

**2022 CWP - Draft annex I**

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## Annex I – Headline Ambition I – A European Green Deal

Overall number of policy objectives = 5

Overall number of initiatives = 110

1 initiative or 10% of initiatives under headline  
ambition 1 are non-legislative

#	Short title	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?
	Decide reference		Legal basis		Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
1.	<b>Zero pollution package</b>				
	<p>a) <b>Integrated water management – revised lists of surface and groundwater pollutants</b></p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2020/8554</a></p>	<p>This initiative follows up on some of the findings of the 2019 Water Fitness Check with a focus on chemical pollution, in particular through the revision of the lists of pollutants particularly affecting surface and groundwaters, and of their corresponding regulatory standards.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Zero pollution action plan, European Green Deal, Chemicals strategy for sustainability</i></p>	Legislative TFUE, 191-192	<p><b>Adoption:</b> September 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> May 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p>The revision is expected to take some substances off the current list of 45, and add others. Before IA it cannot be established what the precise net result will be. When a substance is added, MS are obliged to reduce or phase out emissions of those substances to water.</p>
	<p>b) <b>Revision of EU Ambient Air Quality legislation</b></p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2020/8962</a></p>	<p><u>This initiative proposes a revision of air quality standards to align them more closely with World Health Organization recommendations.</u></p> <p><u>The proposal also aims to improve the EU clean air framework, building on the lessons learnt in 2019 by the fitness check of EU air quality legislation.</u></p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Zero pollution action plan, European Green Deal</i></p>	Legislative TFUE, 192	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> June 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p><u>The revision of the Ambient Air Quality Directives is building on an existing framework already implemented in the Member States. It will explore the simplification and burden reduction potential as identified in the fitness Check, namely in relation to provisions of the current framework that have become redundant. It will also consider the burden reduction potential in relation to air quality assessment and management (including monitoring and modelling).</u></p> <p><u>Administrative burden is linked primarily to air quality monitoring, modelling and plans. On the one hand, the fitness check identified redundant provisions in the Directive as well as elements that could reduce administrative burden in terms of air quality reporting. On the other hand, focus on additional pollutants and air quality modelling needs may result in additional costs. The extent of both will depend on</u></p>

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	<p>b) Revision of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP)</p> <p><u>PLAN/2021/10629</u></p>	<p>[ENV] CLP aims in particular to include hazard classes for a number of hazardous properties (endocrine disruption, persistent bioaccumulative and toxic, very persistent very bioaccumulative, persistent and mobile), give the right of initiative to the Commission to launch harmonised classifications, improve labelling requirements.</p> <p>[GROW] This initiative will implement the EU Chemicals Strategy for sustainability. It will further raise the level of protection of human health and the environment by e.g. introducing new hazard classes. It will also facilitate chemicals' access to the internal market by e.g. easing some labelling requirements.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Zero pollution action plan, Chemicals strategy for sustainability</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Legal basis TBD</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> May 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> January 2022</p>	<p><i>an impact assessment analysis, but on balance they are expected to be broadly neutral.</i></p> <p><b>Burden reduction</b> Add [ENV] // Neutral [GROW]</p> <p>Limited increase expected.</p> <p>It will increase the level of assessment performed by industry to cover the additional hazard classes. It will require relabelling of some products.</p> <p><i>[GROW] There will be higher costs for new labelling, however, those are possibly offset by providing a global level playing field</i></p> <p><b>On burden reduction:</b></p> <p><i>The initiative is likely to improve the functioning of the single market for chemicals. The additional hazard identification, notification and the possible associated relabelling will increase costs. However, if the new criteria will be accepted globally, EU companies will benefit from the earlier adoption. The European industry as a whole may rebound towards more safe and sustainable products and increased consumer confidence thanks to the technological progress.</i></p>
	<p>e) Sustainable use of pesticides – revision of the EU rules</p> <p><u>PLAN/2020/6975</u></p>	<p>The objective of the initiative is to amend the sustainable use of pesticides Directive in line with the objectives of the European Green Deal and in particular to its “ambition to reduce significantly the use and risk of chemical pesticides” through “measures, including legislative, needed to bring about these reductions”. A revision of the Sustainable use of Pesticide Directive would be the instrument to deliver on the targets for the reduction of the risk and use of chemical pesticides announced in the context of the Farm to Fork Strategy.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in European Green Deal, Farm to fork strategy, Biodiversity strategy</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Article 192(1) TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> March-May 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> November 2021</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Add</p> <p>Impossible to say, policy options are not yet decided upon</p> <p><i>Administrative costs and other costs for the different policy options will be assessed for different stakeholders, including farmers and other economic operators. Improving the implementation of certain requirements, for instance on pesticide application equipment, or new reporting requirements for example on integrated pest management could increase the administrative costs for operators. Ways to minimise the administrative burden will be explored for example through digitisation. Trade-offs between administrative burden for operators and positive health and environmental benefits exist and will be taken into account in the analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Overall we expect an increase in administrative costs.</i></p>
2.	<p><b>Carbon removal certification</b></p> <p><u>PLAN/2021/11727</u></p>	<p>To enable the scaling up and wider dissemination of the removal of carbon from the atmosphere through both nature-based and technological solutions, the initiative aims at proposing a regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals based on robust and transparent carbon accounting to monitor and verify the authenticity of carbon removals.</p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Article 192 (1) TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p> <p><b>Roadmap publication:</b> December 2021</p> <p><b>Publication public consultation:</b> March 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction:</b> Neutral</p> <p>Stakeholders are all very demanding for such certification mechanism. The private sector sees it as a business opportunity and the civil society</p>

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	Decide reference		Legal basis		Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
		This initiative was announced in the Circular Economy Action Plan of the Commission.		RSB meeting: Q3 2022	asks for it to ensure the transparency, credibility and environmental integrity of carbon removals.
3.	Initiative on the Right to Repair  No Decide entry	<p>The overall purpose of the initiative is to extend the useful life of goods and thereby contribute to the objectives of the circular economy and the European Green Deal.</p> <p>In order to achieve these objectives, the initiatives will focus on promoting repair instead of replacement, within the review of the Sale of Goods Directive and encouraging repair outside the legal guarantee through allowing consumers to access repair services at fair prices.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in European Green Deal, Circular economy action plan</i></p>	Legislative  Art. 114 TFEU and/or Art. 192 TFEU	<p>Adoption: Q3 2022</p> <p>Publication roadmap: September 2021</p> <p>Launch public consultation: November 2021</p> <p>RSB meeting: June 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p>The Impact Assessment will analyse <u>the impact of the various options that could be considered for the revision of the Sale of Goods Directive (SGD)</u> to what extent and under what circumstances encouraging repair might reduce the burden currently faced by businesses compared to the present situation where consumers often choose replacement as they have a free choice between replacement and repair. It will also assess the effect on the repair services business while taking into account cost-neutral pricing as well as existing and future eco-design obligations. The initiatives will ensure a balance between the protection of the environment and the economic interests of consumers and businesses.</p>
4.	Greening freight transport package  a) Measuring transport and logistics emissions  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11499</a>	<p>[Sustainable and smart mobility strategy action no.33]</p> <p>An EU framework for harmonised measurement of transport and logistics emissions</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Smart mobility strategy action plan</i></p>	Legislative  Articles 91 and 100(2) TFEU	<p>Adoption: Q3 2022</p> <p>Publication roadmap: Before November 2021</p> <p>Launch public consultation: After November 2021</p> <p>RSB meeting: September 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p>Impact on administrative burden will depend on the policy option retained, however given the potential to reduce the number of existing methodologies, and tools, the measure will in long term facilitate reporting and decision making both in private and public sector and thus probably reduce administrative burden. There will be initial adaptation and implementation costs, but these can be mitigated by providing an open source calculator.</p> <p><i>There will be initial compliance costs and administrative burden related to the adaptation, implementation, operation, and maintenance of greenhouse gas accounting systems. The extent of these burdens depend on whether the calculation and publication of GHG emissions' data will remain voluntary or mandatory (to some or all transport service providers). The initiative will consider flanking measures to facilitate its application (such as open source calculators, framework of updated emission factors, simplified approach to SMEs). In a longer term, industry experience shows that measuring GHG will allow the companies to optimise their operations and thus reduce costs. Also, one agreed method (we consider referring to global ISO standard) would reduce the burden of applying different methods, in particular for big international companies and those who fall into the scope of mandatory corporate sustainability reporting.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, to monitor the progress towards achieving EU GHG emission target and various public policies (e.g. eligibility to public funding, procurement) would anyway require economic operators to report their</i></p>

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					<p><i>emissions. Having a common framework used for multiple (business and administrative) purposes, should therefore reduce burdens at the level of economy.</i></p>
5.	<p><b>Plastics package</b></p> <p><b>a) Measures to reduce the release of microplastics in the environment</b></p> <p><u>PLAN/2020/8355</u></p>	<p>The objective of this initiative is to reduce the unintentional release of microplastics in the environment (from textiles, tyre abrasion, and pre-production plastic pellets), and ultimately to reduce environmental pollution and potential risks to human health. An impact assessment will help determining the most appropriate instrument(s) to address the most relevant sources of microplastic pollution. These instruments could vary between voluntary action and the use of legal instruments. The type of initiative could range from a Communication to a proposal for Directive or Regulation.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in European Green Deal, Circular economy action plan, Chemical strategy for sustainability, Plastics strategy, Zero pollution action plan</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Art. 114 TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Add</b></p> <p><i>Depending on the final measures/options, it may add burden e.g.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tyres – if change to design (for producers)</li> <li>- Tyres – if change to driver behaviour (for public authorities);</li> <li>- Textiles – if change to material, production processes, washing machines etc. (for producers);</li> <li>- Textiles – if change to consumer behaviour (for public authorities)</li> </ul> <p><i>Pellets – if best practices and change in storage, use and disposal and requirements like reporting (for all value chain but TBC for SMEs).</i></p> <p><i>However, it may also reduce burden e.g.:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Costs of clean-up activities and of legal actions by individuals, local communities, public authorities</li> <li>- Cost of mitigating measures by sectors like fishery, agriculture, tourism</li> <li>- Tyres - More efficient and durable tyres</li> <li>- Textiles - More focus on the durability of textile products</li> <li>- Pellets - reduced losses of material at all stages</li> </ul> <p><i>Increased competitive edge of the European industry in these areas.</i></p>
	<p><b>b) International freight rail traffic</b></p> <p><u>PLAN/2021/10644</u></p>	<p>[Sustainable and smart mobility strategy action no.19], Measures to better manage and coordinate international rail traffic, including a revision of Regulation (EU) 913/2010 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Circular economy action plan</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Art. 91 TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022 (as per Decide entry)</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> July 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> June 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> September 2021</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p>The initiative will not reduce or increase the administrative burden for railway undertakings and other rail stakeholders. It should improve the effectiveness of current rules on cross border rail infrastructure capacity management. It is not expected to remove major administrative obligations, and it could introduce additional ones for Member States.</p> <p><i>The initiative will be neutral as regards the administrative burden for rail infrastructure managers, railway undertakings and other stakeholders concerned. The initiative aims to improve the (cross-border) management of rail traffic, thereby increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of cross-border coordination, resulting in significant reductions in operational costs. It will not change the structure of administrative obligations for stakeholders, but it is unrealistic to expect a major reduction in their overall level.</i></p>

