.</p> <p>As regards the European Parliament's proposal for a broad definition of operator the Commission will assess this in light of the principle of proportionality.</p>	The <a href="#">public consultation</a> took place between 18 October 2021 and 10 January 2022.

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
5)	21. [...] The Commission should also assess, without undue delay, the need to revise that Annex to add the AI-system in question to the list;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
6)	22. Requests the Commission to evaluate the need for legal provisions at Union level on contracts to prevent contractual non-liability clauses, including in Business-to-Business and Business-to-Administration relationships;		No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
7)	25. [...] Considers that the Commission should work closely with the insurance sector to see how data and innovative models can be used to create insurance policies that offer adequate coverage for an affordable price;		The Commission takes note of the European Parliament's proposal to couple strict liability with an insurance obligation, for AI applications with a specific risk profile and, concerning non-high-risk AI-systems, to change the burden of proof. These proposals build on some of the elements of the approach submitted for consultation in the White Paper and the Commission Report on AI liability. The Commission will carefully explore these ideas further, taking into account existing frameworks.	
8)	26. Requests the Commission to submit, on the basis of Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, a proposal for a Regulation on liability for the operation of Artificial Intelligence-systems, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;		The European Parliament also requests a revision of the Product Liability Directive to adapt it to the digital world. The Commission favours a coherent approach to all questions related to liability in this field and will launch coordinated public consultation and impact assessment work on harmonising national liability laws for AI and on the revision of the Product Liability Directive with a view to adaptations to the digital world and to address the challenges posed by emerging digital technologies. It is also important to stress that the Commission is working on a horizontal framework on artificial intelligence that focuses on fundamental rights and safety. In this context, it will ensure consistence and coherence between the various legislative initiatives.	



## 4.2.8.4. JURI Resolution 4: EP resolution of 10 March 2021 on corporate due diligence and corporate accountability

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
Corporate due diligence and corporate accountability	10/03/2021 <a href="#">T9-073/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2129(INL)</a> JURI	<a href="#">Letter from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 8 June 2021</a>	The <a href="#">tentative agenda</a> for forthcoming Commission meetings of 26 January 2022 mentioned a proposal on sustainable corporate governance, planned adoption in February 2022. <a href="#">COM(2021)189 final</a>
1)	3. Calls on the Commission to always include, in the external policy activities, including in trade and investment agreements, provisions and discussions on the protection of human rights;	<p>The Commission welcomes the Parliament's recommendations for legislative action and is pleased to underline that it shares the main objectives set out in the resolution. The Commission engaged with the European Parliament from the very beginning of the development of the resolution.</p> <p>The European Parliament proposes a concept of mandatory due diligence in line with the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as other relevant international standards that the Commission supports.</p>	<p>The College discussed the EP resolution on 8 June 2021 and Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič confirmed by letter to President David Sassoli that the Commission intends to follow-up on the resolution with a legislative proposal scheduled for 2021 stressing that the Commission has been engaged with the EP from the beginning of its work on the resolution.</p> <p>The Commission takes due note of the initiative scope requested by the EP, mainly the inclusion of SMEs next to large companies, sectors with high sustainability impact and companies operating in the internal market but established outside the EU. The Commission will be attentive to ensure coherence with the proposal foreseen as a response to EP INL to minimise the risk of deforestation, which is in certain aspects complementary to the present one. In addition, the Commission plans to review its decent work agenda and update the 2006 Communication on Decent work for all. It takes note of the EP recommendation for supervision by designated national authorities, of the proposal to harmonise the liability regime across the EU and of making the diligence strategy and risk statement publicly available. The Commission will consider the EP recommendation on stakeholders' involvement in its preparatory work and the private international law aspects will be examined when the Commission evaluates by 2022 the Brussels Ia and Rome II Regulations.</p>

	Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
2)	4. Asks the Commission to conduct a thorough review of undertakings based in Xinjiang that export products to the Union in order to identify potential breaches of human rights, especially those related to the repression of Uighurs;			
3)	12. Underlines that due diligence strategies should be aligned with the SDGs and Union policy objectives in the field of human rights and the environment, including the European Green Deal, and the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, and Union international policy, especially the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Paris Agreement and its goals to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels; asks the Commission to develop, with the meaningful participation of relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies, a set of due diligence guidelines, including sector-specific guidelines, on how to comply with existing and future Union and international mandatory legal instruments and be in line with voluntary due diligence frameworks, including coherent methodologies and clear metrics to measure impacts and progress, in the areas of human rights, the environment and good governance, reiterates that such guidelines would be especially useful for small and medium-sized undertakings;		<p>As reflected in the resolution, an important issue when designing the Parliament's initiative is its scope. The Commission takes note that the resolution of the European Parliament proposes inclusion of listed and high-risk small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) next to large companies, and asks the Commission to identify sectors with high sustainability impact with regard to including SMEs active in such sectors in the scope of the proposal. The impact assessment work will duly consider of the companies to be covered, including as regards SMEs and ways of limiting and alleviating the burden (be it direct or indirect) in particular for SMEs (SME test). Considerations include limiting the scope (e.g. according to size and level of risk of the sector) or limiting certain requirements in line with the proportionality principle as well as providing targeted support (e.g. guidance, tools, funding, technological solutions for traceability). The Commission also notes that the European Parliaments suggests to cover companies that are established outside the European Union when they operate in the internal market.</p> <p>Also, in terms of material scope, the Commission takes note of the broad coverage proposed by the European Parliament resolution, in particular as regards environmental impacts. It will be important to consider how to base requirements on international</p>	The Commission conducted a <a href="#">public consultation</a> on Sustainable Corporate Governance from 26 October 2020 to 8 February 2021.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>environmental agreements and conventions. The Commission will assess thoroughly how those elements can be included in the due diligence requirements while taking into account the development of other instruments addressing in detail obligations in specific areas. With regard to the issue of deforestation, for example, the Commission committed to put forward also in 2021 a legislative proposal to minimise the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market. The deforestation initiative is complementary to the work on sustainable corporate governance and has also been subject to a legislative own-initiative resolution by the European Parliament (2020/2006 (INL)), to which the Commission committed to follow up. The Commission will be duly attentive to ensuring coherence between the two proposals. As regards human rights, including labour and social rights, the Commission welcomes the references to the International Bill of Human Rights and the ILO fundamental principles and rights at work in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p> <p>In addition, the Commission plans to review its decent work agenda and update the 2006 Communication on Decent work for all, which will strengthen the role of the EU as responsible global leader in ensuring a just transition and sustainable recovery.</p>	<p>On 21 November 2021, the Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a regulation on deforestation-free products.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
4)	<p>14. Calls on the Commission to honour the principle of policy coherence for development, enshrined in Article 208 TFEU, in future legislation; stresses that it is important to minimise the possible contradictions and build synergies with development cooperation policy to the benefit of developing countries and to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation; considers that, in practical terms, this means actively involving the Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development in the ongoing legislative work and conducting a thorough assessment of the impact of the relevant future Union legislation on developing countries from an economic, social, human rights and environmental perspective, in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines<sup>5</sup> and Tool 34 of the Better Regulation Toolbox<sup>6</sup>; notes that the results of that assessment should inform the future legislative proposal;</p>	<p>No specific reply is provided to this particular point.</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>

<sup>5</sup> SWD(2017)0350.

<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/better-regulation-toolbox-34\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/better-regulation-toolbox-34_en)

