

**Mitteilung
der Landesregierung**

Unterrichtung des Landtags in EU-Angelegenheiten¹⁾

Arbeitsprogramm der Europäischen Kommission für 2025

Vorhaben: Mitteilung der Kommission an das Europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen
Arbeitsprogramm der Kommission für 2025
Gemeinsam vorankommen: Eine mutigere, einfachere, schnellere Union
COM(2025) 45 final

Federführendes Ressort: Staatsministerium

Aktenzeichen: STM65-0123-400/1/1

¹⁾ Unterrichtung gemäß § 4 des Gesetzes über die Beteiligung des Landtags von Baden-Württemberg in Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union (EULG) vom 17. Februar 2011 (GBl. 2011, 77).
Vorgelegt mit Schreiben des Staatsministeriums vom 7. April 2025.

Bewertung Arbeitsprogramm der Europäischen Kommission 2025

I. Einordnung

Die Europäische Kommission („Kommission“) hat am 12. Februar 2025 ihr Arbeitsprogramm für das laufende Jahr mit dem Titel „Gemeinsam vorankommen: Eine mutigere, einfachere, schnellere Union“ („*Moving forward together: A Bolder, Simpler, Faster Union*“) veröffentlicht (Mitteilung COM [2025] 45 final).

Die übergeordneten Ziele der neuen Legislatur sind die Förderung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, die Vereinfachung und Beschleunigung der Rechtssetzung und die Stärkung der europäischen Sicherheit.

Das Arbeitsprogramm 2025 enthält insgesamt 45 neue Initiativen und gliedert diese in die folgenden sieben Themenkomplexe:

- Nachhaltiger Wohlstand und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit
(„*A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness*“)
- Europäische Verteidigung und Sicherheit
(„*A new era for European Defence and Security*“)
- Stärkung der Gesellschaft und des Sozialmodells
(„*Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model*“)
- Erhalt der Lebensqualität: Ernährungssicherheit, Wasser und Natur
(„*Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature*“)
- Schutz der Demokratie und Werte
(„*Protecting our democracy, upholding our values*“)
- Ein globales Europa: Nutzen des Einflusses und Partnerschaften
(„*A global Europe: Leveraging our power and partnerships*“)
- Gemeinsame Vorbereitung auf die Zukunft
(„*Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future*“)

Zusätzlich sieht die Europäische Kommission 123 offene, in den vergangenen Jahren vorgelegte Gesetzgebungsvorschläge als vorrangig an (vgl. Anhang III). Das Arbeitsprogramm listet zudem 37 laufende Gesetzesinitiativen auf, die die Europäischen Kommission aus verschiedenen Gründen zurückziehen will (vgl. Anhang IV).

II. Wichtige Initiativen im Einzelnen

Die folgende Darstellung des Arbeitsprogramms der Kommission orientiert sich an den aufgeführten Themenkomplexen, in die auch die Kommission ihr Programm untergliedert.

1. Nachhaltiger Wohlstand und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit

1.1 Kompass für Wettbewerbsfähigkeit und Skalierungsförderung

Bereits am 29. Januar 2025 hat die Kommission einen sogenannten Kompass zur Wettbewerbsfähigkeit vorgelegt, der als Handlungsschwerpunkte die Innovationsförderung, die Unterstützung und Dekarbonisierung wichtiger Industrien und die Verringerung übermäßiger Abhängigkeiten benennt.

Hieran anknüpfend kündigt die Kommission für das 2. Quartal dieses Jahres eine Binnenmarkt-Strategie zur Steigerung des Potenzials wettbewerbsfähiger EU-Unternehmen an. Diese soll den grenzüberschreitenden Verkehr von Dienstleistungen und Waren erleichtern und sich mit der vollständigen Umsetzung bestehender Vorschriften bei gleichzeitigem Abbau von Handelshemmnnissen befassen.

Ebenfalls für das 2. Quartal 2025 ist eine Neugründungs- und Skalierungsstrategie (*Start-up and Scale-up Strategy*) angekündigt, die sich mit bestehenden Herausforderungen für neue und wachsende Unternehmen befasst. Umfasst sind insbesondere Aspekte des Zugangs zu Finanzierung und Infrastruktur, des Eintritts in neue Märkte, der Beschaffung von Daten und der Talentgewinnung. Auf dieser Grundlage soll zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt ein europäisches Innovationsgesetz (*Innovation Act*) entstehen.

Zudem will die Kommission auf ein neues Regelungsregime mit eigenständigen, einheitlichen rechtlichen Regelungen hinarbeiten (sogenanntes „28. [Regelungs-]Regime als Alternative zu den 27 nationalen Regelungsrahmen“), um Innovationen im Binnenmarkt zu unterstützen und die Risiken fehlgeschlagener Investitionen zu reduzieren. Dieses soll sich auf die dafür relevanten Aspekte von Gesellschafts-, Insolvenz-, Arbeits- und Steuerrecht beziehen.

1.2 Sauberer Industrieplan/„Clean Industrial Deal“

Wie im Arbeitsprogramm angekündigt, hat die Kommission bereits eine neue Industriestrategie vorgelegt – den am 26. Februar 2025 veröffentlichten Clean Industrial Deal. Dabei verfolgt sie drei Ziele: Dekarbonisierung, Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Industrie und die Förderung von Innovation. Mit dem Deal möchte die Europäische Kommission den Ausbau sauberer Technologien fördern und zugleich energieintensive Industrien schützen. Er soll gleichzeitig dabei helfen, dass die EU die Ziele des Green Deals erreicht. Unter anderem möchte die Europäische Kommission Dekarbonisierung zu einem „Wachstumsmotor für die europäische Industrie“ machen.

Die Kommission setzt bei ihren Vorschlägen auf eine Mischung aus besserer Angebotsnachfrage mit europäischen „Leitmärkten“, einer „Buy European“-Strategie, Anreize für grüne Komponenten bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge und auf eine angekündigte Förderung von 100 Mrd. Euro für die nächsten zehn Jahre. Mittelfristig will die EU-Kommission den Anteil in der EU

hergestellter Komponenten „grüner“ Produkte auf 40 Prozent steigern. Clean Tech und Kreislaufwirtschaft sieht sie als wichtige Treiber der Transformation. Die EU-Kommission hat zudem einen neuen Rahmen für staatliche Beihilfen angekündigt, der eine vereinfachte und schnellere Genehmigung staatlicher Beihilfen für Clean Tech ermöglichen soll.

Hinzu kommt ein Gesetz zur Beschleunigung der industriellen Dekarbonisierung (*Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act*), das für das letzte Quartal 2025 angekündigt ist.

Gleichzeitig soll das Ziel der Reduzierung von Emissionen um 90 Prozent bis 2040 in einer für das 1. Quartal 2025 angekündigten Überarbeitung des Europäischen Klimagesetzes verankert werden. Die Kommission möchte darauf hinarbeiten, dass dieses Gesetzgebungsverfahren bis zur COP30 im November 2025 abgeschlossen ist.

1.3 Energiepolitische Maßnahmen

Gemeinsam mit dem Clean Industrial Deal hat die Kommission am 26. Februar 2025, wie im Arbeitsprogramm skizziert, bereits einen Aktionsplan für bezahlbare Energie vorgelegt.

Beim angekündigten Fahrplan zur Beendigung der russischen Energieimporte wird es nicht nur um Öl und Gas, sondern auch um Nukleartechnik gehen. Zudem kündigte die Kommission auch die Vorlage eines Nuklear-Rahmenprogramms (*Nuclear Illustrative Programme – PINC*) sowie eines Strategieplans für die Europäische Industriekonferenz für kleine modulare Reaktoren (SMR) an. Mit dem PINC greift die EU-Kommission ein Format wieder auf, bei dem sie sich in der Vergangenheit (zuletzt 2017) mit dem Zustand der EU-Nuklearindustrie beschäftigt hatte. Sie kommt damit einer Verpflichtung aus Artikel 40 des EURATOM-Vertrages nach, nach welchem die EU-Kommission regelmäßig „hinweisende Programme, insbesondere hinsichtlich der Ziele für die Erzeugung von Kernenergie und der im Hinblick hierauf erforderlichen Investitionen aller Art“ vorlegen muss (1. Quartal 2025).

1.4 Spar- und Investitionsunion

Am 19. März 2025 hat die Kommission eine Mitteilung zur Spar- und Investitionsunion (SIU) als zentrales Instrument zur Weiterentwicklung eines echten Kapitalbinnenmarkts veröffentlicht. Ziel ist es, die Investitions- und Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten weiter zu fördern.

Dazu gehören unter anderem die Schaffung neuer Spar- und Anlageprodukte auf europäischer Ebene, die Entwicklung von Instrumenten zur Finanzierung von Innovationen und die Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Risikokapital für Unternehmen.

Ziel ist es, Finanzinstituten eine Skalierung zu ermöglichen und ihre Wettbewerbsfähigkeit auf dem globalen Markt zu stärken, während gleichzeitig ein wesentlicher Beitrag zur Deckung des erheblichen Finanzierungsbedarfs der EU geleistet wird.

Dies soll flankiert werden durch die Überprüfung des Verbriefungsrahmens im 2. Quartal 2025, um private Investitionen zu fördern und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit weiter zu steigern.

1.5 Infrastruktur-Maßnahmen

Mit einem im 3. Quartal 2025 geplanten Investment-Plan für nachhaltigen Transport (*Sustainable Transport Investment Plan*) sollen nachhaltige Kraftstoffe, Produktion und Vertrieb gefördert, die Ladeinfrastruktur erweitert und Handels- und Investitionspartnerschaften mit Drittstaaten über erneuerbare und kohlenstoffarme Kraftstoffe für den Verkehr geschlossen werden.

Im 4. Quartal 2025 wird die Kommission einen Vorschlag für ein Gesetz über digitale Netze vorlegen. Damit sollen Möglichkeiten für den grenzüberschreitenden Netzbetrieb und die Erbringung von Diensten geschaffen, die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Branche gestärkt und die Frequenzkoordinierung verbessert werden.

1.6 Nutzung von Künstlicher Intelligenz und Forschung

Neben einem verbesserten Zugang zu Daten, der durch ein Cloud- und KI-Entwicklungsgesetz unterstützt werden soll, wird die EU-Kommission auch daran arbeiten, die Möglichkeiten der künstlichen Intelligenz (KI) optimal zu nutzen. Dies wird das Ziel eines Aktionsplans für den KI-Kontinent sein, der KI-Fabriken zur Förderung wettbewerbsfähiger KI-Ökosysteme in Europa sowie die KI-Anwendungsstrategie umfasst.

Daneben ist für das 2. Quartal 2025 ein EU-Weltraumgesetz (*EU Space Act*) und eine Quantenstrategie (*Quantum Strategy of EU*) angekündigt. Letztere soll dazu beitragen, eigene Kapazitäten innerhalb der EU zur Erforschung und Entwicklung von Quantentechnologien und zur Herstellung von darauf basierenden Geräten und Systemen auszubauen.

Für das Jahresende ist zudem eine Strategie zur Bioökonomie (*Bioeconomy Strategy*) angekündigt, mit der das Kreislaufprinzip sowie die nachhaltige und zirkuläre Erzeugung und Nutzung von biologischen Ressourcen für Lebensmittel, Materialien, Energie und Dienstleistungen gefördert werden sollen. Zudem sollen in diesem Rahmen Genehmigungsverfahren vereinfacht und die Markteinführung neuer Biotechnologie-Produkte beschleunigt werden.

Im Rahmen der Überarbeitung der Europäischen Chemikalienverordnung (*REACH Regulation*) soll im 4. Quartal 2025 mehr Klarheit zu den sog. Ewigkeitschemikalien geschaffen werden. Zudem sollen laut Arbeitsprogramm der Kommission die Regeln für die Chemieindustrie vereinfacht werden, ohne bei Sicherheit und Umweltschutz Abstriche zu machen.

1.7 Entbürokratisierung/„Simplification“

Als weiteren Schwerpunkt hat die Kommission in ihrem Arbeitsprogramm die Reduzierung von Bürokratie-Lasten um mindestens 25 Prozent (35 Prozent für KMUs) aufgeführt. Flankiert wird das Arbeitsprogramm durch eine entsprechende Mitteilung der Kommission zu Umsetzung und Vereinfachung von EU-Recht. Eine materiell-rechtliche Absenkung von Standards ist von der Kommission nicht angestrebt.

Im Wesentlichen beruhen die Pläne auf drei Säulen: die effektivere Umsetzung von EU-Regelungen, Bürokratieabbau und die bessere Berücksichtigung möglicher Hürden der praktischen Umsetzung bei neuen Initiativen. Die bereits am 26. Februar 2025 veröffentlichten „Omnibus-Vereinfachungspakete“ unterbreiten Vorschläge zur Vereinfachung in den Bereichen Nachhaltigkeitsberichterstattung (CSRD), Lieferkettenrichtlinie (CSDDD) und Taxonomie sowie im Bereich Investitionen. Für das 2. Quartal 2025 ist ein weiteres „Vereinfachungspaket“ zu sog. Small Mid-Caps (d. h. mittelgroße Unternehmen oberhalb der KMU-Schwelle) und der Reduzierung von Papieranforderungen angekündigt.

