

Annex I: New initiatives¹

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
A European Green Deal			
1.	The European Green Deal	Communication on the European Green Deal (non-legislative, Q4 2019); European Climate Law enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective (legislative, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q1 2020);	Adopted Adopted
		The European Climate Pact (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	The aim was to establish the Climate pact platform in the autumn before the planned Conference of the Parties in Glasgow which has however been postponed. The Pact is non-legislative and follows a public consultation exercise so it is desirable but not essential to maintain the envisaged date to meet stakeholder expectations.
2.	Financing the sustainable transition	European Green Deal Investment Plan (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		Just Transition Fund (legislative, Article 175 TFEU, Q1 2020)	Adopted
		Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	This action plan is an important part of the Green Deal Communication but at the same time is very important for orienting the private flow of money towards a sustainable recovery. The financial sector will be a key contributor for financing the recovery (the same applies to Action Plan on the Capital Markets Union (n°20)).
		Review of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	Even though there is no urgency with this file, nothing prevents to keep the adoption in December, as initially planned. Work on the impact assessment is well under way and public consultation ongoing. It is a follow up to the Green Deal Communication and has two important dimensions: facilitate green investment and reduce admin burden, both important for economic recovery.

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

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
3.	Commission contribution to COP26 in Glasgow	2030 Climate Target Plan (non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q3 2020);	The Communication on 2030 climate targets is a pivotal element of the Commission's climate policy. It will indicate the necessary ambition for a raft of sectoral proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that will follow as well showing the Union's leadership in the climate area. However, the UN's Conference of the Parties in Glasgow has been postponed and additional time could therefore be given to a complex analytical exercise underpinning the elaboration of new targets.
		New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (non-legislative, Q4 2020); New EU Forest Strategy (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	Both the forest strategy and the adaptation strategy are important initiatives but not time critical in relation to climate policy overall. The strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change was originally envisaged for 2021 in any event and delay will now allow an impact assessment to be prepared. Postponement would also allow better articulation with the new EU climate targets for 2030 and the delayed international discussions on biodiversity.
4.	Sustainability of food systems	'Farm to Fork' Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	This is a very important initiative that will map out many farm-levels actions to improve climate and environmental performance. Arguably, it should also reflect the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to food security. This might make a postponement necessary, taking also into account that the Commission could consider amending its key MFF proposals in light of the current crisis.
5.	Decarbonising energy	Strategy for smart sector integration (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	Smart sector integration is an important blueprint for the changes that will be needed in key energy markets and energy using sectors as part of the Union's transition to climate neutrality. It is currently envisaged for June but a postponement would not be detrimental and could be packaged with other initiatives such as the state of the Energy Union report in October.
		Renovation wave (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	The renovation wave could be a key element of any post-COVID recovery plan because of its benefits for stimulating economic activity, improving energy poverty and tackling a substantial source of green house gases emissions.
		Offshore renewable energy (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	The strategy for offshore renewable energy is envisaged for October to coincide with national announcements from several riparian Member States (North Sea Alliance). It is also a priority for the German Presidency and could also be a significant element of a post-COVID recovery plan.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
6.	Sustainable production and consumption	New Circular Economy Action Plan (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		Empowering the consumer for the green transition (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	This initiative is an important element of the Circular Economy package whose technical work is on track. However, this initiative on empowering consumers could be delayed to 2021 without undue detriment and might be packaged with circular economy initiatives on sustainable products.
7.	Protecting environment	EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adoption of the biodiversity strategy is envisaged for 29 April. Although, the United Nations' conference of the Parties on biodiversity has been postponed and the UN General Assembly will discuss biodiversity at ministerial level in late September. So while the absolute urgency may have receded current timing is desirable or shortly thereafter. It is closely related to the Farm to Fork initiative.
		8th Environmental Action Programme (legislative, Article 192(3) TFEU, Q2 2020);	It is still very unclear what the 8 th Environmental Action Plan (EAP) will contain and the added value it can provide to the Green Deal Communication already adopted. While the 7 th EAP expires at the end of 2020 there is no reason why this initiative cannot wait until the second half of 2020.
		Chemicals strategy for sustainability (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	The Chemicals strategy is a key element of the Commission's ambition to tackle all sources of pollution. The strategy was already likely to come after the summer so as to be packaged with a fitness check on endocrine disrupting chemicals. Work is on track but further delay would not be detrimental.
8.	Sustainable and smart mobility	Strategy for sustainable and smart mobility (non-legislative, Q4 2020);	<p>The strategy on clean mobility could be an important opportunity to launch the ambitious proposals necessary for the transport to contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions reductions needed to meet more ambitious targets for 2030 and climate neutrality in 2050.</p> <p>Maintaining the date of adoption is appropriate but the content and ambition is linked to the 'Communication on 2030 climate targets (n°1) and the timing should be linked to this. Timing is sufficiently late to reflect post-COVID lessons and recovery.</p>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
		<p>ReFuelEU Aviation - Sustainable Aviation Fuels (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU and/or Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2020);</p> <p>FuelEU Maritime - Green European Maritime Space (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU and/or Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2020)</p>	The two fuel initiatives are important but already coming late in 2020 and can be delayed without undue problems to 2021 when many other important climate-related proposals will be tabled.
A Europe Fit for the Digital Age			
9.	Europe fit for the digital age	<p>A Strategy for Europe - Fit for the Digital Age (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p>Digital Education Action Plan (update) (non-legislative, Q2 2020)</p>	<p>Adopted</p> <p>This item was foreseen for 24 June. It could possibly be given more prominence in a recovery strategy. There is a need however to look at the timing of this Digital Education Action Plan, the Updated Skills Agenda and the European Education Area (n° 31) together, with the aim of possibly packaging them into an education/skills initiative.</p>
10.	A European approach to Artificial Intelligence	<p>White Paper on Artificial Intelligence (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p>European Strategy for Data (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p>Follow-up to the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, including on safety, liability, fundamental rights and data (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>Adopted</p> <p>Adopted</p> <p>This package includes several initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the horizontal initiative on Artificial Intelligence from DG CNECT could be possibly postponed to Q1 2021, but preferably not later. - Some of the product safety initiatives could be retained for 2020, notably the delegated acts under the Radio Equipment Directive (fraud, privacy and data protection, connected devices). - The review of the Machinery Directive (REFIT initiative, Annex II), the review of the General Product Safety directive (REFIT initiative, Annex II) and the liability initiative (GROW/JUST) are also part of this entry but could be postponed for 2021 (see comments in Annex II)

