

2025 Commission work programme

SUMMARY

On 11 February 2025, the European Commission adopted the first work programme (2025 CWP) of the von der Leyen II Commission. Building on the reports by Enrico Letta, Mario Draghi and Sauli Niinistö, and in line with the Commission President's political guidelines, the CWP places a strong emphasis on competitiveness, simplification and implementation, and preparedness. These will remain key horizontal priorities for the entire Commission mandate. In terms of structure, the CWP follows the seven headline ambitions put forward in the political guidelines and is accompanied by a communication on implementation and simplification. The work programme should be read in conjunction with two other recent Commission communications: the 'Competitiveness Compass' – itself a flagship initiative under the 2025 CWP, setting out a strategic long-term plan for rebooting Europe's competitiveness – and the communication on 'The road to the next multiannual financial framework' (MFF), which reflects on how to align the MFF with evolving needs and priorities.

Annex I of the 2025 CWP puts forward 52 major new policy initiatives, over 40 % of which fall under the competitiveness headline ambition. Only 18 new initiatives are of a legislative nature, with a further one listed as 'legislative or non-legislative'.¹ Fourteen of the legislative initiatives aim to revise existing legislation; 11 of these have a strong simplification dimension, and only nine are set to be supported by an impact assessment. The relatively low number of legislative files is not uncommon at the beginning of a new mandate, where (non-legislative) strategies, compasses, roadmaps and action plans lay out the new priorities. Several of them, such as the Competitiveness Compass and the Clean Industrial Deal, imply intense legislative activity in the years ahead. The annual plan of evaluations and fitness checks included in Annex II is a novelty – and a step towards increased transparency.