Die Kommission möchte ihre Schritte hin zu einem digitalen Regelungsumfeld beschleunigen und will daher vorschlagen, ineffiziente Anforderungen an Papierformate in der Produktgesetzgebung zu beseitigen und Synergien und Kohärenz für Datenschutz- und Cybersicherheitsvorschriften zu schaffen.

Ergänzend soll eine Überarbeitung der Verordnung über die Offenlegung nachhaltiger Finanzen im 4. Quartal 2025 die Berichterstattung über nachhaltige Finanzprodukte vereinfachen.

Mit einer Europäischen Dokumentenmappe für Unternehmen (*European Business Wallet*) soll zudem der Austausch zwischen Unternehmen und zwischen Unternehmen und Behörden vereinfacht werden.

2. Verteidigung und Sicherheit

2.1 Verteidigung

In Zeiten geopolitischer Spannungen wird das Thema wettbewerbsfähige Verteidigungsindustrie und militärische Mobilität verstärkt in den Fokus gerückt. In enger Zusammenarbeit mit der NATO wird daran gearbeitet, Investitionen zu steigern, um neben der Verteidigungsindustrie auch Dual Use-Infrastrukturen zu stärken.

Gemeinsam mit der Außenbeauftragten hat die Kommission daher am 19. März 2025 ein Weißbuch zur Zukunft der Europäischen Verteidigung veröffentlicht, um eine breit angelegte Konsultation über die Schaffung eines EU-Rahmens für den Bedarf an Verteidigungsinvestitionen und kritischen Verteidigungsfähigkeiten sowie über Finanzierungsoptionen einzuleiten.

Als langfristiges Ziel benennt die Kommission den Aufbau einer EU-Verteidigungsunion mit einer wettbewerbsfähigen Verteidigungsindustrie.

2.2 Innere Sicherheit und Vorbereitung

Angesichts neuer globaler Bedrohungen und Unsicherheiten, die oft hybrider Natur sind, hat die EU-Kommission am 26. März 2025 eine Strategie für eine Bereitschafts-Union (*Preparedness-Union*) vorgelegt, die als Grundlage für eine stärkere, besser vorbereitete und widerstandsfähigere Union dienen soll, und die auf dem Sonderbericht von Sauli Niinistö aufbaut. Die

Strategie zielt darauf ab, die zivile und militärische Vorsorge und Bereitschaft der EU für künftige Krisen zu verbessern, damit alle Akteure bereit und in der Lage sind, bei Bedarf schnell und wirksam zu reagieren.

Zudem wurde am 11. März 2025 ein Verordnungsvorschlag zur Versorgung mit kritischen Arzneimitteln (*Critical Medicines Act*) eingebracht, das die Abhängigkeiten von Drittstaaten in Bezug auf die Produktion essentieller Arzneimittel und Wirkstoffe reduzieren soll. Diese Gesetzesinitiative zielt darauf ab, Anreize für eine Diversifizierung der Lieferketten zu setzen und die Arzneimittelproduktion in der EU zu fördern, um den Zugang zu kritischen Arzneimitteln sicherzustellen.

Außerdem ist mit einer Strategie zur Bevorratung von wichtigen Arzneimitteln (*Stockpiling Strategy*) im 2. Quartal 2025 zu rechnen. Bereits im Januar hat die Kommission einen Aktionsplan zur Cybersicherheit bei Krankhäusern und Gesundheitsdienstleistern veröffentlicht, um Vorfälle in diesem sensiblen Bereich künftig zu verhindern.

Ebenfalls für das laufende Quartal hat die Kommission eine Strategie zur Inneren Sicherheit angekündigt. Die darin genannten Maßnahmen sollen sicherstellen, dass Sicherheitsüberlegungen in die EU-Gesetzgebung und die EU-Politik integriert werden und die EU in der Lage ist, alle Bedrohungen zu bekämpfen, sowohl online als auch offline.

Auch wird die Kommission weitere Vorschläge zum besseren Schutz und zur Stärkung der Widerstandsfähigkeit der physischen und digitalen Infrastruktur unterbreiten.

2.3 Migration

Die Kommission kündigt an, die Umsetzung des neuen Gesamteuropäischen Asylsystems (GEAS), welche bis Mitte 2026 abgeschlossen sein muss, zu intensivieren. Wichtig sei es, die Gründe, aufgrund derer Migration entstehe, den Schutz von Menschenrechten als auch die Sicherheit der EU-Grenzen angemessen in den Blick zu nehmen. Erforderlich sei dazu insbesondere eine gute Kooperation mit den östlichen und südlichen Anrainerstaaten der EU. Im Zusammenhang mit den sich aus dem neuen GEAS ergebenden Verpflichtungen wird die EU-Kommission darüber hinaus im 4. Quartal 2025 ihre erste fünfjährige Europäische Migrations- und Asylstrategie vorlegen, die auf den jeweiligen Migrationsstrategien der einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten fußen wird.

Ein weiterer wichtiger Baustein soll die Überarbeitung der Rückführungs-Richtlinie sein, die von der Kommission am 11. März 2025 vorgeschlagen wurde. Hierdurch sollen die Rückführungsverfahren vereinfacht und beschleunigt werden. Insbesondere sollen Drittstaatsmodelle ermöglicht werden. Zudem sollen Rückführungsentscheidungen der Mitgliedstaaten untereinander anerkannt werden, um doppelte Verfahren zu verhindern und Sekundärmigration einzuschränken.

3. Stärkung der Gesellschaft und des Sozialmodells

Mit der bereits veröffentlichten „Union der Kompetenzen“ („*Union of Skills*“) sollen Qualifizierungslücken und Arbeitskräftemangel angegangen werden, damit Unternehmen die erforderlich ausgebildeten Arbeitnehmerinnen und Arbeitnehmer auf dem Arbeitsmarkt finden und ihre Produktivität und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit steigern können. Im Zusammenhang mit dem Clean Industrial Deal geht es konkret darum, sektorale Qualifikationen für strategische Branchen zu stärken. Dies soll mit bis zu 90 Mio. Euro über das Erasmus+ Programm finanziert werden. Grundsätzlich soll sichergestellt werden, dass Aus- und Weiterbildungssysteme über die richtigen Instrumente verfügen, um Europäerinnen und Europäer jeder Generation durch wertige und inklusive allgemeine und berufliche Bildung sowie lebenslanges Lernen auf eine sich schnell wandelnde Zukunft vorzubereiten.

Zudem sieht die Kommission eine Schlüsselrolle bei den Verbraucherinnen und Verbrauchern, die zu einem nachhaltigen Wachstum und wettbewerbsfähigeren Binnenmarkt beitragen. Die nächste Verbraucheragenda 2025 bis 2030 soll daher einen neuen Aktionsplan für die Verbraucherinnen und Verbraucher im Binnenmarkt enthalten, der sie schützt, ohne die Unternehmen mit Bürokratie zu überfrachten (4. Quartal 2025).

4. Erhalt der Lebensqualität: Ernährungssicherheit, Wasser und Natur

Aufbauend auf den Ergebnissen des Strategischen Dialogs über die Zukunft der EU-Landwirtschaft hat die EU-Kommission im Februar eine Vision für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung vorgelegt, die für die kommende Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik (GAP) entscheidend sein wird. Die Vision soll einen stabilen Rahmen für landwirtschaftliche Betriebe schaffen und einen Fahrplan für wichtige strategische Vorschläge aufzeigen. Die Prioritäten sind die Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, Krisenfestigkeit und Nachhaltigkeit des Agrarsektors. Hervorgehoben wird die Anerkennung der strategischen Rolle der Landwirtschafts- und Ernährungssicherheit sowie die Bedeutung von Dialog- und bottom-up-Prozessen im Hinblick auf eine zukunftsfähige Weiterentwicklung des Sektors.

Ein Vereinfachungspaket im Bereich der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik soll die Ursachen der derzeitigen Komplexität und des übermäßigen Verwaltungsaufwands für Landwirte und Behörden angehen (2. Quartal 2025).

Mit der geplanten EU-Wasserresilienzstrategie will die EU-Kommission sicherstellen, dass Wasserkörpern ordnungsgemäß bewirtschaftet, Wasserknappheit und Wasserverschmutzung angegangen und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Wasserwirtschaft gestärkt werden. Zudem soll die Resilienz gegen Dürren erhöht und der Hochwasserschutz verbessert werden (2. Quartal 2025).

5. Schutz der Demokratie und Werte

Mit einem „Demokratie-Schutzschild“ (*Democracy Shield*) will die Kommission die sich wandelnden Bedrohungen für die europäische Demokratie und die Wahlprozesse angehen (3. Quartal 2025). Zu diesen Bedrohungen zählt sie insbesondere den wachsenden Extremismus, die Bedrohung von Journalistinnen und Journalisten, Wahlbeeinflussung, Falschinformationen und verschiedene andere hybride Gefahren.

Eine Roadmap für Frauenrechte wurde am 7. März 2025 vorgelegt. In Planung sind außerdem Strategien für Gleichberechtigung von LGBTIQ und gegen Rassismus.

6. Globales Europa: Nutzen des Einflusses und Partnerschaften

Die Kommission bekräftigt noch einmal ihr Bekenntnis, die Ukraine zu unterstützen, so lange es dauert und sieht längerfristig eine Beitrittsperspektive. Auch das Bekenntnis zu einer Zwei-Staaten-Lösung in Nahost wird wiederholt.

Mit einem Pakt für den Mittelmeerraum im 3. Quartal 2025 und einer Schwarzmeerstrategie im 2. Quartal soll die Zusammenarbeit in der Region zum Nutzen aller Partner gestärkt werden.

Mit einer Strategischen Indien-Agenda sollen Bereiche von gemeinsamem strategischem Interesse identifiziert und entsprechende Initiativen angestoßen werden.

7. Vorbereitung der EU für die Zukunft

2.1 Mehrjähriger Finanzrahmen

Die ersten konkreten Vorschläge der Kommission zum nächsten Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmen (MFR) werden im Arbeitsprogramm für das 3. Quartal 2025 angekündigt.

Ziele der Kommission sind hierbei die bessere Ausrichtung an den EU-Prioritäten, eine einfachere Funktionsweise und bessere Wirkmächtigkeit, mehr Flexibilität sowie eine Hebelwirkung für weitere nationale, private und institutionelle Finanzierungen.

Nicht weiter thematisiert werden an dieser Stelle die bereits in einer anderen Mitteilung vorgestellten Überlegungen der Kommission, die bisherigen Fonds in geteilter Mittelverwaltung in einem „Single Plan“, d. h. einem einzigen Plan je Mitgliedstaat, zu bündeln und Investitionen an Reformen und Meilensteine (leistungsbezogener Ansatz) zu knüpfen.

Zur künftigen Förderung von Forschung und Innovation ist bislang ebenfalls noch nicht mehr bekannt.

2.2 EU-Erweiterungspolitik

Im Hinblick auf den Beitritt weiterer Staaten zur EU will die Kommission sicherstellen, dass die EU besser vorbereitet ist, um weiterhin effektiv und handlungsfähig zu bleiben.

III. Bewertung der wichtigsten neuen Inhalte und Initiativen

Die Landesregierung hat in ihrer auswärtigen Kabinettsitzung vom 4. Februar 2025 die europapolitisch strategischen Schwerpunkte des Landes für das Jahr 2025 festgelegt.

Die Landesregierung hat dabei unter anderem die Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, die Reduzierung von bürokratischen Regelungen, die Fortsetzung der Unterstützung wirtschaftsstarker und innovationsreicher Regionen, die dezentrale Mittelverwaltung für Kohäsionsmittel sowie die Förderung von Innovation und Forschung als besondere Schwerpunkte identifiziert.

Im Arbeitsprogramm der Kommission für 2025 finden sich zahlreiche Initiativen, die für die Anliegen aus Baden-Württemberg relevant sind und bei denen sich Übereinstimmungen mit den Positionen der Landesregierung ergeben. Dies betrifft insbesondere die nachfolgenden Vorhaben:

Für die Landesregierung von besonderem Interesse sind mit Blick auf die Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit die Vorschläge der Kommission zu einem „**Clean Industrial Deal**“ und einem „**Fonds für Wettbewerbsfähigkeit**“ („*Competitiveness Fund*“).