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
5)	21. [...] Calls on the Commission to cooperate with Member States' chambers of commerce and national human rights institutions in providing online tools and information to support implementation of the future due diligence legislation;	<p>The Commission also takes note of the European Parliament's proposals to make the due diligence strategy and the risk statement publicly available. The recent proposal for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the work on the proposal on sustainable corporate governance have been coordinated closely in order to avoid duplication of reporting obligations. The Commission notes that the European Parliament's recommendations on publication requirements concern a larger scope of companies than covered by the CSRD proposal (large companies and listed SMEs). The Commission will consider the Parliament's proposals, noting nevertheless that the CSRD also provides for simplified sustainability reporting standards for SMEs within its scope.</p> <p>As regards the recommendations on stakeholder involvement, the Commission considers this issue in its preparatory work, as reflected also in the open public consultation.</p>	The Commission adopted a <a href="#">proposal</a> for a Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive on 21 April 2021.
6)	24. [...] Calls on the Commission to investigate new technological solutions supportive of establishing and improving traceability in global supply chains; recalls that sustainable blockchain technology can contribute to this goal;	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.
7)	27. [...] Calls on the Commission to evaluate and propose tools in order to help undertakings with the traceability of their value chains; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
8)	30. Calls on the Commission to propose a negotiating mandate for the Union to constructively engage in the negotiation of a UN international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other businesses;	On the elements of the resolution linked to private international law, the Commission will carefully consider them. More generally, relevant private international law aspects of business-related civil claims for human rights violations can appropriately be examined when the Commission evaluates - by 2022 - the Brussels Ia and Rome II Regulations where issues concerning, respectively, international jurisdiction and applicable law are being addressed horizontally. The Commission will consider whether including a possible ancillary measure on overriding mandatory provisions in the sustainable corporate governance initiative, as recommended by the European Parliament, is necessary and compatible with the described overall approach.	
9)	32. Requests that the Commission submit without undue delay a legislative proposal on mandatory supply chain due diligence, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto; [...]	No specific reply is provided to this particular point.	Not mentioned.

## 4.2.8.5. JURI Resolution 5: EP resolution of 19 May 2021 on challenges of sports events organisers in the digital environment

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
Resolution on challenges of sports events organisers in the digital environment	19/05/2021 <a href="#">T9-236/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2073(INL)</a> JURI	<a href="#">Letter from Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič received by President David Sassoli on 22 July 2021</a>	
1)	1. Requests that the Commission, after carrying out the necessary impact assessment, submit without undue delay, on the basis of Article 114 TFEU, a proposal for legislative acts, following the recommendations set out in the Annex hereto;	<p>The Commission shares the view of the European Parliament that sport plays an important role for society and promotes common values of solidarity, diversity and social inclusion. It agrees that the issue of illegal transmissions of live sports events needs to be tackled more efficiently. The Commission highlighted in its Action Plan on Intellectual Property and in its Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, adopted in November and December 2020 respectively, the need to better address the fight against piracy on creative and sport content. The Commission supports the conclusion of the Parliament that any action to fight the illegal transmission of live sports events online should focus on where illegal content streams originate, and not on individual users. Moreover, the Commission also shares the view that illegal transmissions of sport content online are to be distinguished from content legally shared under limitations and exceptions provided for in copyright law, or content shared by journalists for the purpose of informing the general public.</p> <p>Following the statement that the Commission made on the conclusion of negotiations on the Directive on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market, the Commission tasked the European Audiovisual Observatory to carry out a mapping study on the existing remedies against online piracy of sport content. The aim is to gather information on the procedures and remedies available in each Member State for sport right owners and broadcasters, as well as on the existing voluntary initiatives. Building on this study, the conclusions of</p>	<p>In its reply in form of letter of 20 July 2021 Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič confirmed to President David Sassoli that the Commission intends to follow-up to the EP resolution after an in-depth analysis of the need for specific rules to better address piracy of sport content with a legislative or any other action in the first half of 2022. A study mapping the <a href="#">existing remedies against online piracy of sport content by the European Audiovisual Observatory</a> was published in 2021, which will serve as a basis for further Commission analysis on the piracy of live sport events and other illegal live streaming contents and on initiatives to be foreseen.</p> <p>Commission considers that any new initiative will have to build on the horizontal provisions on illegal content online in the Digital Service Act in order to ensure complementarity and coherence.</p> <p>Commission will assess also the need to amend the Directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights as requested by the EP and the possible added value of appointing an independent administrative authority in each Member State for the fight against piracy on the basis of the existing schemes.</p>