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	b) Restriction on microplastics  <u>PLAN/2021/10271</u>	<p>- The European Green Deal announced a follow up on the 2018 plastics strategy focusing, among other things, on measures to tackle intentionally added microplastics and unintentional releases of plastics, for example from textiles and tyre abrasion.</p> <p>- The restriction will prevent 500 000 tonnes of micro plastics from ending up in the environment over 20 years.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in European Green Deal, Circular economy action plan, Chemical strategy for sustainability, Plastics strategy, Zero pollution action plan</i></p>	Legislative  Regulation 2006/1907/EC Article 68.1	<b>Adoption:</b> May 2022  Public consultation is part of the ECHA opinion making process. No roadmap or IA required.	<b>Burden reduction Add</b> It is likely that there will be costs on enterprises, they depend on the measures chosen to address the environmental risks. <i>ADD burden through compliance costs and substitution costs, e.g. reformulations or changing technology.</i> <i>On burden reduction:</i> <i>It is likely that there will be costs on enterprises and, possibly, on civil society. They depend on the measures chosen to address the environmental risks.</i> <i>The cost of the restriction is estimated between €11 and 19 billion depending on the final policy option chosen.</i>
	c) Policy framework for bio-based, biodegradable and compostable plastics  <u>PLAN/2021/11083</u>	<p>The initiative will address the sustainability challenges and ensure a beneficial use of Biobased plastics (BBP) and biodegradable/compostable plastics (BDCP).</p> <p>The two main challenges are: the Sourcing, labelling and use of biobased plastics (BBP), based on assessing where the use of biobased feedstock results in genuine environmental benefits, going beyond reduction in using fossil resources; 2) Use of biodegradable and compostable plastics (BDCP), based on an assessment of the applications where such use can be beneficial to the environment, and the criteria for such applications.</p> <p>The initiative will be developed in close coordination with the revision of the Packaging and Packaging Directive<sup>1</sup> (PPWD) as to the use of BBP and BDCP in packaging, and the Sustainable Product Initiative.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in Circular economy action plan</i></p>	Non-Legislative	<b>Adoption:</b> April 2022	<b>Burden reduction Neutral</b>

<sup>1</sup> European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 365 31.12.1994

Annex I – Headline Ambition II – A Europe Fit for the Digital Age

Overall number of policy objectives = 6

Overall number of initiatives = 8

3 initiatives or 37,5% of proposed initiatives under headline ambition 2 are non-legislative

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6.	European Cyber Resilience Act	The Cybersecurity Strategy of 2020 announced that the Commission would consider possible new horizontal rules to improve the cybersecurity of all connected products and associated services placed on the Internal Market. The objective would be to establish common European cybersecurity standards for products (especially connected objects) and services that are placed on our market. Such rules could include a new duty of care for connected device manufacturers to address software vulnerabilities including the continuation of software and security updates as well as ensuring, at the end of life, deletion of personal and other sensitive data. This Act could also have a defence dimension in order to maximise synergies, enabling, for example, defence requirements to be taken into account.	Legislative	No planned adoption date yet – 2022, realistically probably towards the end of Q4 2022	tbc – DG CNECT has launched a reflection process on this initiative.
7.	European Chips Act	Numerous major initiatives launched by the new Commission since 2019 to strengthen the competitiveness and resilience of the semiconductors ecosystem. But this does not seem sufficient anymore and EU needs to step up its game. EU Chips act is a response to (i) current shortage of semiconductors in manufacturing, showing the need to reduce strategic dependencies and strengthen security of supply and (ii) acceleration of support to innovation and capacities in relation to semiconductors worldwide (US – American CHIPS act of Dec 2020, CN, JPN and KOR). Focus likely to be on strengthening support to R&I and initial deployment, coordination and joint action with MS.	Tbc	No planned adoption date yet – Q3 2022	Tbc - DG CNECT is currently refining its thinking on the contemplated act. Possibly strategy incorporating a package of measures.
8.	Innovative and Sustainable Space [title provided by DG DEFIS]				

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	Decide reference		Legal basis		
	<p>a) Building an EU space-based global secure communication system</p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2021/10522</a></p>	<p>The system would provide: (i) sufficient availability of critical services by means of affordable, reliable and high speed broadband connectivity encouraging coverage across the EU; (ii) sufficient availability of secure and independent communication for EU Member States.</p> <p>It would contribute to improved crisis management, maritime and air space surveillance, critical infrastructure connectivity, as well as to the European open strategic autonomy and technological sovereignty as regards secure worldwide satellite communications.</p> <p><i>SG: Item originally submitted under HA4, suggested to be moved.</i></p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the action plan on synergies between civil, defence and space industries</i></p>	Legislative TFEU – Article 189	<p><b>Adoption:</b> January Q2 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Spring 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> No public consultation</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> November 2021</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Neutral</p> <p>The EU Space-based secure connectivity initiative will offer connectivity services for EU Member States and high speed broadband connectivity over all European regions and territories. It will thus not provide any new burdens on stakeholders.</p>

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		<p>Final), includes the proposal for a <b>Council Recommendation to improve the provision of digital skills in education and training</b>. The EU adopted the target of the Skills Agenda to have at least <b>70% of the population with basic digital skills by 2025</b> (up from 56% in 2019) and the <b>Digital Compass target of 80% by 2030</b>. This is complemented by a target for digital competences of young people (to <b>reduce the share of 13-14 year old students who underperform in computer and information literacy to under 15% by 2030</b>). To achieve these targets, there is a need to start developing digital competences earlier and involve education more broadly. The initiative is about using EU tools to invest in professional development of teachers; exchange of best practice on instructional methods, including a focus on inclusive high-quality computing education at all levels of education. It is also about fostering dialogue with industry on identifying new and emerging skills needs.</p> <p><i>SG: Digital education action plan 2021-2027</i></p>		<p>RSB meeting: No impact assessment</p>	<p>complement digital literacy intervention and promote active use of digital technologies from an early age.</p>

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	a) Council Recommendation on the enabling factors for digital education  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11208</a>	<p>The pandemic has affected around 100 million learners and teachers and tested the resilience of research, education and training systems across Europe. Efforts to curb the outbreak of COVID-19 led to the closure of education and training buildings and a forced shift to emergency modes of digital education. This mass and unprecedented use of technology for teaching and learning revealed a widespread lack of digital readiness.</p> <p>The Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027 (COMM(2020) 624 Final), based on a wide-ranging and broad stakeholder consultation process including an Open Public Consultation, sets out that the Commission launches a Strategic Dialogue with Member States to prepare a proposal for a Council Recommendation on the enabling factors needed for inclusive and effective digital education. This will be done by considering the lessons learnt during the COVID-19 crisis which shed light on the key enabling factors for effective and inclusive digital education (e.g. connectivity and suitable digital equipment; teachers and trainers that are confident and skilled in using digital technology; innovative teaching methods; etc.). The final objective is to build resilience and strengthen digital capacity across Europe in order to adapt to the long-term digital transformation, reflecting the need for universal digital education.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the Digital education action plan 2021-2027</i></p>	Non-legislative  Art 165, 166, 179 TFEU	Adoption: Q3 2022  Publication roadmap: No public consultation  Launch public consultation No public consultation  RSB meeting: No impact assessment	Burden reduction Neutral  The Recommendation will identify and discuss the relevance of the key factors that enable inclusive and effective digital education. It will support Member States, and in particular stakeholders from education and training institutions, in implementing effective and inclusive digital education strategies and measures across the EU.
10.	Single Market Emergency Regulation/Instrument  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11161</a>	<p>This proposal will enhance the Single Market's resilience to future crises of any nature. Drawing lessons from the current crisis, the emergency instrument will set up a flexible, transparent and coordinated response mechanism that ensures solidarity in the EU crisis response and the functioning of the Single Market. It will safeguard functioning supply chains and access to services and essential goods.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the updated Industrial strategy 2021</i></p>	Legislative Legal basis TBD	Adoption: early 2022	Burden reduction Reduce  The proposal will not entail significant costs but will only have beneficial effects in times of crisis through leaner procedures such as facilitated conformity assessment or faster access to technical specifications.
11.	Multimodal digital mobility services  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/10509</a>	<p>[Sustainable and smart mobility strategy action no.37]</p> <p>Development of multimodal ticketing services, together with an initiative on ticketing, including rail ticketing,</p>	Legislative  Art. 91 TFEU	Adoption: September 2022  Publication roadmap: Before November 2021	Burden reduction Neutral  The proposal will add the burden at a multimodal level, however it is expected to reduce the burden from the sectorial level (in particular aviation). MOVE is currently reviewing the Computer Reservation System –

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		Addressing market challenges hampering the development of Multimodal Digital Mobility Services (MDMS) <i>SG: Mentioned in the Sustainable and smart mobility strategy action plan</i>		Launch public consultation Before November 2021  RSB meeting: June 2022	Code of Conduct. One option could be a repeal of this initiative and integration of relevant provisions in this multimodal framework. If that is the option chosen, the repeal of the CRS – Code of Conduct would offset the cost of the MDMS initiative hence not creating additional burden.