Die Kommission hat zudem einen **Strategischen Dialog zur Zukunft der Automobilindustrie** auf europäischer Ebene geführt, dessen Ergebnisse in den am 5. März 2025 veröffentlichten Aktionsplan Automobilindustrie mündeten. Der Strategiedialog Automobilwirtschaft Baden-Württemberg (SDA) diente nach Aussage der Kommission als Blaupause für die Etablierung eines Dialogprozesses auf europäischer Ebene. Die Landesregierung hat sich mit den Erfahrungen und Erkenntnissen des SDA bei der Kommission eingebbracht. Darüber hinaus hat die Landesregierung im Rahmen der auswärtigen Kabinettsitzung in Brüssel am 4. Februar 2025 ein 10-Punkte-Papier zur Zukunft der deutschen und europäischen Automobilwirtschaft¹ vorgelegt. Die Ankündigung der Kommission, **bürokratische Regelungen insgesamt um 25% und bürokratische Regelungen für KMUs um 35% zu senken**, begrüßt die Landesregierung ausdrücklich. Die Landesregierung geht davon aus, dass mit einer Entlastung von bürokratischen Vorgaben keine Senkung von materiellen Schutzstandards einhergeht.

Die Landesregierung hat sich frühzeitig mit einem eigenen Positionspapier in die Diskussion zum nächsten **Mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens (MFR)** eingebbracht², zu dem die Kommission im 3. Quartal einen Vorschlag vorlegen will. Um die Transformation zu einer nachhaltigen und klimafreundlichen Wirtschaft zu ermöglichen und die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der EU im Ganzen zu stärken, ist aus Sicht der Landesregierung auch eine Unterstützung der wirtschaftsstarken und innovationsreichen Regionen der EU („Stärken stärken“) notwendig, etwa durch Kohäsionsmittel oder eine flexiblere Anwendung der Beihilferegelungen für Transformationsprojekte. Wichtig dabei sind insbesondere die Beibehaltung der dezentralen Mittelverwaltung und die Programmierung und Umsetzung durch die Regionen. Auch die Fortsetzung eines eigenständigen Interreg-Programms für die grenzüberschreitende und die transnationale Zusammenarbeit ist erforderlich. Dies schließt die Fortführung der grenzüberschreitenden, transnationalen und makro-regionalen sowie interregionalen Zusammenarbeit ein. Die künftige Ausgestaltung der Interreg-Förderung 2025 wird ein zentrales Thema auf EU-Ebene sein, bei dem sich die Landesregierung

¹ https://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/fileadmin/redaktion/dateien/PDF/Anlagen_PMs_2025/250204_Zehn-Punkte-Papier-Auto-mobilwirtschaft.pdf

² https://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/fileadmin/redaktion/m-stm/intern/dateien/Europa/250204_Positionspapier_Anliegen_B-W_MFR_nach_2027.pdf

auch zusammen mit den Partnerregionen einbringen wird. Für eine bessere Vernetzung der Menschen in Europa braucht es zudem ein europäisches Förderprogramm von regionalen Schienenverbindungen im nächsten MFR.

Auch der Aufbau der **europäischen Verteidigungsindustrie** wird vorangetrieben werden. Hier sollte vor allem die Forschung und Entwicklung sog. Dual-Use-Anwendungen verstärkt werden.

Der Fokus bei der angekündigten **Spar- und Investitions-/Kapitalmarktunion** sollte aus Sicht der Landesregierung die Umsetzung von wirksamen Maßnahmen zur Mobilisierung privaten Kapitals sein, indem z. B. die Kosten der Finanzierung über den Kapitalmarkt durch standardisierte, vereinfachte und anlegerschützende Kapitalmarktinstrumente sinken.

In der **EU-Bankenregulierung** sollte Bürokratie insbesondere für kleine und mittlere Banken abgebaut werden. Daneben ist es wichtig, rasch die Bedingungen für Infrastruktur-Investitionen insbesondere im Bereich der Energiewende zu verbessern.

Die Einführung einer **Europäischen Einlagensicherung** und die Überarbeitung des Rahmens für das Krisenmanagement im Bankensektor ohne adäquate Berücksichtigung der Institutssicherungssysteme der Genossenschaftsbanken und Sparkassen wird weiterhin abgelehnt.

Die Landesregierung wird weiterhin die Entwicklung der EU-Energiepolitik aufmerksam verfolgen. Eine Aufteilung der bestehenden einheitlichen **Stromgebotszone** Deutschland/Luxemburg, z. B. in einen Nord- und Südtteil, hätte weitreichende Folgen nicht nur für das Land, sondern bundesweit. Die Landesregierung setzt sich daher gegenüber der EU und dem Bund für die Beibehaltung einer einheitlichen Stromgebotszone ein.

Forschung und Innovation sind der Schlüssel zu einem wettbewerbsfähigen, sicheren und autonomen Europa. Deswegen bedarf es weiterhin eines eigenständigen Rahmenprogramms für Forschung und Innovation mit einem zweckgebundenen Budget. Die Landesregierung setzt sich mit Nachdruck für eine **Erhöhung der Mittel für das nächste europäische Forschungsrahmenprogramm (FP10)**, wie im Heitor-Bericht und ähnlich im Draghi-Bericht gefordert wird, ein.

Die Landesregierung wird sich zudem für die Fortführung und Stärkung der Programme der EU im **Forschungsbereich** einsetzen. Gerade die Spalten- und Exzellenzforschung in der EU ermöglicht es, die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der EU bei innovativen Zukunftstechnologien zu steigern. Wichtig ist auch, die Verbundforschung im Forschungsrahmenprogramm zu stärken und alle Wissenschaftsdisziplinen angemessen zu berücksichtigen.

Baden-Württemberg unterstützt die wichtige **Forschung in Schlüsseltechnologien** wie KI, High Performance Computing (HPC) oder Quantenphysik. Das Land wird sich auf EU-Ebene dafür einsetzen, dass diese auch nachhaltig und ausgiebig durch die EU gefördert werden. Hierzu ist auch eine bessere Verzahnung verschiedener EU-Förderinstrumente notwendig. Für eine gelingende Transformation ist der umfassende Ausbau von Zukunftstechnologien – und damit die Förderung von Innovation und Forschung – entscheidend. Die Landesregierung begrüßt daher ausdrücklich die geplante EU-Förderung des Höchstleistungsrechenzentrums Stuttgart als erster deutscher „**AI Factory**“.

Die Landesregierung wird sich auch weiterhin für den **Gesundheitsstandort** Baden-Württemberg einsetzen, dazu gehören insbesondere europarechtliche Verbesserungen bei der EU-Medizinprodukteverordnung (MDR) und der EU-Arzneimittelgesetzgebung. Bei der geplanten EU-Regulierung von per- und polyfluorierten Alkylsubstanzen (PFAS) im Rahmen der REACH-Verordnung bedarf es einer frühzeitigen Planungssicherheit. Die Landesregierung wird sich gemeinsam gegenüber den EU-Institutionen weiter positionieren. Die Landesregierung setzt sich für einen risikobasierten differenzierten Regulierungsrahmen ein, in dem für die jeweiligen Anwendungen der Nutzen für Mensch, Gesellschaft und Umwelt gegenüber den Risiken bewertet und eine entsprechende Regulatorik vorgeschlagen wird.

Die Umsetzung des **Gemeinsamen Europäischen Asylsystems** (GEAS) wird von der Landesregierung befürwortet. Entscheidend für den Erfolg der Reform wird eine zeitnahe und umfassende Umsetzung der Rechtsakte in allen Mitgliedstaaten sowie die konsequente Durchsetzung durch die Kommission sein.

Vorsorge und Vorbereitung spielen zukünftig in vielen Bereichen, nicht nur beim **Katastrophenenschutz**, eine übergeordnete und zentrale Rolle. Die Landesregierung begrüßt daher grundsätzlich die Vorhaben der Kommission dazu und wird diese eng begleiten.

Um die **grenzüberschreitende polizeiliche Zusammenarbeit** weiter zu verbessern und die operativen Fähigkeiten zu stärken, wird sich die Landesregierung hierzu auf EU-Ebene mit ihrer Expertise einbringen. Insbesondere die Vorhaben der EU zur Bekämpfung der Organisierten Kriminalität, des Drogenhandels und des Terrorismus werden vorbehaltlos unterstützt.

Der kontinuierliche Anstieg von Sicherheitsherausforderungen im digitalen Bereich hat erneut die wesentliche Bedeutung einer resilienteren und belastbaren **Cybersicherheitsarchitektur** gezeigt. Die Landesregierung wird neue Vorschläge, gerade im Hinblick auf die Stärkung der **Cybersicherheit, u. a. im Gesundheitsdatenbereich**, und auch unter dem Aspekt der Wahrung einer föderal geprägten Cybersicherheitsarchitektur, eng begleiten.

Nach dem Abschluss des **Strategischen Dialogs zur Zukunft der Landwirtschaft** in der EU wird die Landesregierung die Ergebnisse des baden-württembergischen Strategiedialogs Landwirtschaft (SDL) zur weiteren Mitgestaltung auf europäischer Ebene einbringen. Die bedarfsgerechte, bürokratiearme Ausgestaltung der **Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik nach 2027**, eine zukunftsweisende, durch die Regionen geplante und umgesetzte EU-Regionalpolitik sowie ein robustes Budget für eine zukunftsfähige Landwirtschafts- und Kohäsionspolitik bei Erhaltung der geteilten Mittelverwaltung stehen für die Landesregierung im Fokus.

Nachdem erstmals ein Kommissar für Wohnungswesen von der Kommission eingesetzt wurde, beabsichtigt die Landesregierung, die baden-württembergische Expertise aus dem **Strategiedialog „Bezahlbares Wohnen und innovatives Bauen“ (SDB)** in die Ausgestaltung eines neu aufzubauenden **europäischen Dialogs zum Wohnungswesen** gegenüber der EU einzubringen. Eine zeitgemäße Ausgestaltung des EU-Beihilferechts ist auch für eine zukunfts- und wettbewerbsfähige Wohnungsbauwirtschaft wichtig. Daher sollten die Rahmenbedingungen des **beihilferechtlichen Handlungsregimes der Objektförderung** auf EU-Ebene überarbeitet werden. Einschränkungen sollten abgebaut und so die Wirtschaftlichkeit von Investitionen gefördert werden. Die Forderungen im Beschluss der 145. Bauministerkonferenz zum Thema der Anpassung des EU-Beihilferechts sollten im Rahmen der im Mission Letter angekündigten Evaluation der Beihilfevorschriften angebracht werden.

Die Landesregierung wird zu einem breiten verbraucherpolitischen Themenspektrum aktiv in Brüssel agieren, um die neue **Verbraucheragenda** 2025 bis 2030 mit dem Aktionsplan „Verbraucher im Binnenmarkt“ sowie den Digital Fairness Act mitzugesten.

Im Rahmen des baden-württembergischen Engagements im Donauraum und im Westbalkan wird die Landesregierung sich auch 2025 weiterhin für konkrete **Beitrittsperspektiven** dieser Staaten in die EU einsetzen. Ein spezieller Fokus wird dabei auf den gemischten Regierungskommissionen mit Rumänien und mit der Republik Moldau liegen; Baden-Württemberg wird insbesondere die Republik Moldau auf ihrem Weg in die EU partnerschaftlich begleiten.

Die EU und die **Schweiz** haben sich Ende 2024 auf ein Vertragspaket geeinigt, das die gegenseitigen Beziehungen beider Seiten weiterentwickelt. Die Landesregierung begrüßt sehr, dass sich die Schweiz nach der Einigung mit der Kommission ab 2025 an fast allen Ausschreibungen im Rahmenprogramm für Forschung und Innovation „Horizont Europa“ beteiligen kann. Baden-Württemberg hatte sich zuvor intensiv als Brückebauer und Vermittler eingesetzt. Ab 2025 beginnt der Ratifikationsprozess des Vertragspaktes sowohl in der EU als auch in der Schweiz. Die Landesregierung wird diesen Prozess aktiv begleiten, u. a. im Rahmen des Vorsitzes der Internationalen Bodenseekonferenz (IBK) sowie politisch in Brüssel.

Zusammen mit den Ressorts und über die Vertretung des Landes bei der Europäischen Union werden diese Schwerpunkte in Brüssel und Straßburg mit Stellungnahmen, politischen Gesprächen und öffentlichkeitswirksamen Veranstaltungen unterlegt werden.



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Strasbourg, 11.2.2025
COM(2025) 45 final

**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 2025

Moving forward together: A Bolder, Simpler, Faster Union

EN

EN

'Our era's greatest challenges – from security to climate change to competitiveness - can only be solved through joint action. Against this backdrop, I believe Europe must choose its best option: Union.' - President Ursula von der Leyen, 18 July 2024.

1. Towards a strong and united Europe

In a time of great instability and great expectations for Europeans, the choices our Union will make this year will likely shape Europe for decades to come. This reflects both the instabilities and insecurities facing Europe, which many voters expressed in record numbers at last June's European Parliament elections. It demonstrates the scale of the generational challenges facing us. But it also is indicative of how a **bolder, simpler and faster** Union – that uses its size, power and values – can make a real difference in people's lives. Both to support them today and to prepare a more secure, more prosperous and a healthier future for the generations to follow.