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
11.	Digital services	Digital Services Act (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	This package (which includes the review of the e-Commerce Directive and the initiative on ex ante regulation of platforms) is important to deliver on Commission priorities but maybe less urgent in terms of timing as it is a regulatory initiative. It was originally foreseen for Q4 2020 but moving it to Q1 2021 would be unlikely have important negative impact. There is also a need to align its timing with European Democracy Action Plan
12.	Increasing cybersecurity	Review of the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive) (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	The timing should be kept but it needs to be seen together with the proposal for additional measures on critical infrastructure protection (no 33) and the feasibility to have the impact assessment ready in due time.
13.	Digital for consumers	Common chargers for mobile phones and similar devices (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020);	The initiative on the common charger could be postponed into 2021. It is not essential for Commission priorities and not directly linked to COVID-19.
		Review of the Roaming Regulation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	The review of the Roaming Regulation is legally necessary as the existing one has a sunset clause (June 2022). It is currently planned for late Q4 2020; it could be possibly postponed to Q1 2021, but preferably not later.
14.	A new industrial strategy for Europe	Industrial Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		Single Market Barriers Report (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		Single Market Enforcement Action Plan (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		SME Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		White Paper on an Instrument on Foreign Subsidies (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	The White paper aims at addressing distortions of competition in the internal market caused by companies benefiting from foreign subsidies. While as such not directly related to Covid crisis, the negative impact of this crisis on the economy of Member States risks leading to a situation where many EU companies could become targets for acquisitions by foreign, subsidised competitors. Such subsidised foreign competitors would also be in a better position to aggressively compete against EU companies fragilised by the crisis in the context of public procurement and/or projects which are EU funded (to be also covered by the White Paper). This would plead in favour of keeping the current schedule for this initiative.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
15.	Aviation services package	<p>Revision of airport charges (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU, Q4 2020);</p> <p>Revision of the provision of air services (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>There will be considerable pressure to help mitigate the economic impact of the crisis on the air transport sector. This could completely change the narrative and content of these two proposals: e.g. relax ownership and control rules, reduce airport charges; more public service obligations for resilience/connectivity, etc.</p> <p>So these proposals may be packaged into an ‘air transport rescue/recovery initiative’ and given political priority.</p>
16.	Towards a European Research Area	<p>Communication on the Future of Research and Innovation and the European Research Area (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</p> <p>Communication on Horizon Europe research and innovation missions (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>The Communication was originally planned for 16 June and preparations are ongoing. Although some references to research on Covid could be added, its relevance for the recovery of the economy is only indirect.</p> <p>It has to be noted that the German Presidency is very keen on this Communication but its adoption could be postponed to autumn 2020 or to 2021, without detriment.</p> <p>In case the Action Plan on Covid research would be turned into a Commission Communication (discussions are ongoing), the Action Plan would clearly have priority over the ERA Communication, as more topical. The option of combining the two or issuing two Communications on research seems inappropriate.</p> <p>The Communication on missions is linked to MFF/budget discussion and should ideally remain for this year, although not urgent or linked to COVID.</p>
17.	Digital finance	<p>Action Plan on FinTech including a Strategy on an Integrated EU Payments Market (non-legislative, Q3 2020);</p> <p>Proposal on Crypto Assets (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020);</p> <p>Cross-sectoral financial services act on operational and cyber resilience (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020)</p>	<p>The Action Plan and the Strategy do not present any urgency linked to the crisis. Public consultations are ongoing. The original timing of Q3 2020 could be kept if needed.</p> <p>The proposal on cryptoassets is a response to recent developments in markets and should become effective soon. The same applies for the cyber-resilience initiative that intend to better deal with cyber risks in the financial sector. This is particularly relevant at a time where banks rely mostly on teleworking. On both initiatives, the impact assessment is almost complete and will be sent to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in April 2020.</p>
An Economy that Works for People			
18.	Social Europe	<p>A Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p>Fair minimum wages for workers in the EU (Articles 153(1)b, 153(2) and 154 TFEU, Q1/Q3 2020);</p>	<p>Adopted</p> <p>Political discussions on timing ongoing regarding the proposal foreseen for Q3 2020</p>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
		Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	The proposal is planned for 24 June and will need to be adapted to fit the crisis recovery narrative
		European Unemployment Reinsurance Scheme (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2020)	An emergency operationalisation under Article 122(1) and (2) TFEU was proposed to provide financial assistance for short-time work schemes and similar measures to Member States in the specific context of the COVID-19 outbreak. The need for a permanent instrument based on a different legal base (eg Art. 175) that could be prepared in 2021 has to be considered/confirmed.
19.	Economic Governance	Review of the Economic Governance Framework (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
20.	Deepening the Capital Markets Union	Action Plan on the Capital Markets Union (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	The Capital Markets Union action plan belongs to the key policies of the Commission and will have extra relevance in the recovery context, to make sure that European companies receive sufficient financing.
		Review of the regulatory framework for investment firms and market operators (MiFIDII and MiFIR), including the establishment of an EU consolidated tape (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 53(1) and 114(1) TFEU, Q4 2020);	The review of horizontal rules could still be done this year as it is linked to the action plan on CMU and is of interest to DE Presidency.
		Review of the Benchmark Regulation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 (1) TFEU, Q4 2020)	For the Benchmark regulation, legal deadline requires timely adoption as current transitional measures expire by January 2022, but some delay in the proposal should not jeopardise timely adoption by the colegislator.
21.	Completing the Banking Union	Action Plan on Anti-Money Laundering (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	The Action Plan Anti-Money Laundering should be kept for adoption as planned in the LPP for May. The file is close to finalisation (interservice consultation has ended) and should proceed, also in the interest towards third countries. This would allow the financial system to be immune from all related anti-money laundering problems.
		Review of the Capital Requirements legislation (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 TFEU (CRR) and 53 TFEU (CRD), Q2 2020)	The Banking Reform (i.e. the review of the Capital Requirements legislation) should be put on hold for the time being as a discussion about the relevance of such reform is needed first.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
22.	Effective taxation	Business Taxation for the 21st century (non-legislative, Q2 2020); Action Plan to fight tax evasion and to make taxation simple and easy (legislative and non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 113 and 115 TFEU, Q2 2020)	Both Action Plans are strategic priorities for the Commission, concerning fair taxation, the fight against tax fraud and the simplification of tax systems. In particular, the Action Plan on business taxation will take stock of the ongoing OECD discussion on the reform of the corporate taxation framework. This is particularly relevant for the recovery phase, during which Member States will need to broaden their tax bases to finance the growing deficits. In that regard the fight against tax fraud and the taxation of multinational companies are essential.
23.	Customs Union Package	Action Plan on the Customs Union (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	The Action Plan focuses on ensuring protection of the borders, promote compliance of the rules and improve the governance of the Customs Union. These matters will remain important in the recovery phase, to help international trade re-start but also ensure that the Single Market is protected against unfair practices from abroad. Therefore the Action Plan should still be adopted during 2020.
		Proposal on Customs Single Window (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 33 and 114 TFEU, Q3 2020)	The proposal on the single window will facilitate the flow of goods across borders, that is essential at the moment. This matter will remain important in the recovery phase, to help international trade re-start but also ensure that the Single Market is protected against unfair practices from abroad. It should therefore be still adopted during 2020.
A Stronger Europe in the World			
24.	International cooperation	Signature and conclusion of the Agreement between the EU and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (legislative, Articles 217 and 218 TFEU, Q3 2020)	Successor of cotonou agreement, expiring end 2020. Timing should thus be kept, if possible.
25.	Financial sovereignty	Strengthening Europe's Economic and Financial Sovereignty (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	The file should be kept in 2020. In the last Commissioners' group meeting, they stressed the importance to ensure the financial autonomy of Europe during the recovery.
26.	Africa Strategy	Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
27.	Enlargement	Enhancing the accession process – A credible EU perspective for the Western Balkans (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted