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Annex I – Headline Ambition III – An Economy that Works for People

Overall number of policy objectives = 5  
Overall number of initiatives = 6

1 initiative or 16,7% of proposed initiatives under  
headline ambition 3 are non-legislative

#	Short title	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative	Legal basis	Planned adoption date	Publication date - Roadmap	Launch date - public consultation	RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
12.	Proposal on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work	This initiative will improve workers' health and safety, by amending the existing binding occupational exposure limit value (OEL) for asbestos (a major occupational carcinogen), in order to take into account the most recent scientific development and technical progress.	Legislative	TFUE/art 153 par 2, art 294	Q2 2022 June 2022	Roadmap publication: Approx. end October/beg November 2021 No public consultation Launch public consultation No public consultation RSB meeting: April 2022	The initiative will update an existing occupational exposure limit value (OEL), bringing it in line with latest technical and scientific progress.	Burden reduction Neutral	
13.	Facilitating small and medium sized enterprises' access to capital	Targeted simplification of existing listing rules will reduce compliance costs for SMEs and remove a significant obstacle that holds them back from tapping public markets.	Legislative	TFUE Art 114	Adoption: September 2022	Publication roadmap: November 2021 Launch public consultation: November 2021 RSB meeting: March 2022	The current listing regime (both at the moment of listing and ongoing compliance requirements once listed) is still quite burdensome and is not proportionate enough for SMEs, preventing SMEs from accessing public equity financing, reducing their growth potential and delaying post-COVID recovery. The review of the SME Listing Act would seek to introduce a more proportionate regime at the moment of listing (e.g. requirement to draw up a prospectus), as well as alleviate the burden for already listed SMEs or SMEs considering transitioning to regulated markets. The latter could in particular look into compliance with disclosure requirements under the Market Abuse Regulation and/or Transparency Directive.	Burden reduction Reduce	
14.	Initiative on instant payments in the EU	Ensure the European providers are equipped with tools to compete with international competitors	Legislative or Non-legislative		Adoption: March 2022 Publication roadmap: IIA published				

#	Short title	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	Decide reference		TFUE Art 114	<p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> date not communicated</p>	In-depth assessment of the costs and benefits of addressing identified obstacles for the roll out of instant payments through legislation ongoing. No major administrative burden expected.
15.	<p><b>Implementation of the Capital Markets Union Action Plan including the Initiative on harmonising certain aspects of substantive law on insolvency proceedings</b></p> <p><u>PLAN/2020/8631</u></p>	<p><u>Non-Legislative</u> or <u>Legislative</u></p> <p>Enhancing the convergence of insolvency laws</p> <p>It aims to address the main discrepancies in national substantive insolvency laws, which were recognised as obstacles to a well-functioning Capital Markets Union. Efficient insolvency laws are among key criteria for investors to decide on whether to invest cross-border. Enhancing confidence in cross-border financing will boost the capital markets in the Union.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the capital markets Union action plan</i></p>	Legislative Article 114 TFEU	<p><b>Adoption:</b> June 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> November 2020</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> March 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> March 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce</p> <p>Enhancing convergence and removing discrepancies increases efficiency and speed in insolvency proceedings and reduces burdens both to businesses, stakeholders and national administrations in insolvency proceedings will improve predictability for cross-border investments: helps investors to anticipate the outcome for value recovery and to price risks. Improved efficiency of national insolvency regimes will contribute to decreasing the cost of debt finance in the EU overall and of cross-border access to finance.</p> <p>Efficient insolvency regimes with harmonised elements make it easier for banks to price loans in advance and in case an exposure becomes non-performing. Better risk-pricing makes lending, also across borders, more attractive for banks and other potential providers of credit. Common standards that support the restructuring of viable businesses and provide access to a flexible liquidation framework for businesses that cannot be saved will minimize the accumulation of new non-performing loans and thus contribute to financial stability. Reducing the complexity and burden of insolvency proceedings will help SMEs (and in particular micro- and small businesses) to get to efficient outcomes.</p>
16.	<p><b>Fair taxation package</b></p> <p>a) Proposal on implementation of the OECD global agreement on re-allocation of taxing rights</p> <p><b>No Decide entry yet.</b></p>	<p>Mandated by the G20, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is working on a global consensus-based solution to reform the international corporate tax framework, so-called Pillar 1 and 2.</p> <p>Pillar 1 looks at specific challenges related to taxing rights for highly profitable large MNEs, including those active in the digital economy. It aims to adapt the international rules on the taxation of corporate profits to reflect the changing nature of business models. It will give market jurisdictions a right to tax part of the profits of certain non-resident businesses by providing for a reallocation of a portion of these global profits among the jurisdictions where the group has customers or users, using a formula.</p> <p>In order to ensure its uniform implementation in all EU Member States, including those that are not Members of</p>	Legislative Article 115 TFEU	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p> <p><i>(information on the BR tools to be inserted when available/Decide planning fiche)</i></p> <p><b>Publication date roadmap</b></p> <p><b>Launch of public consultation:</b></p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce</p> <p>The global agreement, in itself it will increase administrative complexity at least in the short term, for both businesses and tax administrations. However, the EU proposal aims at ensuring a consistent implementation at EU level, thereby limiting the additional administrative burden and reducing it compared to un-coordinated implementation by EU Member States.</p>

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Will the Initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
		<p>the OECD and do not participate in the Inclusive Framework, the Commission will propose a Directive for the implementation of Pillar 1 in the EU.</p> <p><i>SG: mentioned in the Action plan for fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy + business taxation for 21st century</i></p>		RSB meeting:	
	<p>b) Proposal on implementation of the OECD global agreement on minimum effective taxation</p> <p>No Decide entry yet.</p>	<p>Mandated by the G20, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is working on a global consensus-based solution to reform the international corporate tax framework, so-called Pillar 1 and 2.</p> <p>Pillar 2 aims to ensure that multinational businesses are subject to a certain minimum level of tax on all of their profits. Such a minimum effective taxation of businesses profit will limit tax avoidance opportunities, and reinforce the ability of countries to ensure a fair and effective taxation of the corporate sector.</p> <p>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. This directive will also include an obligation for large MNEs to publish their effective tax rates. The implementation of a global agreement on minimum effective taxation will also have implications for existing and pending EU Directives and initiatives</p> <p><i>SG: mentioned in the Action plan for fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy + business taxation for 21st century</i></p>	Legislative Article 115 TFEU	<p>Adoption: February 2022 <i>(information on the BR tools to be inserted when available/Decide planning fiche)</i></p> <p>Publication date roadmap</p> <p>Launch of public consultation:</p> <p>RSB meeting:</p>	<p>Burden reduction Reduce</p> <p>The global agreement in itself it will increase administrative complexity at least in the short term, for both businesses and tax administrations. However, the EU proposal aims at ensuring a consistent implementation at EU level, thereby limiting the additional administrative burden and reducing it compared to un-coordinated implementation by EU Member States.</p>
17.	<p>Proposal for a Council Recommendation on minimum income</p> <p><i>PLAN/2021/12254 No-Decide entry yet</i></p>	<p>The Council Recommendation on minimum income will support and complement the schemes and policies of Member States on preventing and combating social exclusion through adequate income support.</p> <p>Covid-19 highlighted the need for strong social safety nets for those in a precarious position on the labour market. The initiative will contribute to addressing poverty and reducing inactivity and inequalities between and within Member States.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the European pillar of social rights action plan</i></p>	Non-legislative Art 151 TFEU, Art 153 of TFEU	<p>Adoption: Q3 2022</p> <p>Roadmap publication: July 2021</p> <p>Launch public consultation: No OPC foreseen due to comprehensive European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan consultation</p> <p>RSB meeting: No date yet</p>	<p>The Recommendation will focus on improving the coverage and adequacy of Member States' minimum income support Schemes and their integration with social and labour market activation measures and services. The objective is to trigger and facilitate reforms of existing national schemes to improve their overall effectiveness; and support the best possible use of EU funds.</p>

## Annex I – Headline Ambition IV – A Stronger Europe in the World

Overall number of policy objectives = 4  
 Overall number of initiatives = 4  
 3 initiatives or 75% of initiatives proposed under  
 headline ambition 4 are non-legislative

#	Short title	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> </ul> RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	Decide reference		Legal basis		
18.	<b>Amendment of the Blocking Statute Regulation</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11337</a>	Further protecting EU economic operators from foreign economic pressure	Legislative  Art 63, 64, 207 TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> June 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021  <b>RSB meeting:</b> February 2022	<b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce  The initiative aims mainly to strengthen the resilience of EU operators against the extra-territorial application of third countries' measures.  An evaluation of the current legislation will be carried out, with a view to simplify its application.
19.	<b>New Strategy on International Energy Engagement</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2020/8654</a>	The Foreign Affairs Council adopted on 25 January specific Energy and Climate Diplomacy conclusions. Point 18 of the Conclusions reads: 'the Council invites the Commission and the High Representative to prepare, by the end of 2021, a new strategy on international energy engagement, in accordance with the goals set out above and taking into account the specificities of particular regions and countries while fostering energy partnerships, and developing regional energy cooperation, particularly in the EU's Neighbourhood'.  <i>SG: requested in Foreign Affairs Council conclusions of January 2021</i>	Non-legislative  Article 194 (TFEU)	<b>Adoption:</b> March 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021  <b>Publication public consultation:</b> <i>N/A (but targeted and dedicated stakeholder consultations)</i> Before November 2021  <b>RSB meeting:</b> No impact assessment	<b>Burden reduction:</b> Neutral  The Communication adapts the previous Communication after 10 years to the new circumstances (Paris Agreement, Green Deal)  <i>It is a follow up to the EU's Foreign Ministers Conclusions on Climate and Energy Diplomacy of 25 January 2021 inviting the Commission and the High Representative to "prepare a new strategy on international energy engagement". The strategy is NEUTRAL as it will not introduce new burdens but it will help the EU accelerate the global clean energy transition</i>
20.	<b>Joint Communication on International Ocean Governance</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11284</a>	This communication would revamp the 2016 International Ocean Governance Agenda, which set a plan of action for the EU's contribution towards healthy, clean, secure, safe and sustainably managed oceans. The purpose is to set a renewed action plan that would improve policy consistency between domestic and international action, in light of increasing climate change impacts, pollution, biodiversity loss, unsustainable resource use, both environmentally and socially. The need to develop the International Ocean Governance Agenda was defined in the Council Conclusions	Non-legislative	<b>Adoption:</b> June 2022	<b>Burden reduction</b> Neutral