This work programme comes against a backdrop shaped by a range of **interrelated challenges**. The competitiveness of the European economy needs to be reinforced in the face of increased economic competition and threat to the rules-based order. With European businesses today facing challenges such as unfair competition, high energy costs, labour and skills shortages and obstacles to accessing capital, and to achieving Europe's long-term goal to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, we need to remove structural brakes on the EU's competitiveness. Businesses and citizens are also asking for rules that are simpler to follow and action which enables change to happen faster.

Geopolitical instability and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine have significantly reshaped Europe's security landscape. Illegal migration continues to be an issue that raises concerns, with people needing to trust that their governments and institutions to effectively manage the situation, while acknowledging the need to address skills shortages also through labour migration. Climate change is having a clear and increasingly severe impact on the daily lives of citizens and businesses across Europe, as highlighted by the numerous extreme weather events our continent has suffered from in recent years. Our societies need to be strengthened and our quality of life continuously sustained – from our food and energy security to our natural environment. The core values on which our Union is founded, including our democracy, are under attack, with clear evidence of campaigns of foreign interference.

All of this reaffirms the fact that Europe's challenges are too great to tackle individually. Our opportunities too big to grasp alone. Only a **strong and united Union** can ensure that Europe continues to deliver at home and projects its influence and interests in the world. This unity safeguards our European values, fostering democracy, solidarity and equality, and ensuring a socially fair continent where no one is left behind.

This is the driving force of this first Commission work programme for the new College. Framed by the **Political Guidelines and the mission letters** sent by President Ursula von der Leyen to each Member of the College, it outlines the main initiatives the Commission will take in the first year of its mandate. It focuses on bold action to bolster our **security**,

prosperity and democracy and to respond to the issues that matter the most to Europeans. It reflects the need – expressed by citizens and business alike – to make Europe **faster and simpler** in the way that we act and interact and ensure our proposals have the quickest possible impact to support people and strengthen our social market economy.

The need to boost investment in our priorities will cut across the work of the College and the proposal for a new long-term budget will frame how this can be achieved. We will take steps to prepare for a larger Union and boost efforts to support candidate countries throughout the merits-based process towards their accession. The conflict and turmoil of the world of today have also increased awareness that **a larger Union is a stronger Union**, making our continent more secure, our market more competitive and further anchoring European democracy.

2. Simplifying rules and effective implementation

The EU has long been a hub of industry and innovation, with a distinctive social market economy. To help boost competitiveness, prosperity and resilience in the EU, a **vision and tools for an implementation and simplification agenda** is laid out in a Communication accompanying this work programme. By forging strong partnerships with businesses and stakeholders, we will examine the design and application of our legislation to streamline regulations and implement policies more effectively. It will first and foremost benefit small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

This work programme presents a first set of Omnibus proposals that simplify various pieces of legislation, alongside a record number of initiatives with a strong simplification dimension. They will contribute to achieving the goal of reducing administrative burdens by at least 25%, and at least 35% for SMEs. It also includes an annual plan of evaluations and fitness checks to ensure continuity of the simplification and burden reduction exercise.

The **Omnibus proposals**, adopted in subsequent steps, will tackle priority sectors signalled by stakeholders and referred to in the Draghi report. They will concentrate efforts to ensure coherence, build momentum and thereby maximise simplification by addressing the consequences of interactions of different pieces of legislation. Notably, the Commission will propose streamlining and simplification of **sustainability reporting, sustainability due diligence and taxonomy**, and create a **new category of small mid-caps** with adapted requirements. Other measures will facilitate the implementation of the **InvestEU programme and the European Fund for strategic investments**, including by simplifying reporting and boosting investment.

We will accelerate our path to a digital regulatory environment, and will propose to remove **inefficient requirements for paper formats** in product legislation and build synergies and consistency for **data protection and cybersecurity rules**. **Simplification measures concerning the Common Agriculture Policy** and other policy areas affecting farmers will further address sources of complexity and excessive administrative burden for national administrations and farmers. Further simplification proposals will be explored, including a possible omnibus in the area of defence to help reach the investment goals that will be set out in the White Paper and to allow innovative companies to flourish.

On top of the Omnibus proposals, other initiatives are dedicated to simplifying legislation in order to streamline permit granting, authorisations and reporting requirements and make investment easier in Europe. This includes, for example, the **Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator act** that will support energy intensive industries

The **Annual plan for evaluations and fitness checks** will allow us to take a critical look at the potential to simplify, consolidate and codify the EU *acquis* and find opportunities to cut costs as part of our stress-testing. The evaluation of programmes and funds under the multiannual financial framework will also offer an opportunity to assess how to reduce burdens linked to the EU's financial programmes.

In addition to simplification, **effective implementation of EU laws and policies is crucial** to ensure they work properly. The Commission will cooperate with the European Parliament, the Council, Member States' authorities at all levels and stakeholders to address gold plating, simplify rules and implement policies more effectively. This will require **all institutions to take strong ownership of an ambitious implementation and simplification agenda**.

To foster a sense of **common ownership by all institutions** towards the better implementation of rules and policies, each Commissioner will present an annual progress report on enforcement and implementation to their respective European Parliament committee and Council formation.

Engagement with stakeholders and practitioners will be a cornerstone of the Commission's approach towards successful implementation of EU rules. Regular **implementation dialogues** between Commissioners and stakeholders will provide opportunities to assess progress, identify areas needing attention and gather feedback on what is working and what is not.

Where preventative measures and cooperation with Member States are insufficient to avoid a breach of EU law, the Commission will continue to be **steadfast in launching infringement procedures**. With over 1 500 ongoing infringement cases, this work remains crucial to ensure the uniform application and enforcement of EU law across all Member States.

3. Delivering on our plan for European strength and unity

3.1. A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness

Europe has long been a centre of industry, innovation and entrepreneurship, boasting world-class researchers and universities, thriving small businesses and a stable legal framework. However, the global race to achieve climate neutrality and take the lead in developing technologies that will shape the global economy for decades to come presents significant challenges. Structural issues continue to impede Europe's competitiveness, as businesses face a volatile global environment characterised by unfair competition, fragile supply chains, rising energy costs, labour and skills shortages and limited access to capital. To help combat this, the **Competitiveness Compass** will steer our efforts throughout the mandate to enhance Europe's competitiveness, a top priority for this Commission.

The European single market will be a central part of our future competitiveness. One of the EU's greatest achievements, the single market fuels economic growth and makes day-to-day life easier for European businesses and consumers. With the **Single Market Strategy**, we will present a new horizontal strategy for a modernised single market. It will set a clear path towards further facilitating the cross-border provision of services and goods. The strategy will also look at the full implementation of existing rules and at the elimination of barriers to boost the potential of competitive EU businesses. A strong single market also requires fair and effective labour mobility across the Union. At the same time, the early and gradual integration of candidate countries into parts of the single market will enhance European value chains and facilitate the convergence process.

We will focus particularly on new and growing businesses to address issues affecting **EU start-ups and scale-ups**, including around access to finance and infrastructure, entering new markets, obtaining data and attracting the necessary talent. This work will prepare the ground for an Innovation Act the Commission will propose later in the mandate. In order to support innovative companies to invest and operate in the single market without facing 27 distinct legal regimes, the Commission will work towards a 28th legal regime to simplify applicable rules and reduce the cost of failure, including any relevant aspects of corporate law, insolvency, labour and tax law.

At the heart of our collaborative plan for decarbonisation, sustainability and competitiveness is the **Clean Industrial Deal**. This initiative will outline our urgent, short-term strategies to support and create optimal conditions for industry to regain competitiveness while decarbonising. It will help Europe achieve the objectives of the European Green Deal, while improving access to affordable energy, creating lead markets and boosting demand and supply of circular materials, products and services, as well as strengthening economic security. Alongside this, we will propose an action plan to make energy more affordable for Europe to power the Clean Industrial Deal. We will also develop a new State aid Framework to accelerate the roll-out of renewable energy, strengthen industrial decarbonisation and ensure sufficient manufacturing capacities for clean tech. And we will bolster clean energy investment, including by unlocking private capital.

This effort will be connected to a comprehensive set of measures on energy integration, addressing Europe's need for an upgraded and digitalised grid infrastructure, with a particular focus on the electricity grid. It will explore methods to decarbonise Europe's heating and cooling systems and integrate citizens and communities as key participants in the energy transition. We will also adopt a **roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports** to further reduce our dependencies and entirely phase out all Russian energy imports. The Commission will also put forward the 2025 Nuclear Illustrative Programme and will table a strategic plan for the European Industrial Alliance on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) to support the acceleration of SMRs.

Part of the Clean Industrial Deal will also be to make key industries in Europe more circular and sustainable, while facilitating administration and reducing compliance costs to boost competitiveness. A chemicals industry package will boost the competitiveness of the EU

chemicals industry and provide a simpler regime for the registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemicals and clarity on ‘forever chemicals’. The **targeted revision of the EU’s rules on chemicals (REACH)** will contribute to simplifying rules for the chemicals industry without compromising on safety and environmental protection.

To facilitate much-needed access to investment and funding opportunities, the **Savings and Investment Union** will provide a major blueprint for measures to create a true internal market for capital, helping financial institutions to achieve scale and become more competitive on the global market, while at the same time making an important contribution to meeting the EU’s unprecedented funding needs. It will include a **review of the Securitisation Framework**, designed to stimulate private funding and further boost competitiveness. In addition, with the **Competitiveness Coordination Tool**, complementing the European Semester, we will align reforms and investments, both private and public, at national and EU level to better deliver on our policy priorities.

The Clean Industrial Deal will also go hand in hand with a proposed **90% emission-reduction target for 2040** to be enshrined in our **European Climate Law**. Ahead of the **COP30** meeting in Belem, Brazil in November 2025, we will set out our global climate and energy vision.

The Commission will look to use **European life sciences** to drive innovation in biotechnology, pool resources, break regulatory barriers, tap into the full potential of data and artificial intelligence (AI), and boost deployment. Building on this know-how, a thriving bioeconomy will be key in maintaining EU industrial leadership and making our industries resilient for the challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. The **Bioeconomy Strategy** will promote the more circular and sustainable production, use and consumption of biological resources for food, materials, energy and services.

The backbone of a thriving economy and strong industry will be a well-functioning, future-proof, sustainable transport system that allows products to be shipped seamlessly across transport modes and borders. The Commission will come forward with a **Sustainable Transport Investment Plan**, a strategic framework for supporting sustainable transport fuels production and distribution. It will include measures to support the accelerated roll-out of recharging and refuelling infrastructure and dedicated green trade and investment partnerships with third countries on renewable and low-carbon transport fuels.

The most important precondition for a thriving digital economy is reliable, high-capacity digital infrastructure. Therefore, the **Digital Networks Act** will create opportunities for cross-border network operation and service provision, enhance industry competitiveness and improve spectrum coordination.

Along with improved access to data, supported by a Cloud and AI Development Act, we will also work to make the most of the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence. This will be the aim of an AI Continent Action Plan covering **AI Factories boosting competitive AI ecosystems in Europe** as well as the **Apply AI strategy**. With the **EU Quantum Strategy**, followed by a Quantum Act, we will maintain a leading global position in this critical sector,

safeguard strategic assets, interests, autonomy and security, and avoid a situation of strategic dependency on non-EU sources. The strategy will contribute to building our own capacities to research and develop quantum technologies, and produce devices and systems based on them.

With the **European Business Wallet**, we will simplify business-to-business and business-to-government exchanges for businesses. In addition to facilitating secure data exchange, the business wallet would unlock new business opportunities for trust service providers.

Space operations are crucial to our connected economy, including innovative services like environmental and climate monitoring. To establish an EU framework regulating the conduct of European space operators and providing a stable, predictable, and competitive business environment, we will come forward with a **Space Act**. It will also address the growing issue of space debris and the environmental impact of space activities. We will also take steps to better reap the benefits of the space economy.

3.2. A new era for European Defence and Security

Recent geopolitical events underline once more that European security must be protected, to guarantee peace, stability and the prosperity of our economies and society. **Strengthening Europe's crisis preparedness and defence readiness is therefore a matter of urgency** with the EU and its Member States facing multi-dimensional, complex and cross-border threats and crises. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine poses an existential threat to European security and our support for Ukraine must continue unabated. Europe must have the means to defend and protect itself and to deter potential adversaries – we cannot take the risk of being unprepared or over-reliant on others. We have **to build a true EU Defence Union** with a competitive defence industry. Europe needs to invest more, invest better, invest together and invest European. We will work in **close cooperation with NATO** and other close partners and boost investment to strengthen our defence industrial base and dual-use infrastructure. Together with the High Representative, we will table a **White Paper on the Future of European Defence**, to launch a broad consultation on establishing a Union framework for defence investment needs and critical defence capabilities as well as funding options.