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		Stepping up our engagement with the Western Balkans – The Commission’s contribution to the EU-Western Balkans Summit (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Timing might need to be adjusted if the summit is postponed.
28.	Eastern Partnership	Eastern Partnership post 2020 (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
29.	Human Rights, Democracy and Gender Equality	Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2020-2024) (legislative and non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in External Relations for 2021-2025 (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	Can be postponed to 2021.
30.	WTO reform	WTO reform initiative (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	Indeed “a top priority” (i.e. in principle should be kept in CWP 2020): [Mission letter of Cioner Hogan: “A top priority will be to lead the reform of the World Trade Organization, notably on the issues of subsidies, forced transfer of technologies and dispute settlement. You should aim to launch a broad initiative by the end of 2020, following the next WTO Ministerial Conference, with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement by 2022.”] At the same time, we are now proposing to defer the WTO ministerial MC12 to Spring 2021, in which case a postponement could make sense.
Promoting our European Way of Life			
31.	Fostering skills, education and inclusion	Updated Skills Agenda for Europe (non-legislative, Q1 2020); Achieving the European Education Area (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	Important to look at the timing for the Digital Education Action Plan (Headline Ambition II), Skills Agenda and European Education Area together, with the aim of possible packaging these into an education/skills package. This package could be framed in the context of the recovery from the current crisis.
		Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	The Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion is linked to the New Pact on Migration and Asylum and currently seen as part of a second package of items under the New Pact. It should stay for 2020 as current plan expires.
32.	A New Pact on Migration and Asylum	A New Pact on Migration and Asylum and accompanying legal proposals (non-legislative and legislative, Articles 78 and 79 TFEU, Q1 2020)	Important but clearly not anymore for Q1 2020. Timing needs to be politically calibrated but in time for DE Presidency (n.b. 3 new legal proposals, 2 amended proposals, several non-legislative texts).