Introduction

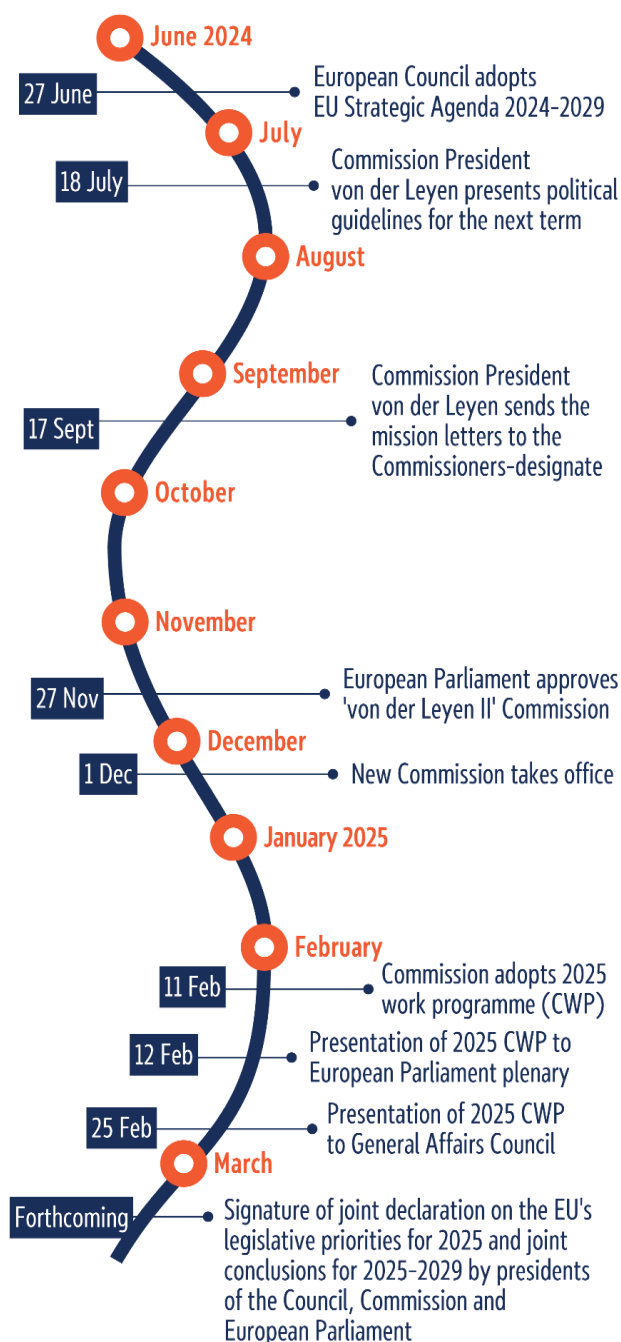
The CWP in context

The European Commission's [2025 work programme](#) (2025 CWP) aims 'to build a strong, secure and prosperous Europe'. It was adopted on 11 February 2025 and subsequently presented to the European Parliament and the General Affairs Council by Maroš Šefčovič, Commissioner in charge of interinstitutional relations.² It sets out **major legislative and non-legislative initiatives** that the new Commission intends to undertake in the first year of its mandate, including a number of simplification initiatives. Moreover, it provides an overview of planned evaluations, pending proposals from previous terms, withdrawals and repeals. However, the CWP is not to be understood as an exhaustive or definitive work plan. As in the past, the Commission can be expected to adopt further initiatives outside the CWP, and has effectively started doing so. The contrary may also be true: some of the CWP initiatives may be altered in scope, postponed, or not be further pursued.³

The 2025 CWP is the first work programme of the von der Leyen II Commission. It translates the priorities that the European Council set out in the [EU's strategic agenda 2024-2029](#) on 27 June 2024, and the commitments made in the Commission President's [Political Guidelines 2024-2029](#) of



Figure 1 – The 2025 CWP in the EU legislative programming cycle



2027: Mid-term review of joint conclusions and potential adjustment
Throughout the mandate: Structured political dialogue between Commission and Parliament on the annual CWPs and their implementation

Source: Authors' own collation.

Commission, the link to the full text is provided. For forthcoming initiatives, where available, a link to the 'call for evidence' on the Commission's ['Have your say' portal](#) is included, providing details on the scope and nature of the initiative.

24 July 2024 and in the [mission letters](#) sent to each Commissioner-designate on 17 September 2024 into concrete action. Drawing on the CWP, the Commission and the co-legislators, as laid down in the 2016 [Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making](#) (IIA-BLM), exchanged views on the initiatives for the year ahead with a view to agreeing a **joint declaration** identifying the legislative priorities of all three institutions.⁴

Parliament will **closely scrutinise** the implementation of the CWP through the **structured political dialogue**, as provided for in the 2010 [Framework Agreement](#).⁵ The three institutions have also sought to agree on the longer-term programming. Following an exchange of views on the principal policy objectives and priorities for the entire term, they have drafted **joint conclusions**, which at the time of writing had yet to be signed by the presidents of the three institutions.⁶

Purpose of this briefing

This briefing provides an overview of the 2025 CWP (and its accompanying documents), discussing its structure, scope and specificities. It highlights key elements and features, taking due consideration of the EU's better regulation agenda.

The annex to this briefing is intended to serve committees in their planning, and presents an analysis of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives included in Annex I of the 2025 CWP. It indicates whether the proposal is a new initiative or an initiative to revise existing legislation, whether it targets simplification of EU legislation, and whether an impact assessment is planned or not. In addition, the annex gives a tentative indication of the committee in charge (subject to confirmation) and an indicative timing of the initiative. If an initiative has already been adopted by the

Overview of the 2025 Commission work programme

The European Commission's 2025 work programme has been drawn up at a time of instability and insecurity for Europe – in particular, the lack of competitiveness of Europe's economy, geopolitical instability (not least Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine), continued illegal migration into EU territory, and climate change. It builds on three major reports published in 2024 assessing the EU's main challenges:

- the [report](#) on the single market by Enrico Letta from April 2024;
- the [report](#) on the future of European competitiveness by Mario Draghi from September 2024;
- the [report](#) on Europe's civilian and military preparedness by Sauli Niinistö from October 2024.

As in past years, the 2025 CWP takes the form of a Commission [communication](#). It is entitled '**Moving forward together: a bolder, simpler, faster Union**', placing special emphasis on **competitiveness, simplification, effective implementation and preparedness**. It is accompanied by:

- five [annexes](#) providing greater detail on the Commission's legislative and non-legislative intentions for 2025, including several simplification initiatives (Annex I), as well as an overview of planned evaluations and fitness checks (Annex II), pending proposals (Annex III), envisaged withdrawals (Annex IV) and planned repeals (Annex V);
- a [communication](#) on implementation and simplification entitled 'A simpler and faster Europe'.

The same day as the CWP, the Commission also published a [communication](#) outlining 'The road to the next multiannual financial framework', which is closely linked to priority 7 ('Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future') (see below).