From security and economic stability to climate, technology and public health, we can no longer simply react to crises as they happen. We must empower Europe to better anticipate, prevent and prepare for crises. As new global threats and insecurities emerge, often of a hybrid nature, the **Preparedness Union Strategy** will serve as the foundation for a stronger, better prepared and more resilient Union, building on the special report of Sauli Niinistö. It will be complemented by efforts **to support medical countermeasures against public health threats** and an **EU Stockpiling Strategy**, both aiming at improving our preparedness and response to cross-border threats. With the **Critical Medicines Act**, we will reduce dependencies for critical medicines and ingredients, where there are only a few supplying manufacturers or countries.

To address the ever more complex and cross-border security threats facing Europe, the **new European Internal Security Strategy** will present a comprehensive set of actions to be able to anticipate threats, as well as strengthen the EU's resilience and capabilities to prevent and

respond to new and existing crimes and threats. The **Firearms Trafficking Directive** will provide common criminal law standards on illicit firearms trafficking, while the **new rules on drug precursors** will reduce their availability for illicit drug manufacturing and make control measures more efficient. To face changing threats, the Commission will make further proposals to better protect and strengthen the resilience of physical and digital infrastructure. By building on our **action plan on the cybersecurity of hospitals and healthcare providers**, we will contribute to the capacity to prevent cybersecurity incidents in this extremely sensitive area. We will also act to better protect our **undersea infrastructure**, notably **telecommunications cables**, which are an essential part of our critical digital infrastructure and are increasingly subject to hybrid threats.

Beyond its role in fostering mobility, the EU's visa policy also holds significant geopolitical leverage. We will therefore work to further the EU's interests in our visa policy in an increasingly complex global environment.

We will intensify efforts to **implement the Pact on Migration and Asylum**. This requires coordinated and effective action to ensure an approach that is firm and fair, ensuring the security of EU borders and faster asylum and return procedures, while addressing the root causes of migration and guaranteeing the protection of fundamental rights. This will also require close and continued cooperation via comprehensive partnerships with eastern and southern neighbours to help prevent illegal migration. Connected to this, our first five-year **European Migration and Asylum Strategy** will set out a strategic and forward-looking framework for continued work under the Pact, building on the comprehensive national migration and asylum strategies of EU Member States. At the same time, we need to fight smuggling networks, thereby also preventing further loss of life. And we need stronger and more effective return procedures for people with no legal right to stay in the EU, complementing work with our third country partners to strengthen readmission. To complement the Pact, we will present a **new common approach on returns**, with a new legislative framework to accelerate and simplify the return process, alongside work with third country partners to strengthen readmission. This new approach will also use the potential of digitalisation to the full.

3.3. Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model

Europe's unique and **highly treasured social model** constitutes both a societal cornerstone and a competitive edge. However, recent crises have challenged it by impacting the cost of living, housing and inequalities. This is further exacerbated by the rapid technological shifts, demographic change and sectoral transitions now under way. A key focus of this Commission will therefore be to **strengthen social fairness**. By safeguarding our social model and ensuring fairness in a transforming economy, we can drive prosperity, seizing the opportunities offered by the green and digital transitions.

Since 2017, the principles of the European Pillar of Social Rights have guided efforts to tackle shared challenges in employment, skills and social issues. These principles were transformed into tangible actions through a dedicated action plan with headline 2030 targets. Prioritising

continued implementation is crucial, and we will intensify efforts through **a new action plan on the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights.**

To ensure a just clean, digital and social transition, and as committed at the Val Duchesse Social Partners Summit and the Tripartite Declaration for a Thriving European Social Dialogue, we will conclude together with European trade unions and employers a new Pact for Social Dialogue. At the same time, we will continue to consult social partners on all issues that are of relevance to them. This Commission is also committed to further strengthening youth participation and ensuring that youth perspectives are integrated into policymaking. Through a series of Youth Policy Dialogues, alongside other initiatives, insights from young people will feed into the shaping of EU policies.

To make the most of Europe's cultural and creative industries – which are amongst the most dynamic and competitive sectors in our economy – we will develop a framework to harness the multiple dimensions of our culture and cultural heritage.

In a transforming world, we must ensure that all workers have the education and training they need. The **Union of Skills** will tackle skills and labour gaps, ensuring that our businesses have access to the skilled workforce necessary to propel their productivity and competitiveness. It will also ensure that our education and training systems have the right tools to prepare Europeans of all generations for a fast-changing future, through high quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning. At the same time, we will work to ensure **quality jobs** with decent working conditions, high standards for health and safety and collective bargaining.

Consumers play a key role in our social market economy, contributing to sustainable growth and a more competitive single market. Recent groundbreaking legislation such as the Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act has had a positive impact on consumer protection. However, we need to continue our work addressing shortcomings, protecting vulnerable consumers and ensuring enforcement. The **next Consumer Agenda 2025-2030** will include a new **action plan on consumers in the single market** ensuring a balanced approach that protects consumers without overburdening companies with red tape.

3.4. Sustaining our quality of life: farming, food security, water and nature

Europe needs a secure and affordable supply of quality local food, which is produced in a socially and environmentally sustainable way, offers farmers a fair and sufficient income, ensures the long-term competitiveness of European farming and respects and protects our natural environment.

Building on the outcome of the Strategic Dialogue on the Future of EU Agriculture, a **Vision for Agriculture and Food** will ensure a stable framework for farmers and outline a roadmap for key strategic proposals. The vision will also provide a long-term perspective for business operators, including farmers, fishers, SMEs and other food chain actors.

Oceans and seas play an important role for Europe's prosperity, sustainability and security, including in their unique ability to regulate the climate as the planet's largest carbon sink. Action to preserve our oceans is vital, both today and for future generations. The **Ocean Pact** will create a single reference framework for all ocean-related policies and set a comprehensive approach to the ocean in all its dimensions.

Sustainable water management is one of the biggest challenges we face in relation to the impact of climate change. Floods and droughts are becoming the norm, as shown by the tragic events that have affected Europe in recent years. On **water resilience**, we will take a source-to-sea approach and consider the widely different challenges in our regions and in sectors to ensure that sources of water are properly managed, scarcity and pollution are addressed, and to increase the competitiveness of our water industry.

3.5. Protecting our democracy, upholding our values

Democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights are the foundations on which the European Union is based. Yet, they cannot be taken for granted in today's fragmented and polarised world. It is our shared responsibility to continuously **defend, protect and nurture our core values**. This is why the Commission will deepen and intensify its work to face the challenges to our democratic system, upholding the rule of law in all Member States and building an inclusive society allowing everyone to reach their full potential. In this respect, the Commission will continue its engagement with Member States on the rule of law and further develop the annual rule of law monitoring report to include single market aspects.

Democracies in the European Union and around the world are under attack from rising extremism, threats against journalists, election interference, the spread of information manipulation and various forms of hybrid threats. This is further exacerbated by digitalisation allowing for misinformation to be spread with unprecedented speed. The **Democracy Shield** will seek to tackle the evolving nature of threats to our democracy and electoral processes. Civil society organisations play an important role in protecting our democratic systems and institutions and this Commission will step up its engagement **to support, protect and empower civil society**.

Europe has made historic progress on gender equality, from pay transparency and gender balance on company boards to work-life balance, and adequate minimum wages. But more needs to be done. A **Roadmap for Women's Rights** ahead of International Women's Day 2025 will set out, in rights and principles, our continued commitment.

Discrimination based on gender, disability, sexual orientation or race has no place in our society, but for many people in Europe it is a daily reality. We will mainstream equality across policies, and present new strategies on **LGBTIQ** and **anti-racism**.

3.6. A global Europe: Leveraging our power and partnerships

In a global context, where the rules-based international order is increasingly under pressure, the **EU needs to be more assertive in pursuing its strategic interests**. This includes defending our trade and economic openness, which is crucial for European prosperity, as well

as providing a comprehensive EU offer in the digital environment. Our foremost priority will be to stand with Ukraine for as long as it takes and to work for its freedom in the face of Russia's war of aggression. This will notably happen by staying the course towards a stable and secure future for Ukraine as part of an enlarged Union.

The future of the Middle East and North Africa region is currently being rewritten. The EU must contribute to this process, and remains committed to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the **Middle East** based on the two-state solution. We will continue our work to this effect. The EU must also reinforce its cooperation with Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and in the Red Sea, and build on the progress already achieved through the EU-Gulf Strategic Partnership. We must build a new partnership with Syria and revisit the strategy on Iran.

The **Pact for the Mediterranean** will aim to boost the cooperation in the region and foster mutually beneficial partnerships for both shores of the Mediterranean. In doing so, it will be people-centred and focus on sustainable investment, economic stability, job creation, energy, sustainable resource management, connectivity, security and migration and mobility, based on shared interests and common values.

In a similar fashion, a new strategic approach to the **Black Sea** region is needed to enhance stability and resilience.

As a key partner in Asia, we will work with India towards a new **Strategic EU-India agenda**. Following the College's visit to India at the beginning of its mandate, this new agenda will provide a comprehensive approach to pinpoint areas of common strategic interest and the initiatives that will help to secure those interests, in line with joint priorities.

By bringing Global Gateway from start-up to scale-up through mobilising private finance for sustainable investment in partner countries, we aim to boost our strategic investment capacity in partner countries, in particular by identifying specific policy measures that can be deployed at EU level to address the barriers to sustainable finance in low- and middle-income countries. In addition, we will assess in the broader political context how best to tackle fragility of countries and contexts, within the current budgetary availabilities through aligning policies and mobilising all relevant existing instruments.

3.7. Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future

Over the last five years the Union has embarked on an ambitious transformation while overcoming generational crises ranging from the COVID-19 pandemic to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the ensuing economic impacts. The EU has enacted groundbreaking legislation to progress in the twin transitions and boost our resilience. It is now essential to prioritise implementation and ensure that the Union is fit for the future, both financially and institutionally, built on a strengthened relationship with the EU institutions.

The Commission will present a new **EU Long Term Budget** (Multiannual Financial Framework). It will be better aligned with EU priorities and objectives, targeted to where EU action is most needed in a flexible way. It will be simpler in the way it works and more

impactful and will make better use of our budget to leverage further national, private and institutional financing.

Some 21 years after the largest wave of enlargement and with the vision of enhancing our Union through a merit-based accession process, we must ensure we are ready for a larger Union. Thanks to the lessons learned from previous enlargements, the EU is now better prepared to ensure that it is a catalyst for progress; that the EU deepens as it widens. The **pre-enlargement policy reviews** will further assess the consequences and impacts of enlargement on all EU policies, identify policy gaps, specify measures to turn challenges into opportunities and explore options to improve EU governance and capacity to act rapidly, guaranteeing that our policies can continue delivering effectively in a larger Union.

This Commission will **strengthen its relationship with the Parliament and the Council**, ensuring transparency, accountability and improved communication and information flows. All Commissioners will be present in the European Parliament, will engage with Member States and will participate in the relevant Council formations. Working together with the Parliament, we will swiftly revise our Framework Agreement, while enhancing cooperation on Resolutions adopted by the Parliament calling for legislative proposals based on Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and will duly justify the use of Article 122 of that Treaty in exceptional and emergency circumstances.

4. Review of proposals pending agreement by the European Parliament and the Council

The Commission carefully examined all proposals that were pending adoption by the European Parliament and the Council at the start of its mandate and made an **assessment whether they should be maintained, amended or withdrawn** in the light of the policy priorities set for the new mandate and their prospects of being adopted in the near future. While doing so, the Commission carefully considered the views expressed by the European Parliament and the Council.

Following this assessment, the Commission intends to withdraw 37 proposals pending agreement, which are listed in annex IV, including an explanation of the reasons for withdrawal. This allows for the European Parliament and the Council to communicate their views, before the Commission makes a decision on whether to proceed with the intended withdrawals.

The remaining pending proposals are listed in Annex III.

5. Conclusion

The start of this Commission's mandate is a time of great global upheaval. But it is also a time of great opportunity, to mould the Europe of tomorrow. This work programme kicks off the planned action to **deliver on the ambitious policy objectives and priorities** we have set for the mandate. It puts forward key strategies, action plans and legislative initiatives that will form the **building blocks for the further work** during this term to respond to our ambition to build a strong, secure and prosperous Europe.

The initiatives we will put forward, together with the required **determination and unity**, will help us tackle the challenges we face. Our Union has repeatedly shown what it can achieve when it acts together. This Commission will work closely with EU institutions, national and regional governments, the private sector, social partners, citizens and civil society. By joining forces, we will reinforce our Union and ensure that it acts where it has added value and delivers on the aspirations of European citizens, businesses and stakeholders.