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
33.	Fostering Europe's security	<p>A new Security Union Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</p> <p>Strengthening of Europol's mandate (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 88 TFEU, Q4 2020);</p> <p>Proposal for additional measures on Critical Infrastructure Protection (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2020);</p> <p>A New EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (non-legislative, Q4 2020);</p> <p>EU Strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse (non-legislative, Q2 2020)</p>	<p>Could envisage Q4 2020 but then with a larger package logically including Europol (elements of COVID-related crimes), and probably Critical Infrastructure Protection (in any event if the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive; Headline Ambition 2) stays for 2020).</p> <p>A new Strategy towards the EHuman trafficking could indeed be postponed to 2021.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse linked to digital but could come in package with the Security Strategy.</p>
34.	Protecting health	<p>Europe's Beating Cancer Plan (non-legislative, Q4 2020);</p> <p>A Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>Both important, though might need slightly more time. The pharmaceutical strategy is very pertinent and needs to reflect lessons learned from the crisis.</p>
A New Push for European Democracy			
35.	Consumer agenda	<p>A new Consumer Agenda (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>OK to keep the current timing provided it remains non-legislative, in the form of a general policy communication. The consumer angle could be seen as a significant element of the post-crisis narrative. The idea of a package with legislative proposals (consumer refit proposals below) should however be dropped. Alternatively, the communication could be postponed to first half of 2021 together with the legislative files.</p>
36.	Addressing the impact of demographic change	<p>Report on the Impact of Demographic Change (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p>Green Paper on Ageing (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>At a meeting with the President's and Suica's cabinet on 1 April, it was decided to postpone the adoption of the report on Demographic Change. There is no new date yet.</p> <p>The Green Paper will built on the report on the impact of demographic change. Since the report will be postponed, the Green Paper will too.</p>
37.	Equality and non-discrimination initiatives	<p>European Gender Equality Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020),</p> <p>followed by binding pay transparency measures (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 157 TFEU, Q4 2020);</p>	<p>Adopted</p> <p>On pay transparency, this was highlighted in the Political Guidelines, but it should be noted that anything of substance will inevitably mean more administrative burden for companies. It is questionable whether the autumn will really be the right time for this proposal.</p>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
		LGBTI Equality Strategy (non-legislative, Q4 2020); Post 2020 EU Framework on Roma Equality and Inclusion Strategies (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	<p>On the strategies, these are objectively candidates for postponement but the messaging would have to be dealt with carefully (vulnerable groups needing particular support in crisis situations....). The lessons learned from the crisis should be an important element and may increase the controversial side of the strategies.</p>
38.	Democracy	European Democracy Action Plan (non-legislative and legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 224 and 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	<p>The timing for the European Democracy Action Plan should be maintained because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disinformation has been highlighted by the President as a major issue in the current crisis; - The transparency of political ads is an important aspect, which would imply that the EDAP should precede the Digital Services Act (a likely legislative vehicle); <p>Although the EP elections seem some way off, some electoral aspects should be in place already by 2024 and need time to go through the legislative process.</p>
39.	Future of Europe	Shaping the Conference on the Future of Europe (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
40.	Rule of Law	2020 Annual Rule of Law Report (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	<p>There are essentially two options, influenced by the fact that dialogue with Member States is inevitably difficult and the change in the focus in current circumstances (justice systems in shutdown; media and checks&balances high profile). One is to keep the September target with a more modest profile; second one to come later. The political expectations would be to keep the initial timeline (and the German Presidency has always been insistent), but the current focus on COVID 19 emergency measures makes this difficult given that the health crisis may still be emerging, and due to this the buy-in of Member States may be more difficult to secure. Therefore it may be reasonable to postpone the adoption of the report.</p>
41.	Fundamental rights	New Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights (non-legislative, Q4 2020);	Could be postponed to 2021.
		EU Strategy for Victims' Rights (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	Victims' rights is important given the concerns about domestic violence. DE Presidency very keen on this subject.
		Report on the application of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	GDPR Legal obligation foreseen to shift to end Q2 (June). Would need to also reflect the crisis reality (use of data to fight the pandemics)

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		Alignment of relevant Union law enforcement rules with regard to data protection (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Alignment: Legal obligation but already missed by one year (April 2019) and need to be coherent with other projects (security union)
42.	Better Regulation	Communication on Better Regulation (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Potential burden-reduction aspects (OIOU) still relevant, adoption now planned for Q4 2020.
43.	Foresight	2020 Annual Foresight Report (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Could be postponed to Q3/Q4 2020 and might need to be refocussed.

Annex II: REFIT initiatives¹

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
A European Green Deal			
1.	Evaluation of marketing standards (contained in the single Common Market Organisation (CMO) Regulation, the ‘breakfast directives’ and CMO secondary legislation)	The evaluation of marketing standards will help to assess the coherence between the various pieces of legislation as well as to identify potential for simplification. The evaluation's results might serve as a basis for the reflection on the need for regulatory changes related to marketing standards.	Useful but not time critical.
2.	Evaluation of Geographical Indications and Traditional Specialities Guaranteed protected in the EU	The evaluation of geographical indications and traditional specialities guarantees will help to assess the coherence between the various pieces of the legal framework for EU quality schemes and will provide the opportunity to consider the need for its improvement (modernisation, simplification and streamlining). Its results might serve as basis to reflect on the need for regulatory changes related to EU quality schemes.	Useful but not time critical. <i>A2 changed in red because they are late anyway in delivery</i>
3.	Revision of the Guidelines on certain State aid measures in the context of the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme post-2020	Member States can compensate some electro-intensive users for part of the higher electricity costs resulting from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme. The objective of such compensation is to minimise carbon leakage risk, which materialises when emission costs cause relocation from the EU to third countries without comparable constraints. The existing rules allowing for compensation will be revised to ensure that they are adapted to the new Emissions Trading Scheme for the period 2021-2030. (non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2020)	This is an important review that needs to be finalised in time to accompany the entry into force of the new Emission Trading Schemes on 1 st January 2021.
4.	Revision of the Trans-European Energy Networks (TEN-E) Regulation	This initiative will ensure that the TEN-E Regulation is fully in line with the European Green Deal and the Union’s long-term decarbonisation objectives while contributing to sector and market integration, security of supply and competition. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 170-171 TFEU, Q4 2020)	This is an important review due to the long lifetime of infrastructure and the need to orient investments to be consistent with the long term goals of the Green Deal.