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>which are expected in autumn 2021, the Commission will complete its assessment of the challenges faced by sport event organisers in relation to the illegal transmissions of live sport events, as a follow-up to its statement. While the Commission's analysis will focus on the piracy of live sport events, it will also take into account the illegal 'live streaming' of other types of content (for example music and other audiovisual content). On this basis, as a next step, the Commission will set out, in the first half of 2022, the legislative or any other concrete actions that it intends to take to address online piracy of live content, including live sport events. For the reasons set out below, these actions will have to build on the horizontal provisions on illegal content online included in the proposal for a Digital Services Act, which the Commission hopes to see adopted rapidly. It is necessary to ensure that the actions that will be proposed complement the Digital Services Act in a coherent manner and respond in the most appropriate way to the proposals contained in the resolution.</p>	<p>From 10 January to 14 February 2022, the Commission carried out a <a href="#">public consultation on the Counterfeit and Piracy Watch List</a>.</p>
2)	<p>10. Underlines that the legal provision of sports content should be better promoted in the Union and calls on the Commission to take measures that make it easier for consumers to find legal means of accessing sports content online; calls on the Commission to regularly update the list of such means of access on Agorateka.eu and to ensure that the platform is further developed; stresses that liability for the illegal broadcasting of sports events rests with the providers of</p>	<p>Furthermore, the Parliament's resolution requests the Commission to promote the findability of legal offers of sports content online, referring in particular to the Agorateka.eu platform. The resolution also underlines the need to ensure that viewers are informed of such legal means and how to use such means to access content when the blocking measures are enforced. The Commission agrees with the European Parliament that the promotion of both the availability and findability of legal offers is an important objective. Agorateka already contains information about legal offers of sport</p>	



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	streams and platforms and does not lie with fans or consumers, who often unintentionally come across illegal online content and should be further informed on the legal options available;	content. The Commission will explore together with European Union Intellectual Property Office ways to better promote the offer of sport content through this portal.	
3)	17. Recalls Parliament’s resolution on a Digital Services Act: adapting commercial and civil law rules for commercial entities operating online <sup>7</sup> , which requests the Commission to ensure that content hosting platforms act expeditiously to make unavailable or remove content; is of the view that a mechanism involving certified trusted flaggers, through which an illegal broadcast of a live sports event notified by a certified trusted flagger is immediately removed or access to such a broadcast is disabled, without prejudice to the implementation of a complaint and redress mechanism, should be set up;	<p>Please allow me to outline below in broad terms the Commission’s preliminary views on the specific recommendations included in the resolution.</p> <p>In view of ensuring a better legal framework for ‘notice-and-take-down’ procedures, the resolution calls for a clarification of the meaning of ‘expeditious’ takedown in the Directive on electronic commerce to require the removal of illegal content immediately or as fast as possible and in any event within thirty minutes of the receipt of a notice. In this regard, the Parliament suggests setting up a certification system for ‘trusted flaggers’ whose notices would be deemed accurate and reliable. In addition, the resolution asks the Commission to assess the appropriateness of creating an obligation for online services to perform immediate take-downs, to remove or disable access to illegal sport event broadcasts available on their services. At the same time, it acknowledges that real-time blocking could affect fundamental rights and emphasises the need for safeguards, including respect for the general legal principle of not imposing a general obligation to monitor content.</p> <p>The Commission would like to stress that the proposal for a Digital Services Act harmonises ‘notice-and-take-down’ procedures and creates a certification scheme for ‘trusted flaggers’. These provisions are not intended to cater for the</p>	