		<p>on Oceans and Seas adopted in November 2019, and was echoed in the European Parliament's resolution on the European Green Deal in 2020, both seeking to establish the role of the EU as a global leader in that respect.</p> <p><i>SG: Update of the international ocean governance agenda mentioned in the communication on sustainable blue economy</i></p>			
21.	<p><b>Joint Communication on a partnership with the Gulf</b></p> <p><u>PLAN/2021/11220</u></p>	<p>The Gulf has become increasingly relevant geopolitically for the EU. In addition to their traditional role as main international supplier of hydrocarbons, these countries have been raising their political and security profile in our direct neighbourhood, including on crises of direct relevance for the EU. The objective is to strengthen the partnership with the countries of the region and notably foster political dialogue; increase sectoral cooperation in key areas of EU and mutual interest, and in line with EU priorities; encourage intra-regional dialogue and cooperation with a view of easing tension in the region.</p>	<p>Non-legislative Article 2 and 21 TEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> June 2022</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation</b> No public consultation</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> No impact assessment</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Neutral</b></p> <p>A partnership with the Gulf will build on the EU existing documents, tools and instruments, enabling a more strategic and coherent use of them. It will provide a consistent framework for the sectoral cooperation and political dialogue with the Gulf countries and for EU-initiatives to foster stability in the region.</p>

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## Annex I – Headline Ambition V – Promoting our European Way of Life

Overall number of policy objectives = 5

Overall number of initiatives = 7

4 initiatives or 28,6% of proposed initiatives under headline ambition 5 are non-legislative

#	Short title	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> </ul> Legal basis RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
22.	Care package  a) Communication on long-term care and childhood education and care.  <u>PLAN/2021/11717 (long term care)</u> <u>PLAN/2021/11461 (Barcelona targets)</u>  b) Council Recommendation on long-term care <u>PLAN/2021/11718</u>	<p>This initiative will address care in a comprehensive way from childcare to long-term care in old age with targeted initiatives and analyses, taking into account the different objectives.</p> <p>An initiative on Long-Term Care was already announced in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan. This part will 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>The part on childhood education and care relates to the revision of the Barcelona targets to support further upward convergence among Member States of participation in early childhood education and care with a special attention to children with disabilities and children from disadvantaged groups (migrant, Roma) and help close the gender employment gap.</p> <p><i>SG: Mentioned in the European pillar of social rights action plan (long-term care) and in the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, and the Strategy on the Rights of the Child (Barcelona targets)</i></p>	Non-legislative	Adoption: September 2022  Roadmap publication: November 2021	<p>The part on long term care (LTC) will focus on improving access to quality and affordable LTC services. It would set the direction and guidelines for national LTC policy reforms (including those supported by EU funds), while leaving flexibility to the Member States as to how to put in practice these guidelines. The administrative burden of such reforms on the national / regional authorities and LTC providers will vary, but in many cases it is expected that it would simplify and clarify the setup of LTC provision and related social protection coverage, both from the perspective of the users and providers.</p> <p>Given the growing demand for LTC and structural weaknesses, the initiative will also help Member States to use available EU funding.</p> <p>The initiative will rely on existing mechanisms for reporting and monitoring (notably the European Semester).</p> <p>Part on Revision Barcelona targets: no info provided so far</p>
23.	Proposal on the obligation of carriers to communicate advance passenger data (API)  <u>PLAN/2019/5452</u>	<p>As set out in the Counter-Terrorism Agenda, and with a view to streamline the use of Advance Passenger Data – including for countering terrorism – this is a proposal to revise the API Directive, and consider providing for the use of this data for countering serious crime. The proposal aims also to improve the effectiveness of the use of API data and the coherence with other instruments such as the Entry/Exit System, the European Travel Information and Authorisation System, and the PNR system. The initiative closes a gap in the toolbox of</p>	Legislative	Adoption: March 2022 <u>Q2 2022 (June 2022)</u>  Publication roadmap: June 2020  Launch public consultation:	<p><b>Burden reduction Reduce</b></p> <p>The initiative will improve the effectiveness in the use of API data and hence reduce the burden (workload) on national border and law enforcement authorities, while enhancing internal security.</p>

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> </ul> RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
		Schengen compensatory measures as regards the data of air passengers on intra-Schengen connections, providing enhanced internal security at a relatively small expense and without interference with travel flows.	variable geometry)	The public consultation took place in Q4 2019 (in the context of the evaluation of the existing API Directive)  RSB meeting: 2 March 2022  November 2021	This initiative is considered a New Initiative (not REFIT), given that the scope of the planned initiative goes beyond the scope of the existing API Directive.
24.	Proposal on a framework for reciprocal access to security-related information for front-line officers between the EU and key third countries to counter shared security threats  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11021</a>	Proposal for a framework providing a technical solution for reciprocal access to security-related information for front-line officers between the EU and key third countries (U.K., Western Balkans, etc.) to counter shared security threats. Currently, the sharing of security-related information with third countries is managed mostly by Member States at national level, or within different bilateral or multilateral arrangements between a Member State and a third country. However, these mechanisms do not ensure the availability of information throughout the EU. Interpol databases were also set up for exchanging information, however the databases on persons are not rolled out to frontline officers in several Member States, and due to a general lack of trust and insufficient fundamental rights and data protection standards, these are underused. In particular post-Brexit, there is a growing demand among Member States to find European solutions to handle situations where third countries hold important information on security threats with potential serious impact on the EU and to make critical security-related information available beyond EU borders to frontline officers.	Legislative  Articles 16(2), 77(2), 82, 87 (exact legal base to be decided)	Adoption: Q4 2022 (as per Decide)  Publication roadmap: November 2021  Launch public consultation: November 2021  RSB meeting: No date provided.	Burden reduction Add  It will add burden as Member States will have to add and access security-related information for a new purpose and follow-up on possible hits. However, synergies for Member States' procedures will be sought to reduce as much as possible this additional burden. Member States could for example add and access data for several purposes at the same time. In addition, this will simplify the access to information from third countries, guarantee this access to all Member States and reduce the burden resulting from the need to assess data before using it, as is the case with bilateral exchanges of information, and for creating in SIS alerts based on information received from third countries.
25.	Proposal to update the Council Recommendation on cancer screening  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11668</a>	To ensure the Council Recommendation on cancer screening reflects the latest available scientific evidence. Extending targeted cancer screening beyond breast, colorectal and cervical cancer to include additional cancers, such as prostate, lung and gastric cancer, will be considered. This work will be informed by advice from the European Commission's Group of Chief Scientific Advisors, prepared by early 2022 at the latest.	Non-legislative	Q3 2022 (as per validated Decide)	
26.	Education package [Tentative title]  a) Commission Communication European Strategy for Universities Council	The European Universities initiative, currently representing 5% of the higher education sector, has proven that higher education institutions are much stronger together: 96% of them reported that being part of a European University alliance helped them better face the pandemic. European	Non-legislative  Art 165, 166, 179 TFEU	Adoption: January 2022  Publication roadmap:	Burden reduction Neutral  This initiative will have a neutral impact on burden, as it aims to put forward a shared vision towards the future of higher education institutions in Europe. As such, higher education institutions, national and European

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> </ul> RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	<p><u>PLAN/2021/11205</u></p> <p>b) Recommendation for deeper and sustainable transnational cooperation in higher education – European Universities)</p> <p><u>PLAN/2021/11206</u></p>	<p>cooperation in this area can raise the attractiveness, global competitiveness and sustainability of European higher education, particularly important in a post-Brexit era.</p> <p>The objective of this proposal is to build on the success of European Universities and leverage the higher education sector potential to contribute to a greener and more digital Europe. There is also a need to ensure that the higher education sector equips learners with the competences that they need in our fast changing society. This is key for Europe's resilience, prosperity and growth.</p> <p>Higher education institutions need to be empowered towards their institutional transformation and the recovery. They will need to be more inter-connected, innovative, open, inclusive and digital, while also moving towards greener and sustainable development. The initiative will help build a shared vision towards the future of universities in Europe and their global positioning.</p> <p>The objective of the European Strategy for universities is to provide solutions and support to help higher education institutions accelerate their transformation towards future-proofed and resilient institution, in line with the Commission's vision for a <b>European Education Area</b> and a European Research Area. It will identify the priority areas and a roadmap of actions for transformation of the sector in all its missions (education, research, innovation, service to society).</p> <p>As part of this proposal, the European Commission can <b>complement this European Strategy for Universities with concrete recommendations for deeper and more ambitious transnational cooperation between institutions, which will serve the European Universities Initiative reaching their full ambition and potential.</b></p> <p>The current 41 European Universities are facing administrative and regulatory barriers, both at national and European level, that hinder integrated cooperation in their missions and across borders. In remedy, a proposal for a <b>Council Recommendation for deeper and sustainable transnational cooperation in higher education - European Universities</b> will provide a strong push for Member States to remove these barriers and would give the political mandate to advance work at European level, e.g. on the feasibility of a statute for alliances of universities (to tackle cross-border legal issues) and on a framework for a 'European degree' (to be recognised everywhere while ensuring high quality).</p>		<p>before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch of public consultation:</b> before November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> No impact assessment</p>	<p>level policy makers are gathered around this joint vision, respecting subsidiarity and the diversity of the European higher education landscape for future action on their side.</p> <p>The Council Recommendation on making European Universities a reality aims to reduce administrative and regulatory barriers both at national and European level, by tackling barriers for deeper cross-border cooperation amongst higher education institutions in Europe.</p>