Simplification and implementation as overarching priorities

One of the conclusions of the Draghi Report was that the complexity of the EU *acquis* accumulated over time poses considerable implementation challenges and significantly impacts Europe's competitiveness. Consequently, President von der Leyen committed in her [political guidelines](#) for 2024-2029 'to make business easier and faster in Europe' and 'make speed, coherence and simplification key political priorities'. Delivering on the President's commitment, **regulatory simplification and better implementation of regulation** shape the current work programme as core horizontal objectives and set the tone for the term ahead. Their close link with the economy is also reflected in the job title of Valdis Dombrovskis, who acts as Commissioner for 'economy and productivity, and implementation and simplification'.⁷

While the Commission's simplification agenda is certainly ambitious, it is not entirely new. It unfolded in March 2023 with the Commission's [communication](#) on 'Long-term competitiveness in the EU', which introduced the target of reducing companies' reporting requirements by 25 % 'without undermining the related policy objectives', and a systematic competitiveness check for impact assessments underpinning legislative proposals. The subsequent [communication](#) on the 'SME relief package' (September 2023) stressed the particular relevance of burden reduction for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Drawing on the two communications, the 2024 CWP declared simplification a priority, putting forward dozens of initiatives to cut red tape.⁸ The Commission planned to report on the progress achieved towards the 25 % burden-reduction target in its [annual burden surveys](#). However, the **2023 burden survey has not yet been unveiled**.⁹

The von der Leyen II Commission scales up burden-reduction efforts, with its first CWP having 'a stronger focus on simplification than ever before'.¹⁰ As outlined in the Political Guidelines and specified in the [mission letters](#), each Commissioner is tasked with focusing on reducing administrative burdens and simplifying implementation ('less red tape and reporting, more trust, better enforcement, faster permitting'). To this end, the Commission intends to '**stress test the EU *acquis***

and table proposals to eliminate any overlaps and contradictions and be fully digitally compatible'. The mission letters confirm the previously defined **burden-reduction target of 25 %** (though the definition expands from considering reporting costs to **all recurring administrative costs**), while prescribing a more ambitious target of **35 % for SMEs**. The Commission pledges to present annual sectoral progress reports on enforcement and implementation to parliamentary committees and the Council.

The [communication](#) on **implementation and simplification** accompanying the 2025 CWP presents 'a vision for an implementation and simplification agenda' that should help boost Europe's economy to the benefit of businesses and, in particular, SMEs, and deliver towards a 'more prosperous, decarbonised and resilient EU'. It sets out five tools and actions: (i) new targets to reduce the administrative burden; (ii) prioritising new simplification measures; (iii) gradual stress-testing of the body of EU legislation; (iv) a simpler, more focused and more impactful EU budget; and (v) hands-on experience by conducting reality checks.

The communication provides **quantitative data** for the 25 % burden-reduction target, indicating that this target should translate into **cutting recurring administrative costs equivalent to €37.5 billion** by the end of the mandate. This calculation is based on an approximated baseline established by Eurostat, which is, however, not further explained. The communication also quantifies the simplification potential of legislative proposals it has already put forward between March 2023 and the release of the 2025 CWP, estimating it at around €5 billion, and calls on the co-legislators 'to maintain or, where possible, strengthen' the proposed burden-reduction measures. In terms of **implementation**, the Commission will support Member States in transposing and implementing EU law and help them build the necessary administrative capacity. At the same time, it intends to firmly pursue infringement action if shortcomings persist. In addition, the Commission intends to engage more effectively with stakeholders, for example through implementation dialogues.

Major simplification initiatives under the 2025 CWP include **three omnibus packages** geared towards simplifying existing legislation in the areas of sustainability reporting and investment, and on small mid-cap companies; a **digital package** (covering mainly cybersecurity legislation); a **common agricultural policy (CAP)** package to reduce administrative burdens for farmers and national administrations; legislation to streamline **permit granting**; a review of chemicals legislation (**REACH**); and a **European Business Wallet**. Taken together, these initiatives aim at significant burden reduction for, first and foremost, companies, but also national administrations and citizens.

Seven headline ambitions

The 2025 CWP presents a targeted agenda to implement the Commission's [seven priorities for 2024-2029](#) (see Table 1), as set out in the political guidelines.