¹ This annex sets out the most significant revisions, evaluations and Fitness Checks the Commission will undertake, including evaluation work to follow up the Opinions of the REFIT Platform. They will be finalised by the end of 2020.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
5.	Evaluation of Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (ROHS)	The evaluation of the ROHS Directive will assess its effectiveness and efficiency in terms of the procedure for adopting substance restrictions and granting exemptions to restrictions. It will also assess its coherence with and relevance to other EU legislation, in particular, in light of the evaluations of REACH and Ecodesign Directive.	Useful element that will feed into the revision of the waste legislation and the delivery of the circular economy action plan. Maintain timing if possible.
6.	Evaluation of Directive 2000/53/EU on end-of-life vehicles (ELV)	The evaluation of the ELV Directive will assess its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence with other legislation and relevance in light of the wider policy objectives on circular economy, plastics, resource efficiency, raw materials etc.	Useful element that will feed into the revision of the waste legislation and the delivery of the circular economy action plan. Maintain timing if possible.
7.	Evaluation of the Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (IED)	The evaluation of the IED Directive will assess its effectiveness, efficiency, EU added-value, coherence with other legislation and relevance to address important (agro) industrial sources of air, water and soil pollution.	Necessary element that will inform elements of the Commission's zero pollution actions. Maintain timing. A2 : finalised- for RSB meeting of 20/04
8.	Fitness check of EU rules against illegal logging (EU Timber Regulation, Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 and EU FLEGT Regulation (EC) No 2173/200)	The fitness check will assess the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and the EU added-value of the both regulations in contributing to the fight against illegal logging globally. The lessons learnt from the fitness check will be useful for the assessment of demand side measures for other commodities.	Important element of the Commission's deforestation strategy and approach to preventing biodiversity loss in the EU and globally. Timing should be maintained. A2: colour changed to green in light of comments above
9.	Revision of the EU Battery Directive	As concluded by the evaluation/implementation reports of the Batteries Directive, the revision should aim to better factor in circularity, improve sustainability and keep pace with technological developments. This is foreseen also in the Batteries Strategic Action Plan. Following the conclusions of the reports on the Directive, the initiative will modify the Directive or a proposal for a new Regulation repealing the Directive will be prepared, to notably encompass end-of-life and sustainability requirements. (legislative, incl. impact assessment; Q4 2020)	This is important and the timing needs to be maintained to ensure that legal sustainability requirements are in place ahead of the expected (and necessary) increase of investments in battery production in Europe in 2022.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
10.	Fitness Check on the relevant EU legislation on endocrine disruptors	Endocrine disruptors are substances that alter the functioning of the endocrine (hormonal) system and negatively affect the health of humans or animals. A variety of EU measures regulates these substances. The fitness check will assess whether these measures deliver the overall objective to protect human health and the environment. It will assess the coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and EU added-value of EU legislation, with emphasis on coherence across the chemicals acquis.	This is an important action because of the political concern about the impacts of endocrines on health and the environment. Its timing should be kept so as to be presented with a new strategy of sustainable chemicals. A2: Sustainable chemicals is currently in yellow in Annex I- if modified, this needs to be changed
11.	Revision of the Marketing standards Regulation applicable to fishery and aquaculture products in the EU	This revision will simplify the legal set-up: one (EU) Regulation will replace three regulations currently covering also aquaculture products, transparency and consumer information. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 43 TFEU, Common Fisheries Policy, Q4 2020)	Useful initiative linked to the Farm to Fork strategy but not time critical.
12.	Evaluation of Regulation 913/2010 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight (Rail Freight Corridor Regulation)	Increasing freight transport by rail is a key element of EU policy to reduce transport CO ₂ emissions, but it is facing difficulties. The Regulation on rail freight corridors aims to improve cooperation and coordination along a number of corridors with particular potential for developing international rail freight. Regulation (EU) 913/2010 concerning a European rail network for competitive freight has entered into force in 2010, and nine rail freight corridors were established, with two more corridors added later. The aim of this evaluation is to provide a complete overview of the implementation of the Regulation as well as an assessment of its effects. It will be useful to determine what further action at EU level is needed to boost rail freight.	This is an important element of the Commission's approach to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport in the EU. Timely results are needed to frame appropriate measures to promote rail freight (rather than road). A2: colour changed to green, in light of comments above
13.	Evaluation of Directive 2009/128/EC on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides	This evaluation will look, <i>inter alia</i> , at the progress achieved by the Directive in reducing dependency on pesticides and stimulating the take-up of low-risk and non-chemical alternatives to pesticides. Simplification potential will also be considered, for example concerning the rules for inspection of pesticides application equipment and new official control rules.	This is a key element of the Commission's farm to fork strategy and its approach to biodiversity protection. Technical work may be delayed but need to maintain completion if possible.
14.	Evaluation of the EU Animal Welfare Strategy (2012-2015)	This evaluation will look at the extent to which the EU Animal Welfare Strategy has contributed to simplifying the EU animal welfare framework and at the remaining scope for simplification, having regard to the evolution of needs in this area.	This is relevant for the Farm to Fork Strategy. Need to maintain completion if possible although technical work may be delayed.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
15.	Evaluation on authorisation of plant protection products and maximum residue levels for pesticides	<p>This evaluation covers the implementation and functioning of Regulation 1107/2009 on plant protection products and Regulation 396/2005 on maximum residue levels in all Member States since their applicability in June 2011 and September 2008, respectively. It proposes possible ways to enhance the implementation of the Regulations in order to simplify or strengthen the current regulatory framework, e.g. to address delays and increase transparency, improve the zonal system for authorisation and mutual recognition of authorisations, promote sustainable plant protection, low risk solutions and efficient risk mitigation, as well as to increase coherence and consistency between the Regulations and other EU legislation.</p> <p>The evaluation looks also into the issues raised in the REFIT Platform opinion XI.10.a on Multiple use/Multiple source substances – Chlorate adopted on 7/6/2017 and in the REFIT Platform opinion XI.22.a on the registration of plant protection products – adopted on 14/03/2019.</p>	<p>This is a key element of the Farm to Fork strategy and its approach to biodiversity protection. The evaluation is in the process of being finalised and should be ready to be adopted on the same day as the Farm to Fork Strategy. A2: evaluation finalised in ISC but not yet published. It will be published with Farm to Fork.</p>
16.	Evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 1924/2006 on nutrition and health claims made on food with regard to nutrient profiles and health claims made on plants and their preparations and of the general regulatory framework for their use in foods	<p>This evaluation looks at the issue raised by the REFIT Platform Opinion XI.11.a-b on the establishment of nutrient profiles. The evaluation assessed the impacts of the current situation (where no nutrient profiles exist at EU level). It looks at whether nutrient profiles are still fit for their purpose, warranted and adequate to ensure the objectives of the Claims Regulation. The results of this evaluation are also awaited to address the issues raised on Traditional Herbal Medicines Products Directive by businesses, as included in the REFIT Platform opinion XI.6.a-b.</p>	<p>This is an important element of the Farm to Fork Strategy. The evaluation is in the process of being finalised and should be ready to be adopted on the same day as the Farm to Fork Strategy. A2: Farm to fork is in yellow in Annex I, if changed it needs to be aligned</p>
17.	Evaluation of Food Contact Materials	<p>This evaluation scrutinises all aspects of the current EU food contact materials legislation, including the effectiveness of the declaration of compliance, which is currently required for specific measures at EU level. On the basis of this evaluation, the Commission will consider if further measures are necessary at EU level, including consideration of different issues such as the one raised by the REFIT Platform Opinion XI.1a, which recommends a common European requirement for a declaration of compliance for all types of food contact materials.</p>	<p>Useful element in the context of the Farm to Fork Strategy. Need to maintain efforts on timing if possible.</p>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
18.	Evaluation of the Directive 2005/44/EC on harmonised river information services (RIS) on inland waterways in the Community	River information services (RIS) make use of information and communication technology (ICT) to support safety, efficiency and environmental friendliness of inland waterway transport. The RIS Directive provides a framework for minimum requirements and technical specifications for the provision and implementation of RIS to assure harmonisation, interoperability and cross-border compatibility of Member States' RIS systems for waterways of class IV or above. The evaluation looks at the Directive's implementation and at the sector's recent organisational and technological developments, particularly of digital technologies. It also assesses potential areas for simplification in the process through which updates to the technical specifications under the Directive are being conceived.	This is a potentially important element of the Commission's approach to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from road freight transport in the EU. Timely results desirable.
A Europe fit for the Digital Age			
19.	Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the Application of Regulation (EU) 910/2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market (eIDAS Regulation)	The Commission shall report on the application of Regulation (EU) 910/2014 to the European Parliament and the Council by 1 July 2020, as required by Article 49 of the Regulation. The report will assess to what extent the eIDAS framework remains fit for purpose delivering the intended outcomes, results and impacts and may identify possible further actions to improve regulatory performance. The Commission will conduct an evaluation in line with the Better Regulation guidelines, also involving a public and a targeted stakeholder consultation.	E1: Proposal to change to yellow.
20.	Review of the Broadband Cost Reduction Directive (Directive 2014/61/EU)	The review aims to reduce unnecessary and costly administrative burden, which can significantly deter and delay network deployment. It aims to improve further the current measure by simplifying permits and procedures or by making the engineering works more agile by improving coordination with other infrastructures (roads, energy, etc.). This can represent an important opportunity for new legislation to reduce overall administrative burdens in the sector.	E1: Proposal to change from green to yellow. While the Review can make an important contribution to the digital transition in the medium to longer term, it needs careful preparation, including launch of studies and analysis of national administrative systems, unlikely to be completed by end of 2020 under current circumstances.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
21.	Review of the Regulation on the internal market and cross-border e-commerce (Geo-Blocking)	The Commission shall report on the evaluation of this Regulation to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee by 23 March 2020, as required by Article 9 of the Regulation (EU) 302/2018. The Commission shall take into account the overall impact of the Regulation on the internal market and cross-border e-commerce, including, in particular, the potential additional administrative and financial burden for traders stemming from the existence of different applicable regulatory consumer contract law regimes.	E1: Proposal to change to yellow
22.	Revision for the Recommendation on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation (2011/711/EU)	The on-going evaluation assesses one of the main policy instruments on digitisation, online access and digital preservation of cultural heritage material with the objective to gather stakeholders views on a possible update to better reflect today's public needs in this area, and increase the potential of Europe's cultural heritage for the benefit of citizens. The revision will look at these aspects in line with current technology trends and the needs of the sector.	E1: could be changed to red, not time critical
23.	Fitness check of 2012 State aid modernisation package, railways guidelines and short term export credit insurance	Due to the State aid modernisation, today, 96% of new implemented aid measures are in the hands of national authorities. This allows more rapid implementation by the Member States and the focus of State aid control being more "big on big things and small on small things". The ongoing fitness check seeks, among others, to assess to what extent the current regime has contributed to achieving a reduction of the administrative burden and whether there is a further potential for streamlining and simplifying State aid rules	The Commission announced in the Green Deal to revise state aid rules by 2021 to align with its objectives to support a cost-effective transition to climate neutrality by 2050. To ensure that this revision can be effectively done in the timeline set, it is important to finalise the Fitness Check of the state aid rules as initially planned, at least those directly linked to the Green Deal (Nota: some also covering the digital transition) (energy and environmental guidelines, regional aid guidelines, research and development framework, IPCEI and risk finance guidelines, GBER).