## Annex I – Headline Ambition VI – A New Push for European Democracy

Overall number of policy objectives = 4

Overall number of initiatives = 4

None of the proposed initiatives under headline ambition 6 are non-legislative

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Legislative or non-legislative  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> </ul> RSB meeting planned for?	Will the initiative add or reduce burden?  Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
27.	European Media Freedom Act (EMFA)  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11882</a>	<p>The EMFA would complement the EU media law framework with a view of further strengthening <u>the media freedom and pluralism, focusing on</u> the principle of media independence. Building on the provisions of the revised Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD) (especially those related to the independence of media regulators and their cooperation at within an EU network - European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA)), the initiative will aim to establish an EU wide mechanism to increase transparency, independence and accountability around actions affecting media ownership and pluralism. The initiative would also aim to support the resilience capacities of innovative media actors as well as strengthen the governance model of public service media in order to reduce the risks of politicisation and to further guarantee media diversity and pluralism.</p> <p><i>SG: originally submitted under HA3 and moved to HA2; now under HA6 as mentioned in Lol under HA6</i></p> <p><i>SG: Item proposed by Commissioner Breton in an exchange of views with the CULT Committee on 19 April 2021</i></p>	Legislative  Art 114 TFEU	Adoption : Q3 2022 (tbc)  Roadmap publication : Q1 2022 (tbc)  Launch public consultation: Q1 2022 (tbc)  RSB meeting: Q2 2022 (tbc)	Burden reduction Reduce  An EU wide oversight mechanism will aim to reduce burdens on media actors and support them in the context of the growing political interference in the media sector. The proposal will not envisage any financial burden/sanctions for stakeholders as well as will not interfere with the current obligations under national media law frameworks.
28.	Legislative initiative on transfer of criminal proceedings  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11423</a>	<p>This stems from a Council request in its conclusions on the European arrest warrant (EAW) from Dec. 2020. There has been also several calls by practitioners such as in the context of Eurojust and European Judicial Network (EJN).</p> <p>The initiative could introduce common rules between Member States on the transfer of proceedings and conflicts of jurisdiction. This could be an important contribution to the fight against cross-border crime by increasing the efficiency of criminal proceedings, avoiding impunity and improving the proper administration of justice within the area of freedom, security and justice.</p>	Legislative  Article 82 (1) TFEU	Adoption: Q3 2022  Publication date – Roadmap July-August 2021  Launch public consultation: December 2021  RSB meeting June 2022	Burden reduction Reduce  The initiative will allow the Member States best-placed to conduct the criminal proceedings. This will increase efficiency and also reduce parallel proceedings in several Member States.

		<i>SG: Mentioned in the EU strategy on organised crime + Council request in its conclusions on the European arrest warrant from Dec. 2020</i>			
29.	<p><b>Regulation on the recognition of parenthood between Member States</b></p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2021/10134</a></p>	<p>Initiative to strengthen family law with cross-border implications</p> <p><i>SG: announced in the State of the European Union speech 2020 + LGBTIQ equality strategy</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Article 81(3) TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> September 2022</p> <p><b>Publication date Roadmap:</b> published 14/04/2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> 19 May-25 Aug 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting</b> May 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce</p> <p>Uniform rules replacing the current divergent national rules will facilitate the legal framework and make it easier for families to move and travel within the Union</p> <p>The initiative will simplify the existing legal framework for the recognition of parenthood between Member States and will make it easier for families to move and travel within the Union. It will facilitate the recognition of parenthood in the EU and thus reduce the number of administrative disputes and litigation on the matter. In doing so, it will significantly decrease administrative burden and costs for families as well as for national administrations, lawyers and national judicial systems. The efficiency and speed of the proceedings for the recognition of parenthood will increase.</p> <p>The initiative will have no impact on business.</p>
30.	<p><b>Strengthening the role and independence of equality bodies</b></p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2021/11134</a></p>	<p>The anti-racism Action Plan states that “the Commission will report on the implementation of the racial equality Directive in 2021; will present by 2022 any legislation required to address shortcomings, including to strengthen the role and independence of equality bodies”. The goal of the proposed initiative would be to set minimum standards for equality bodies, building on the Recommendation on standards for equality Bodies adopted in 2018. If possible, the standards would address the following areas: mandate, powers, independence, resources, data collection, promotion of equality, awareness-rising of the existence of the equality body, cooperation between equality bodies and with other national and international bodies A system could be put in place to monitor/evaluate the enforcement of the standards.</p> <p>As to the possible amendment to the racial equality Directive, mentioned in SG list Annex I, in line with better regulation rules and in view of substantial preparatory work needed, there is no intention to propose it for next year.</p> <p><i>SG: mentioned in the anti-racism action plan + LGBTIQ equality strategy + EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation + strategy on the rights of persons with disabilities</i></p>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Article 19 TFEU</p> <p>Article 157 TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> Q3 2022</p> <p><b>Publication date roadmap</b> June-July 2021</p> <p><b>Launch of public consultation:</b> November 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> No impact assessment</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Neutral</p> <p>No additional burden for citizens or businesses, just for national administrations.</p> <p>The Directives would impose minimum standards for equality bodies in different areas such as: mandate, powers, independence, resources, accessibility, data collection, cooperation. Depending on their current national set up, some Member States would have to revise their law and/or the functioning of their equality bodies and/or the resources allocated to it. In some Member States, the equality body would then have more obligations, powers, resources.</p> <p>On the other hand, victims of discrimination would have access to more support (no burden for them).</p> <p>Finally for businesses, the legal obligations imposed by the directives would not change.</p>



**2022 CWP - Draft annex II**

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## Annex II – Headline Ambition I – A European Green Deal

Items #	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Total	8
Timing	Q1 2022: - Q2 2022: 1 Q3 2022: 1 Q4 2022: 6

#	Short title Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
1.	Revision of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive  <u>PLAN/2020/7347</u>	Following the evaluation of the Directive some areas for improvements were identified: better tackling remaining and emerging pollution; improve governance of the sector while better connecting it to the Green deal objectives. Public health consideration will also be included (better preventing pandemics by waste water surveillance). Possibly accompanied by a Communication on Water efficiency.	Revision  Art. 192 TFEU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption: June 2022</li> <li>Publication roadmap: Before November 2021</li> <li>Launch public consultation: Before November 2021</li> <li>RSB meeting: December 2021</li> </ul>	Particular efforts will be made to improve monitoring (monitor only what makes sense) and reporting (moving towards semi-automatic reporting). Member States and wastewater operators – whether private or public – will benefit from this reduction. More efforts on transparency might be requested on the other hand as it is considered as a driver for better performance for the sector (consumers have no choice on their operators).
2.	Revision- Restriction of the use of hazardous substances in electronics  <u>PLAN/2020/10018</u>	The RoHS Review will strengthen and simplify legislation to better protect citizens and the environment against hazardous chemicals in EEE by, inter alia, taking into account the move towards a process of 'one substance – one assessment' and to provide for greater transparency when prioritising action to deal with chemicals, as well as encouraging innovation for the development of safe and sustainable alternatives, as highlighted in the Green Deal. <i>SG: Mentioned in the European Green Deal, Circular economy action plan</i>	Revision  TFEU, 114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption: December 2022</li> <li>Publication roadmap: Before November 2021</li> <li>Launch public consultation: Before November 2021</li> </ul>	Reduction of administrative burden on the Commission and industry with regards to the exemptions process and alignment with the 'one substance – one assessment'.

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
3	<b>GreenData4All - Revision of the Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE Directive) and the Public Information Directive</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11441</a>	<p>The initiative is stemming from the European Data Strategy. It consists in a revision of the Directive establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the EU (INSPIRE), together with the Access to Environment Information Directive, following their evaluation in 2021. The aim is to modernise the data regime in line with technological and innovation opportunities, making it easier for EU public authorities, businesses and citizens to support the transition to a greener and carbon-neutral economy, and reducing administrative burden. It is expected to cover re-usable data-services on a large scale to assist in collecting, sharing, processing and analysing large volumes of data relevant for assuring compliance with environmental legislation and priority EGD actions.</p> <p><i>SG: Included in the Annual Work Programme of the Fit for Future Platform</i></p>	Revision  TFEU, 192	<b>Adoption:</b> December 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> November 2021  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> March 2022	<p>Streamlining reporting and burden reduction through better reuse of existing data, automatic reporting generation through data mining and business intelligence.</p> <p>The initiative is expected to cover re-usable data-services on a large scale to assist in collecting, sharing, processing and analysing large volumes of data relevant for assuring compliance with environmental legislation and priority EGD actions.</p>
4	<b>Horizontal proposal for reallocation of EU technical and scientific work on chemicals to EU agencies</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11480</a>	<p>Streamlining into the EU Agencies the responsibilities to provide scientific and technical work on chemicals currently spread in a variety of actors (scientific committees, consultants, commission services) stemming from the 'One substance, one assessment' principle.</p>		<b>Adoption:</b> Q4 2022  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> January 2022  <b>RSB meeting:</b> (tbc)	<p><b>Burden reduction Reduce</b></p> <p>[ENV] This proposal will slightly reduce the burden on stakeholders because it will centralise the performance on scientific and technical work on chemicals in the EU Agencies. The proposal will also reduce burden on the EU institutions (the Commission and the Agencies) because using the Agencies expertise instead of ad hoc committees and consultants in safety assessment of chemicals will lead to synergistic effects and in gain in efficiency in delivering agencies. It will however increase the workload for Agencies.</p>
5	<b>Revision of the Directive on ship-source pollution</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2019/5432</a>	<p>A revision of this Directive will aim to ensure better coherence between the obligation to deliver waste in ports (Directive 2019/883/EU), and the prohibition against illegal discharges at sea. It aims at strengthening the coherence between the obligation to deliver waste in ports and the prohibition against making discharges at sea. A harmonized reporting format for observations of illegal discharges of polluting substances is needed to ensure that those responsible can be held liable.</p> <p><i>SG: At the time of concluding the political deal between co-legislators on the Port Reception Facilities Directive, the Commission issued a separate declaration confirming its commitment to undertake this review.</i></p>	Revision  Article 100(2) TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> September 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021  <b>RSB meeting:</b> July 2022	<p>The revision should lead to increased coherence and coordination between existing reporting mechanisms, which will simplify reporting procedures and <b>reduce administrative burden</b>.</p>