Table 1 – The seven headline priorities for 2024-2029

1	A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness
2	A new era for European defence and security
3	Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model
4	Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature
5	Protecting our democracy, upholding our values
6	A global Europe: leveraging our power and partnerships
7	Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future

Priority 1: 'A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness'

Against the backdrop of Europe's economic downturn, the Commission proposes a bundle of initiatives to overcome structural challenges that hamper Europe's competitiveness. With 22 policy initiatives under this heading alone, the 2025 CWP makes competitiveness a 'top priority for this Commission';¹¹ 11 of them are legislative initiatives, of which nine are revisions or simplifications.

One of the flagship initiatives under this priority is the **Competitiveness Compass for the EU** that the Commission released on 29 January 2025.¹² Building on the Draghi Report, this [communication](#) sets out a strategic long-term plan for rebooting Europe's competitiveness in the years ahead. The initiatives are centred around three core areas for action ('transformational imperatives'), namely **innovation, decarbonisation and security**. More specifically, innovation-led productivity should contribute to closing the EU's innovation gap; the 2050 climate-neutrality commitment should be reconciled with the EU's attractiveness as a manufacturing place; and excessive foreign dependencies should be curbed through, inter alia, effective partnerships to increase the security of supply of critical raw materials and key enabling technologies.

Additionally, the compass identifies five 'horizontal enablers' for competitiveness: (i) simplification; (ii) lowering barriers and expanding the single market; (iii) financing competitiveness through new investment products, access to risk capital and more efficient use of public funds; (iv) promoting skills and quality jobs; and (v) better coordination of policies at EU and national level, inter alia through a competitiveness coordination tool and a dedicated Competitiveness Fund in the next MFF (with the latter being defined as a capacity for investment in strategic technologies to support important projects of common European interest (IPCEIs)).¹³ It announces up to 47 (legislative and non-legislative) actions to be prepared by the Commission by the end of 2026. Many of those envisaged for 2025 also figure in the 2025 CWP, mostly under priority area 1, competitiveness. They include, among other things:

- a [Clean Industrial Deal](#) (put forward on 26 February 2025) to ensure the EU remains an attractive location for manufacturing, including for energy-intensive industries, and to promote clean tech; the proposed 90 % emission-reduction target for 2040 is to be enshrined in the [European climate law](#);
- an [affordable energy action plan](#) (also presented on 26 February 2025) to ensure that households and industrial customers have wider direct access to low-cost energy, and a **roadmap towards ending Russian energy imports**;
- a horizontal **single market strategy** to modernise the single market governance framework;
- an **EU start-up and scale-up strategy** to address the obstacles that are preventing new companies from emerging and scaling up;
- an **AI continent action plan** establishing 'AI factories' to boost the EU's computing power, a **digital networks act** to facilitate building the digital networks of the future, and a **quantum strategy** to address regulatory fragmentation;
- a [European Savings and Investments Union](#) for innovative financing (including venture capital);
- a **sustainable transport investment plan** to promote sustainable transport fuels;
- a **space act** to provide a business environment for new services like climate monitoring, and addressing space debris and the environmental impact of space activities. The space act is actually a carry-over from the 2024 CWP.

The compass also puts forward the idea of using the '**omnibus**' packages to simplify existing legislation. According to the CWP, their selection is based on suggestions by stakeholders and the Draghi Report. The first and second omnibus packages were released on 26 February 2025.

[Omnibus I](#) on **sustainability** covers corporate sustainability reporting, taxonomy and due diligence requirements, and the scope of the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM). The Commission's proposals have sparked [controversy](#), as some stakeholders fear deregulation and regulatory uncertainty. While none of the proposals under this package is accompanied by an impact assessment, the Commission issued two staff working documents explaining the rationale and evidence base of the respective proposals. [Omnibus II](#) relates to **investment simplification** and proposes amendments to simplify the use of several investment programmes, including InvestEU, EFSI, and legacy financial instruments.¹⁴ According to 'conservative' Commission estimates, the two omnibus proposals should 'bring total savings in annual administrative costs of around €6.3 billion and mobilise additional public and private investment capacity of €50 billion to support policy priorities'.¹⁵ A third omnibus package on **small mid-caps** and removal of paper requirements is expected to follow in April 2025.