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
24.	Evaluation of the Vertical Block Exemption Regulation	The ongoing evaluation of the Vertical Block Exemption Regulation and Guidelines on Vertical Restraints seeks notably to assess to what extent the current regime has achieved its objective of providing a safe harbour for vertical agreements that are on balance efficiency enhancing, thus creating legal certainty and reduced compliance costs for stakeholders. This includes identifying areas in which the current regime may not properly reflect new market developments as well as possible gaps, which may have resulted in legal uncertainty, inconsistencies in the enforcement of the vertical rules in different EU Member States and therefore increased compliance costs for stakeholders.	The vertical Block Exemption Regulation expiring by December 2022, this could indeed be postponed. However, it should still preferably be finalised this year, to allow sufficient time to design the new rules and go through the cumbersome procedure for revising competition rules. It is a priority notably because of its digital dimension.
25.	Evaluation of procedural and jurisdictional aspects of EU merger control	The ongoing evaluation focuses on simplification and cutting red tape where appropriate, streamlining of the referral system and other improvements of a technical nature. Moreover, in light of the recent debate on the effectiveness of the purely turnover-based jurisdictional thresholds of the EU Merger Regulation, the evaluation also seeks to assess whether these allow capturing all transactions, which can potentially have an impact in the internal market.	The results of this evaluation are highly expected by stakeholders following the discussions generated by the prohibition of the Siemens/Alstom merger last year. Finalisation by the end of the year would therefore be welcomed.
26.	Targeted modification of the General Block Exemption Regulation in relation to the EU funding programmes	The Commission aims at modifying the General Block Exemption Regulation in a targeted manner to accompany the next Multiannual Financial Framework. The proposal will ensure that national funding, from Member States' funds or from ESI Funds managed at national level, and centrally-managed EU funds can be combined seamlessly in the following areas: in financial products supported by the InvestEU Fund; RDI projects with a Seal of Excellence under H2020 or Horizon Europe, as well as co-funded projects and teaming actions under H2020 or Horizon Europe; and European Territorial Cooperation projects. (Q3 2020)	Linked with MFF (aim to align state aid rules with new MFF provisions)
27.	Consortia Block Exemption Regulation (exemption from Article 101 TFEU for certain types of cooperation agreements among container shipping operators)	The extension of the current Consortia Block Exemption Regulation for another four years will continue to simplify the analysis of consortia's compliance with competition rules, limit the dependency on external advice and reduce legal costs. (Q2 2020)	<i>E1: Done - Adopted on 24 March</i>