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Strasbourg, 11.2.2025
COM(2025) 45 final

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 2025

Moving forward together: A Bolder, Simpler, Faster Union

EN

EN

Annex I: New initiatives¹

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness		
1.	Competitiveness	Competitiveness Compass (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
2.	Competitiveness	Single Market Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
3.	Simplification	First Omnibus package on sustainability (legislative, Q1 2025)
4.	Simplification	Second Omnibus package on investment simplification (legislative, Q1 2025)
5.	Simplification	Third Omnibus package, including on small mid-caps and removal of paper requirements (legislative, Q2 2025)
6.	Simplification	Revision of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2025)
7.	Simplification	Digital package (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2025)
8.	Simplification	European Business Wallet (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2025)
9.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	Clean Industrial Deal (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
		Action plan on affordable energy (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
10.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2025)

¹ In this annex, the Commission provides further information, as far as available, on the initiatives included in its work programme, in line with the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-making. This information, which is provided in brackets next to each initiative, is indicative only and subject to change during the preparatory process, notably in view of the outcome of an impact assessment process. Simplification initiatives or initiatives with a strong simplification dimension are presented with a blue background.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
11.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	EU Start-up and Scale-up Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
12.	Competitiveness	Communication on a Savings and Investments Union (non-legislative, Q1 2025) Review of the Securitisation Framework (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2025)
13.	Innovation	Digital Networks Act (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2025)
14.	Innovation	AI Continent Action Plan (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
15.	Innovation	Quantum Strategy of EU (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
16.	Competitiveness	EU Space Act (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2025)
17.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	Bioeconomy Strategy (non-legislative or legislative, Q4 2025)
18.	Simplification	Targeted revision of the REACH Regulation (legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2025)
19.	Security	Roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
20.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	Sustainable Transport Investment Plan (non-legislative, Q3 2025)
A new era for European Defence and Security		
21.	Security	White Paper on the Future of European Defence (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
22.	Preparedness and Resilience	EU Preparedness Union Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
23.	Preparedness and Resilience	Critical Medicines Act (legislative, Q1 2025) Strategy to support medical countermeasures against public health threats (non-legislative, Q2 2025) EU Stockpiling Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2025)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
24.	Security	New European Internal Security Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
25.	Security	New rules on drug precursors (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 and 207 TFEU, Q4 2025) Firearms Trafficking Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 83 TFEU, Q4 2025)
26.	Security	Action plan on the cybersecurity of hospitals and healthcare providers (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
27.	Migration	New common approach on returns (legislative, Article 79 (2) TFEU, Q1 2025)
28.	Migration	European Migration and Asylum Strategy (non-legislative, Q4 2025)
Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model		
29.	Social fairness	A new action plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights (non-legislative, Q4 2025)
30.	Social fairness	Quality jobs roadmap (non-legislative, Q4 2025)
31.	Competitiveness	Union of Skills (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
32.	Social fairness	2030 Consumer Agenda, including an action plan for consumers in the Single Market (non-legislative, Q4 2025)
Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature		
33.	Decarbonisation	European Climate Law amendment (legislative, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q1 2025)
34.	Competitiveness and Decarbonisation	Vision for Agriculture and Food (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
35.	Simplification	Common Agricultural Policy simplification package (legislative, Q2 2025)
36.	Competitiveness	Ocean Pact (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
37.	Preparedness and Resilience	European Water Resilience Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
Protecting our democracy, upholding our values		

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives
38.	Democracy	European Democracy Shield (non-legislative, Q3 2025) EU Strategy to support, protect and empower the civil society (non-legislative, Q3 2025)
39.	Equality	Roadmap for Women's Rights (non-legislative, Q1 2025)
40.	Equality	New equality strategies for LGBTIQ (non-legislative, Q4 2025) and Anti-racism (non-legislative, Q4 2025)
A global Europe: Leveraging our power and partnerships		
41.	Geopolitics	Pact for the Mediterranean (non-legislative, Q3 2025)
42.	Geopolitics	EU strategic approach to the Black Sea/ Black Sea Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
43.	Geopolitics	Joint Communication on a new Strategic EU-India Agenda (non-legislative, Q2 2025)
Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future		
44.	Future priority	Post-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework proposals (legislative, Article 312 TFEU, Q3 2025)
45.	Future priority	An EU fit for enlargement: policy reviews and reforms (non-legislative, tbd)

Annex II: Annual Plan on evaluations and fitness checks

No.	Full Title	Indicative finalisation time
1.	Fitness check on the legislative acquis in the digital policy area	Q4 2025
2.	Fitness check on energy security architecture	Q2 2025
3.	Fitness check on market access in inland waterway transport	Q2 / Q3 2025
4.	Fitness Check of EU airports legislation	Q4 2025
5.	Evaluation of the Public Procurement Directives	Q3 2025
6.	Evaluation of EU rules on medical devices and in vitro diagnostics	Q4 2025
7.	Evaluation of the National Emission Reduction Commitments Directive	Q4 2025
8.	Evaluation of radioactive waste directives	Q4 2025
9.	Evaluation of the Pressure Equipment Directive and the Simple Pressure Vessels Directive	Q4 2025
10.	Evaluation of the EU Lifts Directive	Q2 2025
11.	Evaluation of the Directive on Unfair trading practices in the agricultural and food supply chain	Q3 2025
12.	Evaluation on the Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation	Q4 2025
13.	Evaluation of the Fishing Vessel Safety Directive	Q1/Q2 2025
14.	Evaluation of the Geo-blocking Regulation (GBR)	Q4 2025
15.	Evaluation of State aid rules for banks in difficulties	Q4 2025
16.	Evaluation of the Guarantee Notice	Q3 2025

No.	Full Title	Indicative finalisation time
17.	Evaluation of the Anti-tax Avoidance Directive (ATAD)	Q4 2025
18.	Evaluation of EU Rules of Origin	Q4 2025
19.	Evaluation of the Defence Transfers Directive	Q4 2025
20.	Evaluation of the Firearms Directive	Q4 2025
21.	Evaluation on the Innovation Fund	Q4 2025
22.	Evaluation on the Modernisation Fund	Q4 2025
23.	Evaluation of Regulation (EU) 2016/796 of EU Agency for Railways	Q3 2025
24.	Ex-post evaluation of Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) 2014-2020	Q3/Q4 2025
25.	Ex-post evaluation of Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) 2014-2020	Q2 2025
26.	Ex-post evaluation of the Internal Security Fund – Borders and Visa (ISF-BV) 2014-2020	Q2 2025
27.	Ex-post evaluation of the Internal Security Fund – Police (ISF-P) 2014-2020	Q2 2025
28.	Ex-post evaluation of the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund 2014-2020	Q2 2025
29.	Ex post evaluation of the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) 2014-2020	Q2 2025
30.	Ex post evaluation of European Social Fund and Youth Employment Initiative 2014-2020	Q3 2025
31.	Interim Evaluation of the European Defence Fund	Q1-Q2 2025
32.	Interim evaluation of the Customs 2021-2027 programme	Q3 2025
33.	Interim evaluation of the Customs Control Equipment Instrument (CCEI) programme	Q2 2025
34.	Interim Evaluation of the Fiscalis 2021-2027 programme	Q4 2025

No.	Full Title	Indicative finalisation time
35.	Interim evaluation of the Horizon Europe framework programme for Research and Innovation	Q2 2025
36.	Mid-term evaluation of the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund 2021-2027	Q2 2025
37.	Mid-term evaluation of the European Social Fund Plus 2021-2027	Q2 2025

Annex III: Pending proposals

No.	Full Title	References
A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness		
1.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2014/32/EU as regards electric vehicle supply equipment, compressed gas dispensers, and electricity, gas and thermal energy meters	COM(2024)561 final 2024/0311 (COD) 29.11.2024
2.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a public interface connected to the Internal Market Information System for the declaration of posting of workers and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012	COM(2024)531 final 2024/0301 (COD) 13.11.2024
3.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation	COM(2024)497 final 2024/0276(CNS) 28.10.2024
4.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Union (codification)	COM(2024)255 final 2024/0144 (COD) 20.06.2024

No.	Full Title	References
5.	Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion the Agreement between the European Union and Canada covering the participation of Canada to any Union programme and the association of Canada to Horizon Europe	COM(2024)67 final 2024/0038 (NLE) 9.02.2024
6.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Decision 2003/17/EC as regards the equivalence of field inspections carried out in the Republic of Moldova on fodder plant seed-producing crops and on the equivalence of fodder plant seed produced in the Republic of Moldova, and as regards the equivalence of field inspections carried out in Ukraine on beet seed-producing crops and oil plant seed produced in Ukraine	COM(2024)52 final 2024/0027 (COD) 5.02.2024
7.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2005/44/EC on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community	COM(2024)33 final 2024/0011 (COD) 26.01.2024
8.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION approving a Commission Regulation (Euratom) on the application of Euratom safeguards	COM(2023)793 final 2023/0465 (NLE) 21.12.2023
9.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 401/2009, (EU) 2017/745 and (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the re-attribution of scientific and technical tasks and improving cooperation among Union agencies in the area of chemicals	COM(2023)783 final 2023/0455 (COD) 7.12.2023
10.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the re-attribution of scientific and technical tasks to the European Chemicals Agency	COM(2023)781 final 2023/0454 (COD) 7.12.2023
11.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a common data platform on chemicals, laying down rules to ensure that the data contained in it are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable and establishing a monitoring and outlook framework for chemicals	COM(2023)779 final 2023/0453 (COD) 7.12.2023
12.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the protection of animals during transport and related operations, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005	COM(2023)770 final 2023/0448 (COD) 7.12.2023
13.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the welfare of dogs and cats and their traceability	COM(2023)769 final 2023/0447 (COD) 7.12.2023

No.	Full Title	References
14.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EC) No 261/2004, (EC) No 1107/2006, (EU) No 1177/2010, (EU) No 181/2011 and (EU) 2021/782 as regards enforcement of passenger rights in the Union	COM(2023)753 final 2023/0437 (COD) 29.11.2023
15.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on passenger rights in the context of multimodal journeys	COM(2023)752 final 2023/0436 (COD) 29.11.2023
16.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Decision 92/106/EEC as regards a support framework for intermodal transport of goods and Regulation (EU) 2020/1056 of the European Parliament and the Council as regards calculation of external cost savings and generation of aggregated data	COM(2023)702 final 2023/0396 (COD) 7.11.2023
17.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing plastic pellet losses to reduce microplastic pollution	COM(2023)645 final 2023/0373 (COD) 16.10.2023
18.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on combating late payment in commercial transactions	COM(2023)533 final 2023/0323 (COD) 12.09.2023
19.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on Business in Europe: Framework for Income Taxation (BEFIT)	COM(2023)532 final 2023/0321 (CNS) 12.09.2023
20.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on transfer pricing	COM(2023)529 final 2023/0322 (CNS) 12.09.2023
21.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE establishing a Head Office Tax system for micro, small and medium sized enterprises, and amending Directive 2011/16/EU	COM(2023)528 final 2023/0320 (CNS) 12.09.2023
22.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European cross-border associations	COM(2023)516 final 2023/0315 (COD) 05.09.2023
	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) 2018/1724 as regards the use of the Internal Market Information System and the Single Digital Gateway for the purposes of certain requirements laid down by Directive (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council on European cross-border associations	COM(2023)515 final 2023/0314 (COD) 05.09.2023

No.	Full Title	References
23.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the safety of toys and repealing Directive 2009/48/EC	COM(2023)462 final 2023/0290 (COD) 28.07.2023
24.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on circularity requirements for vehicle design and on management of end-of-life vehicles, amending Regulations (EU) 2018/858 and 2019/1020 and repealing Directives 2000/53/EC and 2005/64/EC	COM(2023)451 final 2023/0284 (COD) 13.07.2023
25.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Directive 96/53/EC laying down for certain road vehicles circulating within the Community the maximum authorised dimensions in national and international traffic and the maximum authorised weights in international traffic	COM(2023)445 final 2023/0265 (COD) 11.07.2023
26.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single European railway area, amending Directive 2012/34/EU and repealing Regulation (EU) No 913/2010	COM(2023)443 final 2023/0271 (COD) 11.07.2023
27.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the accounting of greenhouse gas emissions of transport services	COM(2023)441 final 2023/0266 (COD) 11.07.2023
28.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	COM(2023)420 final 2023/0234 (COD) 05.07.2023
29.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the production and marketing of forest reproductive material, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/2031 and 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directive 1999/105/EC (Regulation on forest reproductive material)	COM(2023)415 final 2023/0228 (COD) 05.07.2023
30.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the production and marketing of plant reproductive material in the Union, amending Regulations (EU) 2016/2031, 2017/625 and 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 68/193/EEC, 2002/53/EC, 2002/54/EC, 2002/55/EC, 2002/56/EC, 2002/57/EC, 2008/72/EC and 2008/90/EC (Regulation on plant reproductive material)	COM(2023)414 final 2023/0227 (COD) 05.07.2023
31.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of the digital euro	COM(2023)369 final 2023/0212 (COD) 28.06.2023