Priority 2: 'A new era for European defence and security'

The CWP stresses that strengthening Europe's crisis preparedness and defence readiness is a matter of urgency, not least as 'Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine poses an existential threat to European security'. Against this backdrop, building an **EU Defence Union** with a competitive defence industry and strengthened defence capabilities is deemed imperative. A [white paper](#) on the future of European defence is meant to launch broad consultation on an EU framework for defence investment needs, critical defence capabilities and funding options. While the white paper was presented on 19 March 2025, details of the announced 'ReArm Europe' plan were spelt out earlier, in a [letter](#) sent by Commission President von der Leyen to the European Council. Discussions about European defence sovereignty have gained new traction since Donald Trump's inauguration as US President,¹⁶ and notably his announcement of winding down US support for Ukraine. The special [European Council meeting](#) of 6 March 2025 welcomed the Commission President's proposal for a new EU instrument to provide Member States with €150 billion in defence loans.

As the EU's needs in terms of security and preparedness go beyond defence, and drawing on Niinistö's report regarding Europe's civilian and military preparedness, the Commission put forward a [preparedness union strategy](#) on 26 March 2025. The latter will be complemented by a **strategy to support medical countermeasures** against public health threats and an **EU stockpiling strategy** to be prepared for cross-border health threats. In addition, a [critical medicines act](#), proposed on 11 March 2025, aims to reduce the EU's dependencies for critical medicines and active ingredients. It complements the [pharmaceutical reform](#) proposed in April 2023.

In terms of internal security, a new **European internal security strategy** is set to be presented on 1 April 2025. Revisions of the **Firearms Trafficking Directive** and the rules on **drug precursors** are planned, as well as an **action plan on the cybersecurity of hospitals**. Interestingly, migration-related initiatives are grouped under the CWP headline ambition 'defence and security'. In this area, the CWP announces intensified efforts to implement the asylum and migration pact and a first-ever **European migration and asylum strategy**. In addition, on 11 March 2025 the Commission proposed a [regulation](#) setting out a **common approach on the return of migrants**.

Priority 3: 'Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model'

With a view to strengthening social fairness, the 2025 CWP announces a **new action plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights**, superseding the [2021 action plan](#). Proclaimed in 2017, the pillar outlines 20 key principles and rights to ensure better living and working conditions throughout the EU. Further initiatives under this priority include the [Union of Skills](#), which is set to tackle skills and labour gaps, and a **roadmap for quality jobs** with decent working conditions, high health and safety standards and collective bargaining. The communication on the Union of Skills was presented on 5 March 2025, together with an [action plan on basic skills](#) and a [STEM education strategic plan](#) ('skills for competitiveness and innovation'). Interestingly, a new pact for social dialogue, aimed at ensuring a just clean, digital and social transition, only appears in the 2025 CWP communication but is not mentioned in the list of initiatives in Annex I.

The Commission also envisages a **new consumer agenda** for 2025-2030, to be accompanied by an action plan on consumers in the single market. Both aim 'to protect consumers without overburdening companies with red tape'.

Priority 4: 'Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature'

Under this priority heading, the Commission intends to deliver towards a secure and affordable supply of quality local food that grants farmers a fair income while ensuring the long-term competitiveness of European farming and protecting the environment. In this respect, on 19 February 2025 the Commission released a [vision for agriculture and food](#), a roadmap to shape 'an attractive farming and agri-food sector for future generations'. It is meant to provide a long-term perspective for farmers, fishers, SMEs and other food chain actors, superseding the 'farm to fork' strategy under the European Green Deal. Moreover, a dedicated **simplification package** will target the CAP.

A **European water resilience strategy** will aim to ensure proper management of water sources. It should also address water scarcity, pollution and the competitiveness of the water industry. In addition, an **ocean pact** is set to create a single reference framework for all ocean-related policies.

Priority 5: 'Protecting our democracy, upholding our values'

The 2025 CWP aims to 'defend, protect and nurture' the EU's core values within the EU and against external threats. In this respect, the Commission strives to uphold the rule of law in all Member States and defend attacks against democracy arising, inter alia, from extremism, election interference, disinformation and hybrid threats. To this end, the Commission envisages coming up with a **European democracy shield** and a **strategy to support, protect and empower civil society**. In this regard, it is noteworthy that the European Parliament has [set up](#) a new [special committee](#) on the European democracy shield tasked with assessing the existing and planned EU toolbox in light of potential malicious interference in democratic processes.