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
28.	Evaluation of the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU	The low voltage directive (LVD) ensures that electrical equipment within certain voltage limits provides a high level of protection for European citizens, and benefits fully from the single market. It has been applicable since 20 April 2016. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess if the Directive is fit for purpose in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, EU added-value. On the basis of the conclusions on the performance of the Directive, the Commission will assess which next steps may be necessary to improve the performance of the Directive.	
29.	Evaluation of the Postal Services Directive 97/67/EC	The postal sector is going through substantial changes due to digitalisation. The Postal Services Directive (97/67/EC) dates from 1997 and was revised in 2002 and 2008. The report on the application of the Directive will be accompanied by an evaluation to assess if the Directive is still fit for purpose and future-proof.	Useful but not time critical. Related to e-Commerce and therefore important. Public consultation foreseen for May 2020, but the process is already late as the report was due for 2019. As the postal industry is currently strained under the pressures of ensuring service and protecting their employees, GROW is already planning to postpone the process. It could therefore be postponed, even until next year. A2: changed to red, in light of comments above
30.	Evaluation of the 'SME Definition'	The scope of this initiative is the Commission Recommendation concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (2003/361/EC). It sets out the criteria to determine whether an enterprise is an SME (i.e. staff head-count, turnover/ balance sheet total and independence) and has been applied since 01/01/2005 when it replaced Recommendation 96/280/EC. As the Recommendation is referenced in over 100 EU legal acts covering a wide range of EU policies such as State Aid, a replacement will also have to address those references.	Useful but not time critical. A2: changed to red in light of comments above