<sup>7</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2020)0273.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>specific needs of the sport sector, as the proposed Digital Services Act aims to create a horizontal framework. Once in force, they could serve as a basis for more specific policy action aimed at ensuring timely removal of illegal live sport content.</p> <p>The Commission will carefully assess the need for additional measures pending the adoption of the proposal for a Digital Services Act. In particular, it will consider whether it is appropriate and proportionate to provide for a specific timeframe to remove illegal live sport content, especially when identified by certified trusted flaggers. In this context, it is important to keep in mind the conditions and circumstances of specific timeframes discussed for other types of illegal content, and in particular the new provisions on removal orders for terrorist content online included in the Regulation on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online<sup>7</sup>. As regards trusted flaggers, the Commission will look at existing agreements between right holders and online service providers and assess the need for a specific certification scheme. In this context, the Commission reiterates the importance of ensuring the respect of fundamental rights, as mentioned in the Parliament’s resolution.</p>	
4)	<p>20. Notes that injunction procedures are relatively long and usually come into effect after the broadcast has ended; points to the existence of practices developed at national level, such as live injunctions and dynamic injunctions, that have proved to be a means of tackling piracy of sports event broadcasts more efficiently; calls on the Commission to assess the impact and appropriateness of introducing injunction procedures aimed at allowing real-time disabling</p>	<p>The resolution also calls on the Commission to amend the Directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights by explicitly granting judicial and administrative authorities the power to issue live blocking injunctions and by harmonising the use of dynamic injunctions. The resolution indicates that such measures should be targeted and proportionate and should not lead to arbitrary and excessive blocking of content.</p> <p>As expressed in the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, the Commission agrees with the Parliament on the need to make</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	of access to, or removal of, illegal online live sports event content, based on the model of “live” blocking orders and “dynamic injunctions”;	<p>injunctions more efficient and easier to obtain. The Directive on the enforcement of intellectual property rights harmonises the use of injunctions across Member States. As explained in the 2017 Guidance on certain aspects of Directive 2004/48/EC, dynamic injunctions – which, along with live injunctions, can already be introduced in their legislation by Member States under the current EU legal Framework – can be an effective means to prevent the continuation of infringements, under the condition that necessary safeguards are provided.</p> <p>Looking ahead, the Commission will assess if there is a need for further measures in this area, on the basis of the results of the above-mentioned study of the European Audiovisual Observatory, in light of the proportionality and subsidiarity principles, and considering the possible impacts on the national judicial systems. In particular, the Commission will look at the effectiveness of dynamic and live blocking injunctions currently used in certain Member States, and at the procedural safeguards.</p>	
5)	25. Calls for cooperation between Member States authorities, right holders and intermediaries to be reinforced; further calls on the Commission, within its remit, to support Member States in their endeavours to improve existing infrastructure and measures;	<p>The resolution also asks the Commission to reinforce the cooperation between Member States’ authorities and between right holders and intermediaries in this area. In particular, in view of creating a network of national authorities responsible for the fight against piracy, the resolution asks the Commission to assess the added value of appointing an independent administrative authority in each Member State for the fight against piracy.</p> <p>As stated in the Media and Audiovisual Action Plan, the Commission believes that national enforcement authorities play an important role in the fight against piracy and that their cooperation can help address the cross-border nature of infringements. However, such national enforcement</p>	

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
		<p>authorities only exist in a few Member States. The Commission will look at the experience of those national authorities that already today are entrusted with powers in this area and will consider how to encourage further cooperation and exchange of information between national authorities and courts. As regards the cooperation between sport right owners and online services or intermediaries, the Commission will assess the need for further measures, which could build on the Memorandum of Understanding on online advertising and intellectual property rights. In addition, any approach will need to be coherent with and complement the actions that will be proposed in the context of the EU Toolbox against counterfeiting announced in the IP Action Plan of November 2020.</p>	

#### 4.2.9. LIBE

Between July 2019 and December 2021, the **Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)** was responsible for fifteen 'ordinary' own-initiative reports (INI) and one legislative own-initiatives report (INL) leading to an adoption of sixteen Parliament's resolutions ('LIBE resolution'). The table below provides a brief summary regarding the data in the adopted INL resolution.