Three further CWP initiatives pertain to **equality**: a [roadmap for women's rights](#) was issued on 7 March 2025, ahead of International Women's Day, while new strategies on LGBTIQ and anti-racism are planned for the second half of the year. It is worth noting in this context that the Commission suggests withdrawing the [proposal](#) for a horizontal equality directive, which has been pending since 2008.

Priority 6: 'A global Europe: leveraging our power and partnerships'

Turning to EU external policies, the CWP includes an **explicit commitment** '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' and to 'a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the **Middle East** based on a two-state solution'. The CWP sets out three external policy initiatives for 2025: in view of geopolitical tensions in the EU's neighbourhood, it envisages a **pact for the Mediterranean** and a new **Black Sea strategy**; and in recognition of India being 'a key partner in Asia', it announces a **new strategic EU-India agenda**. Overall, considering the mounting pressure on the rules-based international order, the CWP sees a need for the EU 'to be more assertive in pursuing its strategic interests'.

Priority 7: 'Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future'

Under this priority, the Commission plans to come up with two new initiatives. Firstly, it intends to present legislative **proposals for the post-2027 MFF**. The [communication](#) on 'The road to the next multiannual financial framework', issued on 11 February 2025, sets the direction. It outlines the main policy and budgetary challenges for the long-term budget after 2027 and presents reflections on how to align the MFF with evolving needs and priorities.¹⁷ With the Competitiveness Coordination Tool and a streamlined European Semester, the Commission puts forward a new steering mechanism linking EU priorities with the EU budget. Secondly, it plans to undertake **pre-enlargement policy reviews** to render EU governance fit for a next enlargement round.¹⁸

Coordination of key deliverables through Commissioners' project groups

To ensure close coordination on key priorities, Commission President von der Leyen created, at the beginning of her second term, **14 Commissioners' project groups**. Set up for an initial period of one year (renewable), they cover [economic security](#), the [Clean Industrial Deal](#), [democracy](#), [skills, jobs and social rights](#), [affordable housing](#),¹⁹ a [vision for agriculture and food](#), [European internal security](#), [artificial intelligence](#), [water resilience](#), [start-ups and scale-ups](#), the [European Savings and Investments Union](#), the [Defence Union](#), the [Preparedness Union](#), and [external action](#). Commissioners' project groups have existed in the [past](#), but it is unclear whether they had the same scope of action as the current ones, each with a clear mandate set out in decisions by the Commission President.

Annexes to the 2025 Commission work programme

The 2025 CWP includes **five annexes**. Table 2 provides an overview of the planned legislative and non-legislative initiatives. In Annex I (new initiatives) and III (pending proposals), initiatives sharing the same policy objective are clustered in one 'dossier'. For example, in Annex I the 'dossier' entitled 'Preparedness and resilience' contains a critical medicines act (legislative initiative) and two non-legislative initiatives (a strategy to support medical countermeasures against public health threats and an EU stockpiling strategy).

Table 2 – Annexes to the 2025 CWP

Annex	Dossiers	Initiatives/proposals
Annex I – New initiatives	45 dossiers	52 new policy initiatives: ⁱ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 legislative proposals and 1 legislative or non-legislative proposal;ⁱⁱ of these, 9 will be supported by an impact assessment;ⁱⁱⁱ 14 are revisions, of which 11 have a strong simplification dimension 33 non-legislative initiatives
Annex II – Annual plan on evaluations and fitness checks	37 evaluations and fitness checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 fitness checks 19 evaluations 14 evaluations of spending programmes (mostly MFF programmes)
Annex III – Pending proposals	123 dossiers	131 priority initiatives (of which 3 are amended proposals)
Annex IV – Withdrawals	37 dossiers	37 intended withdrawals
Annex V – Envisaged repeals	4 dossiers	4 envisaged repeals of existing legislation ²⁰

ⁱ) One legislative initiative, the EU space act, is actually a carry-over from the 2024 CWP.

ⁱⁱ) Bioeconomy strategy.

ⁱⁱⁱ) Initiatives with an impact assessment: Revision of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; Digital package; European business wallet; Industrial decarbonisation accelerator act; Review of the securitisation framework; Digital networks act; EU space act; New rules on drug precursors; Firearms Trafficking Directive.