No.	Full Title	References
32.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the provision of digital euro services by payment services providers incorporated in Member States whose currency is not the euro and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1230 of the European Parliament and the Council	COM(2023)368 final 2023/02/11 (COD) 28.06.2023
33.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on payment services in the internal market and amending Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010	COM(2023)367 final 2023/02/10 (COD) 28.06.2023
34.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on payment services and electronic money services in the Internal Market amending Directive 98/26/EC and repealing Directives 2015/2366/EU and 2009/110/EC	COM(2023)369 final 2023/02/09 (COD) 28.06.2023
35.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the legal tender of euro banknotes and coins	COM(2023)364 final 2023/02/08 (COD) 28.06.2023
36.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a framework for Financial Data Access and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010, (EU) No 1095/2010 and (EU) 2022/2554	COM(2023)360 final 2023/02/05(COD) 28.06.2023
37.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directives (EU) 2009/65/EC, 2009/138/EC, 2011/61/EU, 2014/65/EU and (EU) 2016/97 as regards the Union retail investor protection rules	COM(2023)279 final 2023/01/67 (COD) 24.05.2023
38.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as regards the modernisation of the key information document	COM(2023)278 final 2023/01/66 (COD) 24.05.2023
39.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the European Maritime Safety Agency and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002	COM(2023)269 final 2023/01/63 (COD) 01.06.2023
40.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards VAT rules relating to taxable persons who facilitate distance sales of imported goods and the application of the special scheme for distance sales of goods imported from third territories or third countries and special arrangements for declaration and payment of import VAT	COM(2023)262 final 2023/01/58 (CNS) 17.05.2023
41.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 as regards the introduction of a simplified tariff treatment for the distance sales of goods and Regulation (EC) No 1186/2009 as regards the elimination of the customs duty relief threshold	COM(2023)259 final 2023/01/57 (NLE) 17.05.2023

No.	Full Title	References
42.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Union Customs Code and the European Union Customs Authority, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 952/2013	COM(2023)258 final 2023/0156 (COD) 17.05.2023
43.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2014/49/EU as regards the scope of deposit protection, use of deposit guarantee schemes funds, cross-border cooperation, and transparency	COM(2023)228 final 2023/0115 (COD) 18.04.2023
44.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2014/59/EU as regards early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and financing of resolution action	COM(2023)227 final 2023/0112 (COD) 18.04.2023
45.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 as regards early intervention measures, conditions for resolution and funding of resolution action	COM(2023)226 final 2023/0111 (COD) 18.04.2023
46.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on compulsory licensing for crisis management and amending Regulation (EC) 816/2006	COM(2023)224 final 2023/0129 (COD) 27.04.2023
47.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products (recast)	COM(2023)231 final 2023/0130 (COD) 27.04.2023
	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products (recast)	COM(2023)223 final 2023/0128 (COD) 27.04.2023
	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the unitary supplementary certificate for medicinal products, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1001, Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 as well as Regulation (EU) No 608/2013	COM(2023)222 final 2023/0127 (COD) 27.04.2023
	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the unitary supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products	COM(2023)221 final 2023/0126 (COD) 27.04.2023
48.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on detergents and surfactants, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 648/2004	COM(2023)217 final 2023/0124 (COD) 28.04.2023

No.	Full Title	References
49.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down Union procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human use and establishing rules governing the European Medicines Agency, amending Regulation (EC) No 1394/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 536/2014 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 726/2004, Regulation (EC) No 141/2000 and Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the Union code relating to medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/83/EC and Directive 2009/35/EC	COM(2023)193 final 2023/0131 (COD) 26.04.2023 COM(2023)192 final 2023/0132 (COD) 26.04.2023
50.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 1999/62/EC, Council Directive 1999/37/EC and Directive (EU) 2019/520 as regards the CO2 emission class of heavy-duty vehicles with trailers	COM(2023)189 final 2023/0134 (COD) 4.05.2023
51.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on substantiation and communication of explicit environmental claims (Green Claims Directive)	COM(2023)166 final 2023/0085 (COD) 22.03.2023
52.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the Union-wide effect of certain driving disqualifications	COM(2023)128 final 2023/0055 (COD) 01.03.2023
53.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on driving licences, amending Directive (EU) 2022/2561 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 2006/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No 383/2012	COM(2023)127 final 2023/0053 (COD) 01.03.2023
54.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union, of the one part, and New Zealand, of the other part, on the participation of New Zealand in Union programmes	COM(2023)113 final 2023/0059 (NLE) 7.03.2023
55.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL harmonising certain aspects of insolvency law	COM(2022)702 final 2022/0408 (COD) 07.12.2022
56.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on laying down rules on a debt-equity bias reduction allowance and on limiting the deductibility of interest for corporate income tax purposes	COM(2022)216 final 2022/0154 (CNS) 11.05.2022

No.	Full Title	References
57.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union, of the one part, and the Government of the Faroe Islands, of the other part, on the participation of the Faroe Islands in Union programmes	COM(2022)65 final 2022/0045 (NLE) 24.02.2022
58.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE laying down rules to prevent the misuse of shell entities for tax purposes and amending Directive 2011/16/EU	COM(2021)565 final 2021/0434 (CNS) 22.12.2021
59.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE restructuring the Union framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (recast)	COM(2021)563 final 2021/0213 (CNS) 14.07.2021
60.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards conferral of implementing powers to the Commission to determine the meaning of the terms used in certain provisions of that Directive	COM(2020)749 final 2020/0331 (CNS) 18.12.2020
61.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL discontinuing seasonal changes of time and repealing Directive 2000/84/EC	COM(2018)639 final 2018/0332 (COD) 12.09.2018
62.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on the common system of a digital services tax on revenues resulting from the provision of certain digital services	COM(2018)148 final 2018/0073 (CNS) 21.03.2018
63.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE laying down rules relating to the corporate taxation of a significant digital presence	COM(2015) final 2015/0270 (CNS) 24.11.2015
64.	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 806/2014 in order to establish a European Deposit Insurance Scheme	COM(2015)586 final 2015/0270 (COD) 24.11.2015
65.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 261/2004 establishing common rules on compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding and of cancellation or long delay of flights and Regulation (EC) No 2027/97 on air carrier liability in respect of the carriage of passengers and their baggage by air	COM(2013)130 final 2013/0072 (COD) 13.03.2013
66.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of financial transaction tax	COM(2013)71 final 2013/0045 (CNS) 14.02.2013

No.	Full Title	References
A new era for European Defence and Security		
67.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data ("EU Digital Travel application") and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials	COM(2024)670 final 2024/0670 (COD) 8.10.2024
68.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 and Regulation (EU) 2016/399 as regards a progressive start of operations of the Entry/Exit System	COM(2024)567 final 2024/0315 (COD) 4.12.2024
69.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the European Defence Industry Programme and a framework of measures to ensure the timely availability and supply of defence products ('EDIP')	COM(2024)150 final 2024/0061 (COD) 5.03.2024
70.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child sexual abuse material and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA (recast)	COM(2024)60 final 2024/0035 (COD) 6.02.2024
71.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down minimum rules to prevent and counter the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and stay in the Union, and replacing Council Directive 2002/90/EC and Council Framework Decision 2002/946/JHA	COM(2023)755 final 2023/0439 (COD) 28.11.2023
72.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on enhancing police cooperation in relation to the prevention, detection and investigation of migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and on enhancing Europol's support to preventing and combating such crimes and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794	COM(2023)754 final 2023/0438 (COD) 28.11.2023
73.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHING AN EU TALENT POOL	COM(2023)716 final 2023/0404 (COD) 15.11.2023
74.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 as regards the revision of the suspension mechanism	COM(2023)642 final 2023/0371 (COD) 18.10.2023
75.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on combatting corruption, replacing Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA and the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2023)234 final 2023/0135 (COD) 03.05.2023.

No.	Full Title	References
76.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (recast)	COM(2022)650 final 2022/0134 (COD) 27.04.2022
77.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse	COM(2022)209 final 2022/0155 (COD) 11.05.2022
78.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1806, listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Kuwait, Qatar)	COM(2022)189 final 2022/0135 (COD) 27.04.2022
79.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on information security in the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union	COM(2022)119 final 2022/0084 (COD) 22.03.2022
80.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on measures against transport operators that facilitate or engage in trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants in relation to illegal entry into the territory of the European Union	COM(2021)753 final 2021/0387(COD) 23.11.2021
81.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Türkiye)	COM(2016)279 final 2016/0141 (COD) 4.05.2016
Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model		
82.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers following an application from Belgium – EGF/2024/002 BE/Limburg machinery and paper	COM(2024)370 final 2024/0286 (BUD) 5.11.2024
83.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on improving and enforcing working conditions of trainees and combating regular employment relationships disguised as traineeships ('Traineeships Directive')	COM(2024)132 final 2024/0068 (COD) 20.03.2024
84.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2009/38/EC as regards the establishment and functioning of European Works Councils and the effective enforcement of transnational information and consultation rights	COM(2024)14 final 2024/0006 (COD) 24.01.2024

No.	Full Title	References
85.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive (EU) 2015/637 on the coordination and cooperation measures to facilitate consular protection for unrepresented citizens of the Union in third countries and Directive (EU) 2019/997 establishing an EU Emergency Travel Document	COM(2023)930 final 2023/0441 (CNS) 6.12.2023
86.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2015/2302 to make the protection of travellers more effective and to simplify and clarify certain aspects of the Directive	COM(2023)905 final 2023/0435 (COD) 29.11.2023
87.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC) (codification)	COM(2023)738 final 2023/0421 (COD) 27.11.2023
88.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2013/11/EU on alternative dispute resolution for consumer disputes, as well as Directives (EU) 2019/2161 and (EU) 2020/1828	COM(2023)649 final 2023/0376 (COD) 17.10.2023
89.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) 2018/1724 as regards certain requirements laid down by Directive (EU) XXXX/XXXX	COM(2023)636 final 2023/0462 (COD) 12.12.2023
90.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on European statistics on population and housing, amending Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 763/2008 and (EU) No 1260/2013	COM(2023)31 final 2023/0008 (COD) 20.01.2023
91.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments in matters of parenthood and on the creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood	COM(2022)695 final 2022/0402 (CNS) 7.12.2022
92.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems and regulation (EC) No 987/2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004	COM(2016)815 final 2016/0397 (COD) 13.12.2016
93.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Regulation (EC) No 866/2004 on a regime under Article 2 of Protocol 10 to the Act of Accession as regards goods covered by quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	COM(2015)380 final 2015/0165 (NLE) 28.07.2015
94.	Proposal for a Council Regulation on special conditions for trade with those areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control	COM(2004)466 final 2004/0148 (COD) 7.07.2004

No.	Full Title	References
Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature		
95.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2021/2115 and (EU) 2021/2116 as regards the strengthening of the position of farmers in the food supply chain	COM(2024)577 final 2024/03/19 (COD) 10.12.2024
96.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on cooperation among enforcement authorities responsible for the enforcement of Directive (EU) 2019/633 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships in the agricultural and food supply chain	COM(2024)576 final 2024/03/18 (COD) 10.12.2024
97.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 1026/2012 on certain measures for the purpose of the conservation of fish stocks in relation to countries allowing non-sustainable fishing	COM(2024)407 final 2024/02/24 (COD) 13.09.2024
98.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 2023/2124 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 October 2023 on certain provisions for fishing in the GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean) Agreement area	COM(2024)183 final 2024/00/98 (COD) 30.04.2024
99.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on a monitoring framework for resilient European forests	COM(2023)728 final 2023/04/13 (COD) 22.11.2023
100.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Council Decision 89/367/EEC setting up a Standing Forestry Committee	COM(2023)727 final 2023/04/10 (COD) 22.11.2023
101.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law)	COM(2023)416 final 2023/02/32 (COD) 05.07.2023
102.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques and their food and feed, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/625	COM(2023)411 final 2023/02/26 (COD) 05.07.2023
103.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration and Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy	COM(2022)540 final 2022/03/44 (COD) 26.10.2022

No.	Full Title	References
Protecting our democracy, upholding our values		
104.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement	COM(2024)671 final 2024/0248(CNS) 8.10.2024
105.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement	COM(2024)316 final 2024/0187(CNS) 23.07.2024
106.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing harmonised requirements in the internal market on transparency of interest representation carried out on behalf of third countries and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937	COM(2023)637 final 2023/0463 (COD) 12.12.2023
107.	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA relating to the enforcement of Regulation (EU) 2016/679	COM(2023)424 final 2023/0250 (COD) 11.07.2023
108.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down additional procedural rules relating to the enforcement of Regulation (EU) 2016/679	COM(2023)348 final 2023/0202 (COD) 04.07.2023
109.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of measures and cooperation in matters relating to the protection of adults	COM(2023)280 final 2023/0169 (COD) 31.01.2023
110.	A more inclusive and protective Europe: extending the list of EU crimes to hate speech and hate crime	COM(2021)777 final 09.12.2021
111.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (recast)	COM(2021)734 final 2021/0375 (COD) 25.11.2021
112.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (recast)	COM(2021)733 final 2021/0373 (CNS) 25.11.2021