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check	Legal basis	Planned adoption date	Publication date - Roadmap	Launch date - public consultation	RSB meeting planned for?	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
6	Revision of the Regulation (EC) 648/2004 on the making available and placing on the market of Detergents	PLAN/2021/10270	SG: Mentioned in Chemical strategy for sustainability	Article 114 TFEU	December 2022	Publication roadmap: before November 2021	Launch public consultation: before November 2021	RSB meeting: July 2022	<p>Amendment of existing legal act to create legal certainty</p> <p>This revision will address the weaknesses identified by the evaluation of the regulation and adapt the regulatory requirements for detergents to recent developments and socio-economic needs. This initiative proposal will follow up on the EU Chemicals Strategy for sustainability.</p> <p>On burden reduction: A key issue identified by the evaluation was that the concepts and definitions used in the Detergents Regulation may not always be in line and coherent with the meaning they have gained over time and in practice. This results in lack of clarity on whether certain products available on the market fall under the scope of the Regulation or not (e.g. microbial cleaning products).</p>
7	Revision of the end-of-life vehicles Directive and the Directive on the type approval of motor vehicles	PLAN/2020/8644	The overall aim of this initiative is to encourage the transition of the automotive sector to a circular economy, by setting out new requirements relating to the design and manufacturing of new cars, as well as to the treatment of end-of-life vehicles. The initiative will look at merging the two directives into a single instrument which would cover the whole life cycle of vehicles and therefore simplify the regulatory landscape.	Article 192, TFEU	Adoption date: December 2022	Roadmap Publication date: 22 October 2020	Launch of OPC: July 2021	RSB meeting date: 8 June 2022	<p>The merging of two existing Directives into a single instrument, covering the whole life-cycle of the automotive sector, would provide legal clarity to economic operators and administrations, compared to the current situation which relies on a fragmented approach (cars are covered by Directive 2005/64/EC when they are put on the market, while end-of-life cars are covered by Directive 2000/53/EC). In addition, the evaluation of Directive 2000/53/EC concluded there is no clear evidence that the current ELV Directive leads to unnecessary administrative burden or complex procedures for stakeholders and public authorities. However, it was also acknowledged that certain costs or burden on the recycling sector could be mitigated. As an example, public authorities experience reporting, data collection, monitoring costs, while companies, e.g. recyclers (ATFs and shredders), on average spend more resources, on technical compliance than other stakeholders. Therefore, a move to online tools and the use of digital solutions would help to reduce avoidable administrative burden, notably related to the reporting obligations or other procedures, e.g. vehicle (de-) registration and notification systems.</p> <p>In this regard, the revision of the ELV Directive will aim to improve operational feasibility and implementation of the Directive, and optimize administrative burden through better use of digital solutions and coherence with other sectoral policies and legislation based on a life-cycle approach.</p>

#	Short title Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
8	Revision of the legislation on marketing of seeds and other plant and forest reproductive material legislation  <a href="#">PLAN/2020/7576</a>	This initiative aims at revising the plant and forest reproductive material legislation to align it with the political objectives of the Green Deal and its Farm to Fork, Biodiversity, EU Climate Adaptation, European Digital and new EU Forest Strategies. It aims to remove barriers for the internal market and support technical developments, the creation of sustainable and climate-resilient agri-food systems and forests, the conservation of biodiversity and of plant and forest genetic resources. <i>[Updated Objectives provided by SANTE on 9/09, after merging PLAN/2020/7574 with PLAN/2020/7576]</i> SG: Mentioned in European Green Deal, Farm to fork strategy, Biodiversity strategy, Climate adaptation strategy.	Legislative  Article 43(2), Article 114, Article 191 and 192(1) TFEU	Adoption: December 2022  Publication roadmap: Before November 2021  Launch public consultation: Before November 2021  RSB meeting: March 2022	Burden reduction Reduce  The initiative will streamline procedures and reduce burden for the competent authorities and the EU plant reproductive material industry

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## Annex II – Headline Ambition II – A Europe fit for the digital age

Items #	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
Total	10 <del>1</del>
Timing	Q1 2022: 1 Q2 2022: 5 Q3 2022: - Q4 2022: 54

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
9	Revision of the vertical block exemption Regulation and of the vertical guidelines  <u>PLAN/2020/9083</u>	This initiative aims to revise the rules on agreements between parties active at different levels in the same economic supply chain to cater for business needs in accordance with competition rules and provide stakeholders with up-to-date guidance for a business environment reshaped notably by the growth of e-commerce.	Revision  Article 101 TFEU	Adoption: May 2022	Reduction of burden by providing up-to-date guidance for a business environment reshaped notably by the growth of e-commerce.
10	Revision of the horizontal block exemption Regulation and of the horizontal guidelines  <u>PLAN/2021/11110</u>	The aim of the initiative is to revise the Commission's block exemption regulations on R&D and specialisation agreements and the accompanying horizontal guidelines.	Revision  Article 101 TFEU	Adoption: December 2022	The revision aims to ensure that companies have clear guidance on what horizontal cooperation agreements they can conclude without risk of infringing competition law. It also aims at simplifying administrative supervision of horizontal cooperation agreements by the Commission, national competition authorities and national courts.
11	Revision of certain procedural aspects of EU merger control  <u>PLAN/2021/10594</u>	The initiative aims to improve the EU merger control procedures, without impairing effective enforcement.	Revision  <del>Council-Commission Regulation (EC) No 139802/2004 and Commission Notice on simplified procedure (tbe)</del>	Adoption: June 2022	The goal is to make EU merger control more efficient and less burdensome in cases that are unlikely to raise competition concerns and to allow the Commission to devote more resources to those cases where a detailed investigation is required. To this aim, the initiative will explore options to further simplify the process in both simplified and, where possible, non-simplified merger cases.
12	Revision of the Notice on market definition  <u>PLAN/2021/11798</u>	To ensure that the Notice provides up-to-date guidance on the principles and best practices in market definition that the Commission applies in antitrust and merger cases, including recent evolutions in the methodologies and market developments, such as those associated with the digitalisation of the economy.	Revision	Adoption: December 2022  <u>COMP envisages to consult the public and all stakeholders on a new draft Notice.</u>	An updated notice will reduce burdens for companies by increasing legal certainty and providing more up-to-date guidance on the Commission's approach to market definition, including in areas not covered in the current notice such as digital markets. In a scenario where no or no up-to-date guidance would be provided, in both merger and antitrust matters, companies would have to dedicate additional internal resources to research a large number of Commission decisions, court judgments and literature on market definition to determine how the Commission would likely

#	Short title Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
				No IA is envisaged given the very limited discretion for the Commission in updating the Notice. (To be determined which BR tools apply and whether an IA is necessary.)	define the relevant market(s) and what elements it would take into account. An updated notice will further reduce the burdens and increase the benefits for the Commission and Member State competition authorities, by reducing the need to explain the basic principles of market definition where they apply EU competition law, and by providing a reference tool for Member State competition authorities that do not have their own market definition guidelines in the application of national law (where applicable).
13	<p>Proposal for an EU governments interoperability strategy</p> <p><u>PLAN/2020/7507</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver opportunities brought by digital transformation in the public sector, accelerated by COVID-19 pandemic: economic and social recovery, greater resilience, autonomy.</li> <li>• Crosscutting and concrete measures with immediate positive effect on Europe's economy.</li> <li>• Ensure that EU policy proposals are interoperable and digital-ready by default and designed to be interoperable               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver common interoperability standards for EU policies and programmes, through an efficient governance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support and promote the development of open, human-centric interoperability solutions and specifications by public administrations across the EU in line with the "Berlin Declaration on Digital Society and Value-Based Digital Government"</li> <li>• Foster the exchange (share and reuse) of diverse and high-performing digital solutions to guarantee freedom of choice and the ability to change IT modules when necessary</li> <li>• Support mutual learning and collaboration across public administrations (including the private sector)</li> </ul>	<p>Legislative</p> <p>Depending on the outcome of the Impact Assessment Art. 114, 172, 188, 197</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> April 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> 15/10/2020</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> 23/12/2020</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> January 2022</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce</p> <p>The main objective of the initiative is to enable EU public administrations to deliver connected, citizen-centric digital services, cross-borders and cross-sectors. The policy proposal is expected to save citizens hours estimated between 2 million up to 35 million hours average per Member State and reduce businesses costs estimated between 131 million up to 332 million € depending on the policy options chosen. The proposal aims to provide more support to open source solutions, to contribute to a digital autonomous public sector in the European Union, interoperability is key for digital sovereignty. Open source is estimated to contribute up 0.4% to 0.6% of EU GDP with sufficient institutional capacity to which this proposal would largely contribute. One of options being considered is to introduce minimum interoperability standards; these should however only determine how governance is implemented and not if a service is implemented. Making standards available for mandatory or non-mandatory reuse, is more likely to reduce administrative and economic burden than to create burden for MS.</p> <p>The direct administrative burden on MS on the monitoring/reporting can be reduced through the reuse of an already existing mechanism (DESI, OPSI, OECD...) for the purposes of the future policy.</p>