- **Annex I** includes 45 dossiers, comprising a total of 52 flagship policy initiatives (as some dossiers include more than one initiative, as mentioned) grouped by the Commission's seven headline priorities. Thirty-three of these are non-legislative initiatives (mostly strategies, roadmaps and action plans), one is a legislative or non-legislative initiative, and 18 are set to be legislative initiatives. Of the latter, nine will be underpinned by an impact assessment. The fact that 20

dossiers alone (translating into 22 initiatives) come under the first priority heading, 'A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness', underscores the von der Leyen II Commission's strong focus on competitiveness. The remaining dossiers are linked to the following priority headings:

- A new era for European defence and security (8 dossiers, 11 initiatives);
- Supporting people, strengthening our societies and our social model (4 dossiers/initiatives);
- Sustaining our quality of life: food security, water and nature (5 dossiers/initiatives);
- Protecting our democracy, upholding our values (3 dossiers, 5 initiatives);
- A global Europe: leveraging our power and partnerships (3 dossiers/initiatives);
- Delivering together and preparing our Union for the future (2 dossiers/initiatives).

While Annex I is entitled 'new initiatives', 14 (thus nearly a quarter) of the 52 initiatives included therein are actually revisions of existing legislation. Moreover, not all of these revisions are systematically labelled as such, with some revisions even called 'new' (such as the initiative 'new rules on drug precursors' while comprehensive EU legislation on these substances is in place), possibly leading to confusion. Eleven of the 14 revisions are said to be 'simplification initiatives or initiatives with a strong simplification dimension'. The Commission marked those with a light blue colour code in the Annex to the CWP. However, it is not always clear whether these 'simplifications' will solely amend reporting provisions or whether they will also amend other parts of the legislation (and thus be somewhat more substantial).

- **Annex II** presents an 'annual plan on evaluations and fitness checks', including 37 items:
 - four fitness checks (on the digital policy acquis; energy security architecture; market access in inland waterway transport; and airports legislation);
 - 19 policy evaluations;
 - 14 evaluations of spending programmes (mostly MFF programmes), of which seven are ex-post, five interim and two mid-term evaluations.

This annex is structured in a different manner than in previous editions, where it used to provide an overview of REFIT revisions and major planned evaluations and fitness checks; the CWP 2024 also included burden-reduction measures.

- **Annex III** on pending proposals includes 123 dossiers, comprising a total of 131 priority proposals from previous terms to be adopted by the co-legislators as a matter of priority to ensure swift implementation on the ground. Over half of them (71 files in 66 dossiers) pertain to the priority 'sustainable prosperity and competitiveness'. In comparison, the number of pending priority proposals in the 2024 CWP was even higher (154 dossiers comprising 169 proposals).
- **Annex IV** on intended withdrawals presents a list of 37 pending legislative proposals that the Commission intends to withdraw within six months, across all seven priority areas. The Commission reasons that these proposals have either become 'obsolete' (15 cases) or that 'no foreseeable agreement' can be expected (22 cases). This list includes two proposals on which EPRS has, at the request of parliamentary committees, undertaken impact assessment studies, namely instrumentalisation of migration (COM(2021) 890) and civil liability for artificial intelligence (COM(2022) 496).²¹ A further impact assessment study is currently in preparation on the horizontal equal treatment directive, a [proposal](#) put forward in 2008, which has been blocked in the Council. Overall, the number of proposed withdrawals is considerably higher than in previous years (six in the 2024 CWP and one in the 2023 CWP).

Pursuant to point 9 of the 2016 IIA-BLM, the Commission should not only provide the reasons for withdrawals, but also 'conduct proper interinstitutional consultations'. In this vein, the Commission's CWP communication invites the co-legislators 'to communicate their views, before the Commission makes a decision on whether to proceed with the intended withdrawals.' Parliament's Conference of Committee Chairs is currently consulting committees, with a view to discussion at its meeting of 1 April 2025.