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
31.	Revision of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC	The initiative aims to: i) address the risks stemming from new technologies while allowing for technical progress ii) simplify the requirements for documentation by allowing digital formats, hence to reduce administrative burden for economic operators, with an additional positive impact on environmental costs, iii) to improve the legal clarity of some major concepts and definitions in the current text of the Directive, iv) to ensure coherence with other Directives and Regulations for products and improve enforcement of the legislation through the alignment to the New Legislative Framework, v) reduce costs of transposition by converting the Directive into a Regulation. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	Useful and not time critical. Linked to the follow-up initiative of the White Paper on artificial intelligence. Could be postponed to 2021 if necessary. A2: changed to red, in light of comments above
32.	Evaluation of EU legislation on design protection	The purpose of the evaluation is to analyse to what extent the current EU legislation on design protection has achieved its objectives in terms of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added-value, and it shall provide clear indications of the degree to which that legislation is still considered to be fit for purpose. The evaluation shall identify opportunities for streamlining registration procedures with a view to facilitating the simple uptake of design protection in the EU with potential reduction of costs and administrative burdens to the benefit of businesses, designers and SMEs.	Useful but not time critical A2: changed to red, in light of comments above
33.	Evaluation of the Driving Licence Directive 2006/126/EC	The ex-post evaluation will assess how well the Directive has performed in improving road safety, facilitating free movement and reducing the possibility of fraud. It will also examine technical progress e.g. as regards vehicles and digitalisation (digital licences).	
An Economy that Works for People			
34.	Uniform rounding rules (Follow up of Report on recent developments as regards euro coins COM(2018) 787 final/2)	Evaluation of the use of one- and two-euro cent coins and of the possibility to introduce common rounding rules. A possible proposal would introduce common rounding rules to address the challenges related to the use of one- and two-euro cent coins (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 133 TFEU, Q4 2020)	Support move to CWP 2021, no urgency
35.	Fitness Check on Public Corporate Reporting by companies	The aim of this fitness check is to assess whether EU legislation on regular and public reporting by companies continues to meet the stakeholders' need for information on companies' activities, performances, risks, and impacts.	Support move to CWP 2021, no urgency A2: FC seen by the RSB- negative opinion, FISMA will not resubmit, so it could be finalised this year.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
36.	Evaluation of legislation on trade in drug precursors	Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 111/2005 on drug precursors will be evaluated in the light of their objective, which is to set up a monitoring and control system of the trade in drug precursors to prevent their diversion from the legal supply chain into the illicit drug production. In addition to those two Regulations, the evaluation will cover their associated acts, Delegated Regulation 2015/1011 and Implementing Regulation 2015/1013.	Support move to CWP 2021, no urgency Comment E1: can be postponed for a limited amount of time A2: already submitted to RSB with positive opinion.
37.	Evaluation of Regulation on mutual assistance in customs matters 515/97	Regulation 515/97 ensures the correct application of the EU customs legislation. Since the 2015 revision of Regulation 515/97, new developments (such as new data protection regime, new fraud risks) have been recorded. The evaluation will assess the overall functioning of Regulation 515/97 by also making use of a targeted consultation.	Support move to CWP 2021, no urgency
A Stronger Europe in the World			
38.	Evaluation of the trade pillar of six EU's Association Agreements with EUROMED countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria and Lebanon)	This evaluation might identify opportunities for streamlining procedures with potential reduction of costs and administrative burden and simplification of processes. Furthermore, these potential benefits might be used in any future re-negotiation of this agreement or in the negotiation of agreements with other countries.	
39.	Evaluation of the implementation of the EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement	This evaluation might identify opportunities for streamlining procedures with potential reduction of costs and administrative burden and simplification of processes. Furthermore, these potential benefits might be used in any future re-negotiation of this agreement or in the negotiation of agreements with other countries.	
40.	Torture Free Trade	Review Regulation (EU) 2019/125 ('Anti-torture Regulation') concerning trade in certain goods, which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Under Article 32 of the 'Anti-torture Regulation', the Commission shall review its implementation by 31 July 2020, and every five years thereafter. On the basis of a review report to be adopted by July 2020, the Commission will decide whether any amendments to the Regulation should be proposed. Without prejudice to the outcome of the review and while ensuring that relevant goods remain subject to effective restrictions, potential areas of simplification on for instance reporting requirements or exchanging information could be considered.	SG H2: File discussed with FPI. Proposed approach is OK The review report is undergoing and delivery is still planned by 31/07/2020. The subsequent review of the Regulation itself might be rescheduled at a later stage according to Commission priorities.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
Promoting our European Way of Life			
41.	Evaluation of Paediatric Regulation (EC) No 1901/2006 and of Orphan Medicinal Products Regulation (EC) No 141/2000	This evaluation will provide meaningful input to the future EU pharmaceutical strategy. Based on the available evidence, the evaluation assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the Orphan and Paediatric Regulations both separately and combined. The evaluation focuses, <i>inter alia</i> , on products catering for unmet medical needs and on how the incentives provided in current legislation have been used.	To be aligned with pharmaceutical strategy timing. A2: seen by RSB, finalised
A New Push for European Democracy			
42.	Commission Proposal to review Directive 2008/48/EC on credit agreement for consumers	The ongoing evaluation of the directive will focus on the progress made, its costs and benefits. It will also focus on whether original objectives and tools of the Directive correspond to current needs, on monitoring how the Directive works together with other pieces of legislation and whether the EU intervention has delivered a benefit. Based on the outcome of the evaluation, the review will ensure better consumer information and understanding of consumer credits, taking into account the digitalisation in the provision of such products. It will aim at providing better protection for consumers from irresponsible lending practices, particularly those spread online. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	It could be considered to already postpone to first half of 2021 (change to red), as the timetable is anyhow very tight (see comments on communication above). Preparatory work should be continued.
43.	Commission Proposal to review Directive 2002/65/EC on the distance marketing of consumer financial services	The ongoing evaluation will assess whether the original objectives have been achieved, how the Directive is functioning from a cost/benefit, burden reduction and simplification perspectives, and how the Directive works together with other legislation in the field of retail financial services, consumer protection and data protection. The analysis will assess whether the tools of the Directive correspond to the original and current needs and its EU added-value. Based on the outcome of the evaluation, the review will ensure better understanding of retail financial products taking into account the digitalisation in the provision of such products. It will aim at providing better protection for consumers from irresponsible lending practices, particularly those spread online. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	It could be considered to already postpone to first half of 2021 (change to red), as the timetable is anyhow very tight (see comments on communication above). Preparatory work should be continued. Could also be potential consequences of crisis.

No.	Title	Simplification objective / potential (short explanation of the REFIT objective of the revisions, and simplification potential for evaluations and fitness checks)	Comments
44.	Revision of the General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC (Regulation; legal basis Article 114 TFEU)	<p>The initiative will tackle the safety issues of products brought about by new technologies; address the need for more concrete actions on online selling; update the general legal framework on product safety; and in the light of the new Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products, fill the existing gap between harmonised and non-harmonised products as far as market surveillance is concerned. The revision would also improve the effectiveness of product recalls and the coverage of new product safety risks. It should strengthen the enforcement powers of Member States in particular in relation to import controls. (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>It could be considered to already postpone to first half of 2021 (change to red), as the timetable is anyhow very tight (see comments on communication above). Preparatory work should be continued.</p>