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
14	<b>Revision of the State aid guidelines for broadband networks</b>  <u>PLAN/2021/11260</u>	<p>The objective of the initiative is to revise the State aid rules applicable to the broadband sector to update them in line with the technological and socio-economic developments and to take into account the new EU connectivity objectives as well as other recent policy developments.</p> <p>The 2020 Communication of Shaping Europe's digital future considers Gigabit connectivity as the most fundamental building block of the digital transformation, vital to tap Europe's digital growth potential. This is confirmed by the Commission's recent observations in the 2030 Digital Compass Communication. It acknowledges the rapidly evolving demands for network capacity and the need to ensure sustainable investments into networks capable of offering Gigabit speeds to cater for the European data economy beyond 2025. The COVID-19 pandemic that broke out in 2020 affected the European economy and society. As regards connectivity, it underlined the critical role of broadband networks for people, businesses and public institutions as well as for the recovery from the crisis and to foster EU's resilience.</p>	<p>Revision</p> <p>Articles 106, 107 and 108, TFEU</p>	<p><b>Planned adoption date</b> For internal use only: Q1-Q2 2022 (subject to political validation of the initiative and depending on the outcome of the discussions with SG, expected adoption date (IA or Guidelines))</p> <p><b>Publication date – Roadmap:</b> 29 July – 16 September 2021 For internal use only; expected Q3 2021</p> <p><b>Launch date of consultation</b> For internal use only: Q3 2021 subject to political validation of the initiative and depending on the outcome of the discussions with SG, expected launch date (IA or Guidelines)</p>	<p>A targeted modification of the current rules is necessary in order to align the state aid framework applicable to the broadband sector with the technological, socio-economic and policy developments.</p>
15	<b>Revision of the Design Directive</b>  <u>PLAN/2020/8769</u>	<p>The envisaged revision of the Design Directive and of the Community Design Regulation follows an evaluation of the current EU legislation on design protection. The review aims to make the framework fit for purpose in the digital age and to increase legal certainty and predictability to the benefit of individual designers, design intensive industries and SMEs. It will also look into establishing a level playing field, increasing efficiency and reducing costs, and thus facilitate access to the design protection.</p>	<p>Revision</p> <p>Article 114 TFEU</p>	<p><b>Adoption:</b> April 2022</p> <p><b>Roadmap</b> Published on 24/11/2020</p> <p><b>Public consultation</b> Open till 22 July 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> November 2021</p>	<p>Simplification of procedures and reduction of administrative burden (incl. fees to be paid) are among the main objectives of the reform. Streamlining procedures and increasing interoperability of protection systems in the EU through further harmonisation will lead to reducing costs and administrative burdens, both for the design protection users and public administrations (EUIPO and National IP Offices).</p>
16	<b>Revision of the Community Design Regulation</b>  <u>PLAN/2020/8768</u>				

#	Short title  Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
17	Revision of the legislation on Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPC) <a href="#">PLAN/2020/9220</a>	While the EU legislation on Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs) is fit for purpose, its fragmentation (SPCs are administered and enforced at national level) hampers its effectiveness and efficiency. The creation of a unified SPC grant procedure and of a unitary SPC would strengthen the Single Market for pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, and make SPCs fit to support the twin digital and green transition.	Revision  TFEU Article 114 for the creation of a unified procedure, and Article 118 for the creation of a unitary SPC	<b>Adoption:</b> October 2022  <b>No public consultation</b> Derogation granted by the Cabinet of VP Šefčovič on 7 December 2020	It will lead to a strong reduction of the costs/burden and increased legal certainty for SPC applicants, including SMEs and start-ups, as a centralised granting mechanism will be available as an alternative to the current 27 national SPC procedures. The new proposal(s) might replace/amend the existing SPC Regulations for and plant protection products.
18	Revision of the Directive 2005/44/EC on harmonised river information services on the EU's inland waterways  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11060</a>		Revision  TFEU Article 91	<b>Adoption:</b> December 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> February 2022  <b>RSB meeting:</b> September 2022	The evaluation of the Directive on harmonised river information services (RIS) found a clear potential for simplification: The relevant technical standards for RIS are Implementing Acts under the Directive. The process to update these standards was found to be inefficient and too slow. As a consequence, the sector throughout works with technologically outdated standards. The impact assessment of this initiative will look at different ways to simplify and speed up the process through which updates to the European specifications for RIS are generated and adopted.
19	Revision of the postal services Directive  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11607</a>	Following the evaluation of the Directive, some areas for improvement were identified. In particular, the scope and features of the universal service obligation, measures to enable more competition in the letter-mail segment, and the need for more harmonization to improve interoperability and consistency. The overall objective of the revision is to modernize the universal service directive which dates back to 1997 and to bring it in line with changing users' and postal operators' needs. As the market context has changed significantly since 1997 with digitalization being the largest driver behind the change, maintaining some of the current minimum requirements are no longer relevant while others need adjustment to better fit the current needs of citizens, businesses and even of postal operators themselves.	Revision  Article 114, TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> October/November 2022  IA ready April 2022  <b>RSB:</b> May 2022	The initiative would REDUCE burden. Modernization and simplification of the universal service obligations should alleviate costs on postal operators, national regulators and Member State governments. Greater flexibility for operators to adjust to local market conditions should reduce the cost of the universal service obligation, while preserving the quality of service offered to citizens and businesses.

## Annex II – Headline Ambition III – An economy that works for people

Items #	20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Total	5
Timing	Q1 2022: - Q2 2022: 1 Q3 2022: 1 Q4 2022: 3

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	Decide reference		Legal basis		
20	Revision of the European statistics on population legislative framework  <u>PLAN/2021/10584</u>	The demographic change in the EU is a crosscutting topic affecting various EU policies and of relevance to debates in the remit of the Conference on Europe. Statistics on the size and the demographic, social, employment, housing, educational and migratory characteristics of the population are needed in order to enable the Union to fulfil the tasks assigned to it. These statistics need a revised, modern and comprehensive legal base to ensure their quality, completeness and reliability. The initiative is intended to create a revised legal framework for population statistics based on international standards, integrating under a single legal base existing annual demographic and migration statistics, and decennial statistics from the population and housing census, as well as regional and georeferenced population data, which are currently covered by separate regulations. Of the current separate regulations, two will be repealed and one amended, leading to an overall simplification. <u>The revised legal base is intended to be sufficiently flexible to allow incremental developments to meet evolving user needs (such as for more geographically detailed data also on the urban/rural divide as well as cities and urban areas, for more frequent and timely data, and for better information on population groups that are highly relevant for policy purposes – including migrants, population groups related to migration, children and the elderly) and to exploit new data sources and methods in a cost-effective manner.</u>	Revision  Article 338(1), TFEU	Adoption: June 2022  Publication roadmap: Roadmap was published on 7 April 2021  Launch public consultation: <del>September-October 2021</del> November 2021  RSB meeting: February 2022	The revised single legal base for population statistics will reduce the administrative burden on Member State administrations (mainly the national statistical institutes) by promoting the use of harmonised and relevant statistical definitions across all areas of population statistics, and by avoiding duplication of work across related areas. The initiative will facilitate the growing use by Member State administrations of administrative data sources to compile population statistics. This approach will be more cost effective and, over time, will reduce the resource burdens on Member State administrations whilst, in parallel, allowing more frequent and more detailed statistics to be produced to respond to user needs. Replacing or amending the existing relevant legislation (two Council and European Parliament regulations will be repealed and one amended) with a single framework regulation will lead to simplification of the EU legislation.
21	Revision of the Directive 2007/59/EC on the certification of train drivers operating locomotives and trains on the railway system in the Community	The evaluation of Directive 2007/59/EC showed that there is significant margin for simplification and further improving the effectiveness of the Directive. Indeed, some of its provisions are outdated, its language is sometimes ambiguous and its scope might need adjustment	Revision  TFEU Article 71 and 251	Adoption: December 2022  Publication roadmap: Before November 2021  Launch public consultation:	The revision will also lead to further improvement of the mobility of train drivers between companies as well as between Member States. The responsibilities and task allocation among the actors involved in the certification scheme will be revisited in order to reduce the administrative burden on all actors involved in the certification scheme. In terms of added-value, the revision of the Directive will enhance the effectiveness of the EU-wide

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	Decide reference				
	<a href="#">PLAN/2021/11548</a>			Before November 2021  RSB meeting: September 2022	certification scheme by creating a truly harmonised framework. This will provide more clarity to Member States and stakeholders involved and reduce the duplication of costs and efforts.
22	Revision of the passenger rights regulatory framework  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11684</a>	Review of the passenger rights regulatory framework, including to ensure its resilience to extensive travel disruptions, and including options for multimodal tickets. It will include an adequate financial protection scheme to protect passengers against the risk of a liquidity crisis or an insolvency regarding the reimbursement of tickets and if needed their repatriation.	Revision  71(1), 80(2), 91(1), 100(2), TFEU	Adoption: December 2022  Publication roadmap: Before November 2021  Launch public consultation: November 2021  RSB meeting: September 2022	One of the objectives of the revision of the passenger rights regulatory framework will be the simplification of the existing processes and reduction of the administrative burden upon passengers, carriers and NEBs with a view to increasing the overall effectiveness and efficiency. See SSMS (COM 2020 (789)) para 92.  The revision will mainly deal with the 3 Regulations on air PRM, Bus and Coach and Waterborne passenger rights; it will address rail and air regulations to a very limited extend only (e.g. multimodal perspective, enforcement, financial protection.)
23	Review of the Union customs legislation No Decide entry yet	Legislative package to review the Union customs legislation in areas such as e-commerce, risk management and non-fiscal tasks of customs authorities.  In 2019 imports of goods from third countries into the EU reached over EUR 2 trillion, an increase of 100% compared to 2004. One of the main drivers for this increase is e-commerce (often low value consignments), a trend that has accelerated during the COVID pandemic. Also, Brexit leads to a very substantial increase of customs declarations to be handled by national customs authorities. Moreover, customs authorities are increasingly tasked with controls of non-fiscal rules (e.g. environmental protection). In the face of these major trends, Member States are struggling to maintain effective controls while ensuring trade facilitation for the legitimate trade.  It is time to bring the customs Union to the next level.  SG: mentioned in the customs Union action plan. Could move to Annex II	Legislative  Articles 33, 114, and 207 TFEU	Adoption: December 2022  Publication date roadmap Q1 2022  Launch of public consultation: Not applicable as already done in the supportive evaluation  RSB meeting: No date available yet	<b>Burden reduction Reduce</b>  The UCC is facing situations for which it was not conceived, notably e-commerce. The revision of the Union customs legislation will aim at improving the controls of e-commerce to the benefit of tax payers (collection of duties and taxes) and citizens (protection against non-compliant products). It will facilitate the enforcement tasks of national authorities and improve the level playing field for economic operators, notably with the assistance of new actors such as platforms. In other areas the revision will foresee a better allocation of tasks and improved exchange of information between customs and sectorial authorities so that customs authorities and the Commission are in a position to use more electronic customs data to improve the efficiency of their controls of financial and non-financial risks thereby reducing the burden on economic operators. In yet again other areas certain simplifications will be foreseen for economic stakeholders.
24	VAT for the Digital Age package: Revision of the VAT Directive and of the Council regulation on VAT administrative cooperation  <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11943</a>	<u>The Commission's Action Plan for Fair and Simple Taxation underlined the need to reflect on how technology can be used by tax authorities to fight tax fraud and reduce compliance costs for businesses, and, more specifically whether the current VAT rules are adapted to doing business in the digital age. This initiative will update VAT rules with a view to modernising VAT reporting obligations, aligning VAT rules to the platform economy and moving towards a Single EU VAT registration.</u>	Legislative	Adoption Q3 2022  Publication date roadmap Q4 2021  Launch of public consultation: Q4 2021	<b>Burden reduction Reduce</b>