Table 41: Overview on LIBE resolutions and its follow-up (July 2019 and December 2021)

Resolution and follow-up analysis	Quantifications
Number of resolutions adopted by the Parliament during the period	16
Number of INI parliamentary procedures <sup>1</sup>	15
Number of INL parliamentary procedures	1
Total numbers of the Parliaments' points in all INL procedures	11
Number of Commission reply provided within 3 month deadline <sup>2</sup>	N/R
Number of relevant proposals adopted by the Commission by 31 January 2022	N/R
The main subjects/policy areas of the resolution	- Company law

<sup>1</sup> For more details on INI please see chapter 4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

4.2.9.1. LIBE Resolution 1: EP resolution of 25 November 2021 on legal migration policy and law

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
<b>Legal migration policy and law</b>	25/11/2021 <a href="#">T9-0472/2021</a> <a href="#">2020/2255 (INL)</a> <b>LIBE</b>	<b>Letter not yet available<sup>3</sup></b>	
1)	2. Requests that the Commission submit, by 31 January 2022, on the basis of Article 79(2) TFEU, in particular points (a) and (b) thereof, a proposal for an act that would serve as a package of proposals to facilitate and promote entry into and mobility within the Union for legally migrating third-country nationals applying for work or already holding a work permit and that, by aligning provisions across the existing legal migration directives, would serve to reduce bureaucracy, enhance harmonisation, promote fundamental rights, such as equal treatment, and prevent labour exploitation, following the recommendations set out in the Annex to this Report; notes that such a new act supporting legal labour migration from third countries and a greater degree of mobility remains one of the main answers to the current mismatches between labour supply and demand;		

<sup>3</sup> Manuscript completed in March 2022 reflecting the situation as of 31 January 2022. Nevertheless, the Commission was still in the deadline to respond formally.

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
2)	3. Considers that the creation of a Union talent pool for third-country nationals who wish to apply for work with a view to migrating legally to a Member State, as well as for Union-based employers to search for potential employees in third countries, would be an essential tool for achieving the purpose of the proposed act and calls on the Commission to include the creation of such a talent pool in its proposal; proposes that the Commission include, within the talent pool, a Union talent remote network that would allow third-country nationals to work remotely in a Member State other than the one in which they are residing and the Commission and the Member states to work together to better understand the benefits and challenges of hiring third-country nationals talent remotely, and promote fair remote hiring of international talent; points out that such a network would be optional for Member States to use;		
3)	5. Asks the Commission to take into account Article 15 (1) of the Parliament and Council partial provisional agreement on the Reception Conditions recast Directive, thus reducing the negative impact of forced inactivity until the finalisation of the asylum procedure;		
4)	6. [...] Calls, therefore, on the Commission to make it a priority to include in its proposal an ambitious admission scheme for low and medium-skilled third-country workers in consultation with social partners and civil society, while reflecting the needs of the Member States; calls on the Commission to include the creation of a framework for validation and recognition		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	<p>of the skills and qualifications of third-country nationals, including vocational training, based on objective and uniform criteria, to facilitate their early integration into the labour market; requests that the framework for validation and recognition of skills and qualification ensure that third-country nationals are consistently treated fairly during the validation and recognition process, enable efficient schemes and procedures, and facilitate obtaining information in an efficient and easy way; encourages the Commission to insist that national authorities continue to share information and best practices with one another; calls on the Commission, moreover, to promote by all means possible, including by means of targeted campaigns, the revised Blue Card Directive, including in start-ups and in the IT sector, where skills are recognised equivalently to qualifications as set out in Article 26, read jointly with Annex I, of that Directive; recalls, however, that Article 79(5) TFEU states that that Article “shall not affect the right of Member States to determine volumes of admission of third-country nationals coming from third countries to their territory in order to seek work, whether employed or self-employed”:</p>		
5)	<p>7. [...] Calls on the Commission to include in its proposal a Union-wide admission scheme for the entry and residence of self-employed persons and entrepreneurs based on objective and uniform criteria, in particular for those working to establish small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups, and of highly mobile self-employed third-country nationals, such as artists and cultural professionals; insists that the schemes proposed must include measures that</p>		



Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	enhance fundamental rights and promote equal treatment for third-country workers;		
6)	8. Requests that the Commission include in its proposal a framework for talent partnerships with third countries that Member States could opt into on a voluntary basis, tailored to the situation and the benefit of both the sending and receiving countries in question, which should include vocational training programmes based on skills, in particular aptitude tests, workplace observation and simulations; calls on the Commission to ensure that that framework allows for Parliament to be able to fully exercise its scrutiny and evaluation role and that the proposal includes adequate mechanisms to prevent labour exploitation and ensure equal treatment; highlights that inspiration for the talent partnerships can be found in existing skills-based agreements in Member States and that the talent partnerships should be developed in consultation with relevant organisations both in the Member States and in third countries;		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
7)	<p>10. Welcomes the Commission’s planned review of Directive 2011/98/EU; notes that one of the objectives of that Directive is to simplify and harmonise the rules on permits currently applicable in the Member States and to promote equal treatment and that those objectives have not been fully achieved with some of the provisions of that Directive having been implemented in different ways across the Union; considers further that that the Commission should take the necessary steps to ensure first and foremost that that Directive be properly implemented by Member States, secondly that it be amended to allow applications for a single permit to be lodged both from within a Member State and from a third country, and thirdly, in order to further simplify and harmonise the rules, that the procedure for obtaining an entry visa be clearly regulated so as to avoid the situation where applicants would have to submit the documents needed to obtain a single permit twice and to reduce the dependency of workers and the risk of exploitation; points out that the lodging of an application from within a Member State should only be available if the third-country national holds a residence permit at the time the application is lodged; calls on the Commission to include such amendments to that Directive in its proposal;</p>		
8)	<p>11. Requests that the Commission include in its proposal the establishment of a transnational advisory service network, to be managed by the Commission, for legally migrating third-country workers, with each Member State designating a lead authority to process applications and to coordinate the advice and information provided to third-country nationals</p>		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
	applying for work in the Union or already holding a work permit;		
9)	12. Calls on the Commission to include in its proposal an amendment to Directive 2014/36/EU to allow holders of work permits under that Directive a period of three months to seek new employment after having left their previous employer without having their work permit revoked, allowing them to reside legally within the Member State in question until the end of the period they are allowed to stay, but no longer than nine months, as set out in that Directive, provided that they are applying for work at another employer throughout that period; furthermore, in order to avoid labour exploitation, calls on the Commission to encourage Member States to fully apply that provision, thereby delinking residence permits from the employer and the job; calls on the Commission to include in its proposal an amendment to that Directive to allow Member States to renew work permits for the purposes of seasonal work up to a total period of five years;		
10	13. Requests the Commission to include in its proposal an amendment to Directive 2009/52/EC to adapt its scope to include exploited legally residing third-country nationals working in the Union who are victims of conditions that affect their health and safety and violate their human dignity and to improve the enforcement of equal treatment provisions, such as accessible and effective complaints mechanisms and access to justice for all workers in case of exploitation and other criminal offences;		

Resolution	Date of adoption TA ref Procedure ref Committee responsible	Commission follow up Commission reply/commitment	Action of the Commission
11)	<p>14. Is of the view that Directive 2003/109/EC, which is currently under used and does not provide an effective right to intra-Union mobility, should be amended to allow third-country nationals who are long-term residents of a Member State to reside permanently within another Member State from the day their permit is issued on terms similar to the terms applicable to Union citizens and to reduce the number of years of residence required to acquire EU long-term resident status from five to three years, and requests the Commission to include those amendments in its upcoming revision of that Directive; acknowledges that continuous residence in one Member State is one of the aspects that promotes the proper integration of a person in a community before that person decides to reside in another Member State; calls on the Commission to include those amendments in its proposal;</p>		

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This study seeks to present a comprehensive overview of non-legislative resolutions adopted by the Parliament between July 2019 and December 2021 on the basis of own-initiative reports, in the light of the response provided by the Commission, the subsequent follow-up documents and related actions undertaken by the Commission up to 31 January 2022. The publication is part of Parliament's Strategic Execution Framework (2019-2021). The aim of this joint DG PRES and DG EPRS project on 'Improved reporting on European Commission follow-up to European Parliament resolutions' is to facilitate monitoring of the Commission's follow-up to those resolutions.

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