No.	Full Title	References
113.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (recast)	COM(2021)732 final 2021/0372 (CNS) 25.11.2021
A global Europe: Leveraging our power and partnerships		
114.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on establishing the Reform and Growth Facility for the Republic of Moldova	COM(2024)469 final 2024/0258 (COD) 9.10.2024
115.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on providing macro-financial assistance to the Arab Republic of Egypt	COM(2024)461 final 2024/0071 (COD) 15.03.2024
116.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on providing macro-financial assistance to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	COM(2024)159 final 2024/0086 (COD) 8.04.2024
117.	Proposal for a DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops and on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries (codification)	COM(2024)53 final 2024/0030 (COD) 6.02.2024
118.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the screening of foreign investments in the Union and repealing Regulation (EU) 2019/452 of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2024)23 final 2024/0017 (COD) 24.01.2024
119.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on applying a generalised scheme of tariff preferences and repealing Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council	COM(2021)579 final 2021/0297 (COD) 22.09.2021
120.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL implementing the Kimberley Process certification scheme for the international trade in rough diamonds (recast)	COM(2021)115 final 2021/0060 (COD) 12.03.2021
Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future		

No.	Full Title	References
121.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2021/768 of 30 April 2021 as regards implementing measures for new own resources of the European Union Amended proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2021/768 of 30 April 2021 as regards implementing measures for new own resources of the European Union	COM(2022)102 final 2022/0072 (APP) 14.03.2022 Amended by COM(2023)332 final 20.06.2023
122.	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the methods and procedure for making available own resources based on the Emissions Trading System, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and reallocated profits and on the measures to meet cash requirements Amended proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the methods and procedure for making available the own resources based on the Emissions Trading System, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, reallocated profits and the statistical own resource based on company profits and on the measures to meet cash requirements	COM(2022)101 final 2022/0071 (NLE) 14.03.2022 Amended by COM(2023)333 final 20.06.2023
123.	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 on the system of own resources of the European Union Amended proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 on the system of own resources of the European Union	COM(2021)570 final 2021/0430 (CNS) 22.12.2021 Amended by COM(2023)331 final 20.06.2023

Annex IV: Withdrawals²

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness			
1.	COM(2011)714 final 2011/0314 (CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on a common system of taxation applicable to interest and royalty payments made between associated companies of different Member States	Obsolete – the scope of the proposal has been partly taken over by the Directive implementing the OECD Pillar 2 on minimum corporate taxation. The remaining issues the proposal intended to tackle will be addressed via an upcoming Omnibus act as a part of the simplification process.
2.	COM(2011)827 final 2011/0391 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common rules for the allocation of slots at European Union airports	Obsolete – the proposal is by now obsolete. The Commission has launched a fitness-check and will decide on the basis of its findings on the way forward.
3.	COM(2012)336 final 2012/0164 (APP)	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION establishing a facility for providing financial assistance for Member States whose currency is not the euro	Obsolete – the proposal needs to be updated as regards i.a. the funding modalities of the Balance of Payments Facility and to integrate the lessons to be drawn from the recent crises, as well as the institutional, economic and financial sector developments since 2009, and their possible implication for the design and implementation of the facility, in line with the Council Conclusions of 27 March 2024.
4.	COM(2015)603 final 2015/0250 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION laying down measures in view of progressively establishing unified representation of the euro area in the International Monetary Fund	No foreseeable agreement – in the context of the discussions on Europe's economic and financial sovereignty, the Commission will assess whether another proposal should be tabled or another type of approach should be chosen.

² This list includes pending legislative proposals, which the Commission intends to withdraw within six months

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
5.	COM(2017)276 final 2017/0115 (CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 1999/62/EC on the charging of heavy goods vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures, as regards certain provisions on vehicle taxation	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked with no perspective of agreement.
6.	COM(2017)647 final 2017/0288 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 1073/2009 on common rules for access to the international market for coach and bus services	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal has not been taken up for discussion in the Council and is by now outdated.
7.	COM(2017)827 final 2017/0333 (APP)	Proposal for a COUNCIL REGULATION on the establishment of the European Monetary Fund	No foreseeable agreement - many of the changes proposed under this initiative have been incorporated into a separate revision of the European Stability Mechanism Treaty.
8.	COM(2018)135 final 2018/0063B (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on credit servicers, credit purchasers and the recovery of collateral	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely.
9.	COM(2018)329 final 2018/0164(CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE amending Directive 2006/112/EC as regards the introduction of the detailed technical measures for the operation of the definitive VAT system for the taxation of trade between Member States	No foreseeable agreement – discussions are suspended since 2019 and further progress is unlikely.
10.	COM(2018)339 final 2018/0171 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on sovereign bond-backed securities	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely.
11.	COM(2018)387 final 2018/0212 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of a European Investment Stabilisation Function	No foreseeable agreement - The proposal is outdated with the entry into force of NGEU and the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the withdrawal of the so-called Budgetary Instrument for Convergence and Competitiveness (BICC) in February 2021.
12.	COM(2019)38 final 2019/0017 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2015/757 in order to take appropriate account of the global data collection system for ship fuel oil consumption data	Obsolete – changes contained in this proposal have been incorporated into the most recent EU ETS revision, adopted in 2023.
13.	COM(2020)49 final 2020/0022 (CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (codification)	Obsolete - since the adoption of this proposal in 2020, a number of significant amendments have been adopted, making this codification proposal obsolete. The Commission will propose a new codified proposal.

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
14.	COM(2020)577 final 2020/0264 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 as regards the capacity of the European Union Aviation Safety Agency to act as Performance Review Body of the Single European Sky	Obsolete – changes contained in this proposal have been incorporated into the Single European Sky ("SES II +") Regulation.
15.	COM(2021)769 final 2021/0400 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down for certain road vehicles circulating within the Union the maximum authorised dimensions in national and international traffic and the maximum authorised weights in international traffic (codification)	Obsolete - since the adoption of this proposal in 2021, a recent amendment has been proposed by the Commission, that will make this codification proposal obsolete. The Commission will propose a new codified proposal as soon as the new amendment will have been adopted.
16.	COM(2022)222 final 2022/0160 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency	Obsolete – the changes suggested by this proposal were incorporated during the discussions on the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Renewable Energy Directive.
17.	COM(2023)232 final 2023/0133(COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on standard essential patents and amending Regulation (EU)2017/1001	No foreseeable agreement - the Commission will assess whether another proposal should be tabled or another type of approach should be chosen.
A new era for European Defence and Security			
18.	COM(2018)634 final 2018/0329 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (recast) A contribution from the European Commission to the Leaders' meeting in Salzburg on 19-20 September 2018	Obsolete - the Commission intends to present a new proposal in 2025 (referred to in annex 1 of this Commission Work Programme) in the context of which the current pending proposal will be effectively withdrawn.
19.	COM(2021)890 final 2021/0427 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum	Obsolete – the content of this proposal was merged into Regulation (EU) 2024/1359 addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147.
20.	COM(2021)752 final 2021/0401 (CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on provisional emergency measures for the benefit of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland	Obsolete – the proposal was blocked during the international discussions and is now obsolete.

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
21.	COM(2024)174 final 2024/0094 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION for the 2024/2025 Schengen Cycle	Obsolete – no agreement was foreseeable. The Schengen Council agreed on a number of priority areas for action that are dealt with via other means than this proposal.
Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature			
22.	COM(2012)403 final 2012/0196 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (Recast)	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected. Furthermore, since 2012, developments took place that make this proposal obsolete. The Commission will assess whether another proposal should be tabled or another type of approach should be chosen to allow for a new start.
23.	COM(2015)177 final 2015/0093 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 1829/2003 as regards the possibility for the Member States to restrict or prohibit the use of genetically modified food and feed on their territory	No foreseeable agreement – any potential further amendment of the GMO legislation will depend on the outcome of the negotiations on the proposal for new genomic techniques, or the identification of issues to be addressed in the context of the biotechnology and biomonitoring initiative.
24.	COM(2022)563 final 2022/0348 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Area of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected between the European Parliament and the Council at first reading. The Commission intends to present a new proposal in 2025 in the context of which the current pending proposal will be effectively withdrawn.
25.	COM(2023)771 final 2023/0449 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2018/973 and (EU) 2019/472 as regards the targets for fixing fishing opportunities	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected from the colegislators.
Protecting our democracy, upholding our values			
26.	COM(2008)426 final 2008/0140 (CNS)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely.

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
27.	COM(2011)137 final 2011/0073 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents	No foreseeable agreement - no progress has been made since 2011.
28.	COM(2016)799 final 2016/0400B (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL adapting a number of legal acts providing for the use of the regulatory procedure with scrutiny to Articles 290 and 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely. There is a legal obligation to put legal acts adopted prior to the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon in conformity with Articles 290 and 291 TFEU. The Commission will therefore present to the legislators a new proposal to that effect.
29.	COM(2017)10 final 2017/0003 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications)	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected from the co-legislators. Furthermore, the proposal is outdated in view of some recent legislation in both the technological and the legislative landscape.
30.	COM(2017)85 final 2017/0035 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely.
31.	COM(2018)96 final 2018/0044 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the law applicable to the third-party effects of assignments of claims	No foreseeable agreement – the proposal is blocked and further progress is unlikely.
32.	COM(2022)496 final 2022/0303 (COD)	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on adapting non-contractual civil liability rules to artificial intelligence (AI Liability)	No foreseeable agreement - the Commission will assess whether another proposal should be tabled or another type of approach should be chosen.
A global Europe: Leveraging our power and partnerships			
33.	JOIN(2015)36 final 2015/0302 (NLE)	Joint Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	Obsolete – the ratification process of this agreement has been interrupted with the establishment of a Taliban appointed caretaker government that, to date, remains unrecognized by the international community, making the original agreement obsolete.

No.	References	Title	Reasons for withdrawal
34.	COM(2022)63 final 2022/0043 (NLE)	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the written procedure by the Participants to the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits amending Annex IV	Obsolete - the proposal was made in the negotiations on the modernisation of the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, which were finalised in 2023. The content of this proposal was included in another Council decision making this one redundant.
Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future			
35.	COM(2022)184 final 2022/0125 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union	Obsolete - the content of the proposal has been adopted end of September 2024 as part of the revision of the Financial Regulation (Recast).
36.	COM(2024)301 final 2024/0059 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 as regards the financial envelope and the allocation for the thematic facility	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected. Furthermore, the MFF mid-term revision can be implemented without this legal proposal.
37.	COM(2024)100 final 2024/0060 (COD)	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 2021/522, Regulation (EU) No 2021/1057, Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060, Regulation (EU) No 2021/1139, Regulation (EU) No 2021/1229 and Regulation (EU) No 2021/1775 as regards the changes to the amounts of funds for certain programmes and funds	No foreseeable agreement – no agreement is expected. The MFF mid-term revision can be implemented without this legal proposal. An amendment to the Regulation 2021/1755 establishing the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (BAR) to establish the legal basis for redistribution of the outstanding amounts between the Member States will be proposed by the Commission in 2025.

Annex V: Envisaged repeals

No.	Policy area	Title	Reasons for repeal
1.	Agriculture	Council Regulation (EC) No 870/2004 of 26 April 2004 establishing a Community programme on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1467/94	This Community programme was established for the period 2004 to 2006 to complement and promote, at Community level, the work undertaken in the Member States for the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture. Support under this programme is no longer available, since all Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) support is currently granted under the ongoing rural development programmes (until 2025) and national CAP Strategic Plans (until 2027), following Regulation (EU) 1305/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 respectively, making this regulation obsolete.
2.	European statistics	Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community	The classification from 1990 is obsolete. The current statistical classification of economic activities' in the European Community (NACE) is established in Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006, as last amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/137 of 10 October 2022.
3.	European statistics	Council Decision of 25 June 1996 on improving Community agricultural statistics (96/411/EC)	The Decision is obsolete. It has been superseded by new regulations on agricultural statistics (integrated farm statistics, agricultural input and output, economic accounts for agriculture).
4.	Road freight transport	Council Regulation (EEC) No 4058/89 of 21 December 1989 on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods by road between Member States	Modern EU legislation has introduced a comprehensive framework that regulates road transport, focusing on safety, environmental standards, and fair competition without the need for rate-fixing. Regulations such as Regulation (EC) No 1071/2009, Regulation (EC) No 1072/2009, and Regulation (EC) No 1073/2009 have effectively superseded the need for the provisions outlined in Council Regulation (EEC) No 4058/89, rendering it redundant.