#	Short title Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
		<p>Originally submitted by TAXUD, the DG is now proposing to remove this item (and the previous one on alleviating the tax associated burden in cross-border investment). Since those two were already announced in the 2020 Tax Action Plan, TAXUD propose to remove them from the draft 2022 CWP to avoid duplications and keep the CWP as lean as possible.</p> <p><i>SG: Could move to Annex II: mentioned in the action plan for fair and simple taxation supporting the recovery strategy + business taxation for 21<sup>st</sup> century;</i></p>		<p><b>RSB meeting:</b> No date available yet (envisaged April/May 2022)</p>	

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Annex II – Headline Ambition IV – A Stronger Europe in the World

Items #	
Total	0
Timing	Q1 2022: - Q2 2022: - Q3 2022: - Q4 2022: -

#	DG	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check	Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.	SG recommendations
		Decide reference						

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Annex II – Headline Ambition V – Promoting our European way of life

Items #	25, 26, 27, 28
Total	4
Timing	Q1 2022: - Q2 2022: - Q3 2022: - Q4 2022: 4

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check  Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned adoption date</li> <li>Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
25	<p>Revision of the Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on driving licences</p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2021/10346</a></p>		Revision 4, 91, TFEU	<p><b>Adoption:</b> November 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> Before November 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> December 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> September 2022</p>	The preliminary findings of the ex-post evaluation of the Directive 2006/126/EC showed that there is rarely an agreement on the need for simplification because of its likely negative impact on road safety. In addition, the cross-border dimension of the administrative procedures supporting free movement is already addressed by the EU driving licence information exchange network. It is however expected that the introduction of digital driving licences (new policy measures) will reduce the administrative burden on drivers and administration.
26	<p>Revision of the Directive (EU) 2015/413 facilitating cross-border exchange of information on road-safety-related traffic offences</p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2017/2093</a></p>	The revision of the Directive would help Member States to better enforce non-resident drivers' traffic offences by streamlining and digitising mutual assistance and recognition procedures. It would make the treatment of alleged offenders fairer and more transparent.	Revision 91, TFEU	<p><b>Adoption:</b> November 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> 2019</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> December 2021</p> <p><b>RSB meeting:</b> September 2022</p>	Administrative burden is intended to be reduced by introducing electronic exchange of information i.e. by introducing digital procedures
27	<p>Revision of the pharmaceutical legislation</p> <p><a href="#">PLAN/2021/10601</a></p>	The revision of the general pharmaceutical legal framework, aims to ensure access to quality, safe, efficacious and affordable medicines in the EU. It aims to foster innovation including in areas of unmet medical need (including antimicrobials) and to enhance security of supply while adapting to new scientific and technological developments and reducing regulatory burden where possible. Drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, it	Legislative Articles 114 and 168 TFEU	<p><b>Adoption:</b> December 2022</p> <p><b>Publication roadmap:</b> 30 March 2021</p> <p><b>Launch public consultation:</b> Before November 2021</p>	<p><b>Burden reduction Reduce</b></p> <p>The initiative will simplify legislation and create an efficient regulatory environment, among others, through reduction of administrative burden and digitalisation in processes and procedures with an expected positive impact to regulators and companies.</p>

#	Short title	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
	Decide reference		Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	
		will support a future-proof and crisis-resistant pharmaceuticals system.		RSB meeting: May 2022	
28	<b>Revision of the EU legislation on medicines for children and rare diseases</b>  <a href="#">PLAN/2020/6688</a>	This initiative will address a number of shortcomings in the functioning of the existing framework detected during a recent evaluation of the Regulations on medicines for rare diseases and for children. The initiative will aim at supporting the development of products in areas of high unmet needs for patients and ensure their timely access. It will also ensure that the legislation is fit to keep the pace with technological and scientific development. Finally, it will streamline and simplify existing procedures.	Legislative  Articles 114 and 168 TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> December 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> 25 November 2020  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> May 2021  <b>RSB meeting:</b> 10 November 2021	<b>Burden reduction</b> Reduce  The initiative will aim at simplifying and streamlining the procedures linked to the evaluation and authorisation of medicines for rare diseases and for children, in such way reducing the burden both for companies and for regulators.

## Annex II – Headline Ambition VI – A new push for European democracy

Items #	29, 30
Total	2
Timing	Q1 2022: - Q2 2022: - Q3 2022: - Q4 2022: 2

#	Short title Decide reference	Objectives	Revision, evaluation or fitness check Legal basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planned adoption date</li> <li>• Publication date - Roadmap</li> <li>• Launch date - public consultation</li> <li>• RSB meeting planned for?</li> </ul>	Please describe how it will add or reduce burdens, what kind of burdens and on which stakeholders. Or why it will have no impact on burdens.
29	Revision of the Victims' rights acquis <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11420</a>	(Victims' Rights Strategy 2020) Continuation of work on victims' rights should be comprehensive and focus on more effective access to victims' rights, including a right to compensation and better access to justice for victims of all crimes, including victims of gender-based violence. Further to the evaluation of the Victims' Rights Directive in 2021, a possible revision of the directive or another legislative instrument may be proposed by the end of 2022. A possible revision of the Victims' Rights Directive should be seen not only in the context of victims of gender-based violence, but in relation to victims of all crimes. A consideration whether to revise the Victims' Rights Directive is necessary, would be more clear following its evaluation (to be adopted early 2022) and the ongoing discussions with the stakeholders, including the discussions under the current and upcoming presidencies and the Victims' Rights Platform. SG: DG should clarify the burden reduction potential.	Revision Article 82.2 TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> December 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> December 2021  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> February 2022  <b>RSB meeting:</b> July 2022	A possible revision would aim at the improving victims' access to justice. In particular, a possible revision could include additional provisions strengthening victims' physical protection by setting up minimum standards on the issuance and functioning of protection orders, including emergency barring orders. Another possible addition could include strengthening victims' rights to information about the available state compensation. Nonetheless, it still needs to be clarified and decided whether the revision of the Victims' Rights Directive would be necessary and the most proportionate tool to achieve the objective of strengthening victims physical protection and victims' rights to information about the available compensation.
30	Revision of the Package Travel Directive (PTD) - Adaptation to COVID-19 context <a href="#">PLAN/2021/11358</a>	As announced in the New Consumer Agenda of 13.11.2020 and the report of 25.2.2021 on the application of the PTD, there will be, in 2021-2022, an evaluation of whether the directive ensures robust and comprehensive consumer protection at all times, including insolvency protection and learnings from Covid-19. The evaluation will take into account relevant actions of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy. In light of this evaluation, there may be a proposal for a revision of the Directive at the end of 2022. SG: Included in the Annual Work Programme of the Fit for Future Platform.	Revision 114 TFEU	<b>Adoption:</b> December 2022  <b>Publication roadmap:</b> June 2022  <b>Launch public consultation:</b> June 2022  <b>RSB meeting:</b> September 2022	The revision will also examine the possibility to * simplify/streamline the rules and definitions regarding linked travel arrangements (LTA) and their distinction from packages to make it easier for industry, consumers and enforcement authorities to establish which rules apply to a particular combination of services. * simplify information requirements while maintaining the same level of consumer protection; * clarify certain other rules (e.g. on voluntary vouchers); further streamline the PTD with the passenger rights regulations.

**Annex IV: Withdrawals<sup>1</sup>**

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
<b>An Economy that works for People</b>			
1.	COM(2020)446 final 2020/0109 (APP)	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Council Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 1311/2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020	Obsolete as regulation 1311/2013 on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 is no longer applicable since the end of 2020
2.	COM(2020)404 final 2020/0106 (COD)	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 as regards creation of a Solvency Support Instrument	Obsolete in the context of the MFF/NGEU agreement
<b>A Stronger Europe in the World</b>			
3.	COM(2020)461 final 2020/0110 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) N° 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning Humanitarian Aid	Obsolete in the context of the MFF/NGEU agreement
4.	COM(2020)0407 final 2020/0107 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1601 establishing the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD), the EFSD Guarantee and the EFSD Guarantee Fund	Obsolete in the context of the MFF/NGEU agreement
5.	COM(2019)125 final 2019/0070 (COD)	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	Obsolete – content superseded by COM(2020)220 amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>			
6.	COM(2014)340 final 2014/0173 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 as regards the establishment of a Controller of procedural guarantees	Obsolete - content superseded by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2020/2223 amending 'OLAF Regulation' (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013, adopted in December 2020

<sup>1</sup> This list includes pending legislative proposals, which the Commission intends to withdraw within six months



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[...] (2021) XXX draft

ANNEXES 1 to 5

**ANNEXES**

*to the*

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

**Commission Work Programme 2022**

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ANNEXES 1 to 5

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**Commission Work Programme 2022**

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**Annex V: List of envisaged repeals**

N°	Policy area	Title	Reasons for repeal
1.	Energy	Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment	This Regulation relates to the EU-US Agreement on energy star labelling which expired in 2018.

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