- **Annex V** indicates four legal acts that the Commission envisages to repeal, as they have become obsolete; the Commission provides a detailed justification for each of the proposed acts to be repealed, which relate to statistics, agriculture and transport policy. In comparison, the 2024 CWP proposed no repeals and the 2023 CWP one. To recall, in Parliament's [view](#), 'a thorough impact assessment must equally be conducted for any potential repeal'. The Commission does not seem to share this view, arguing that repeals announced in the CWP do not require an impact assessment 'as the Commission has already taken a decision informed by the available evidence (for instance the results of an evaluation)'.²²

A better regulation perspective on Annexes I and II

Annex I – New initiatives

As shown in Table 2, **Annex I** of the 2025 CWP ('new initiatives') includes 45 dossiers, comprising a total of 52 policy initiatives, which appears rather ambitious. In comparison, the CWP of 2024 – an election year – included 15 dossiers, and the 2023 CWP presented 42 dossiers. As regards legislative measures, however, their number (19 at most) is – especially compared to the CWPs for the years 2021 to 2024 – relatively low (with 82 legislative initiatives in the 2021 CWP, 45 in the 2022 CWP, 36 in the 2023 CWP and 20 in the 2024 CWP). While non-legislative initiatives thus clearly prevail (roughly two thirds), the low number of legislative initiatives is not uncommon at the beginning of a new mandate, considering that many of the non-legislative initiatives comprise strategies, roadmaps and action plans, to carve the agenda of the new term. Several of them, such as the Competitiveness Compass and the Clean Industrial Deal, imply intense legislative activity for the years ahead.

Only half of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives would be accompanied by an impact assessment. This goes against the spirit of the 2016 IIA-BLM, which states in point 13 that 'initiatives included in the Commission Work Programme or in the joint declaration will, as a general rule, be accompanied by an impact assessment.' It can be expected that some of the legislative initiatives without an impact assessment will be supported by an analytical staff working document (SWD), as was the case with the first Omnibus package.²³ This type of SWD was introduced by the 2021 Better Regulation reform for 'cases where the Commission was unable to produce an impact assessment where one should have been prepared', in order to present 'the evidence behind the proposal and cost estimates'. The Commission increasingly reverts to this practice, typically arguing that urgency to act would not allow for a fully-fledged impact assessment.

In relation to the **timing** of the initiatives yet to be adopted, Annex I indicates the quarter (Q) in which the Commission expects to adopt the initiative. Of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives, five should be put forward in Q1 2025 (four of which have been delivered),²⁴ four in Q2, one in Q3, and nine in Q4. However, as changes may occur during the year, the information on timing is purely indicative and should therefore be read in conjunction with other Commission documents, such as the provisional agendas of forthcoming Commission meetings, as well as calls for evidence and other file-specific information provided on the ['Have your say' portal](#).

Annex II – Evaluations and fitness checks

As noted above, **Annex II** is distinct from previous CWPs in as far as it provides an **annual plan for fitness checks and evaluations**. According to the CWP communication, this annual plan allows for taking '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', also considering 'burdens linked to the EU's

financial programmes'. It delivers on the promise made in the [mission letter](#) to Valdis Dombrovskis, namely to task him with preparing 'an annual plan for fitness checks and evaluations to be presented alongside the Commission Work Programme'.

This is a remarkable move towards more transparency, considering that the Commission ceased in 2017 to publish its evaluation planning on a dedicated webpage. In the 2016 IIA-BLM (points 8 and 21), the Commission committed to including evaluations in the annual CWP and sharing its multiannual evaluation planning with the co-legislators. While the Commission had partly complied with the former commitment – major evaluations and fitness checks were typically listed in Annex II of the CWPs under REFIT measures – it has, to date, not delivered on the latter. This omission was raised in Parliament's 2022 [resolution](#) on better law-making. Against this background, the new 'annual plan on evaluations and fitness checks' is an improvement, although it does not meet the IIA-BLM commitment to share a multiannual evaluation plan with the co-legislators.

The 2025 annual plan on evaluation and fitness checks considers a total of 37 initiatives, but does not specify whether this list is exhaustive or rather reflects the evaluations deemed most important. Quantitatively, this figure remains below the annual average of 59 evaluations that the Commission published in the 2015-2022 period.²⁵ Furthermore, none of the seven evaluations published in the first three months of 2025 figures in Annex II;²⁶ the ['Have your say' portal](#) lists a number of evaluations that are planned to be completed in the course of 2025 but are not included in the CWP. All these indicators suggest that the annual evaluation plan is **non-exhaustive** and is thus not fully transparent about the Commission's evaluation planning. Moreover, Annex II does not indicate which and how many of the 33 evaluations the Regulatory Scrutiny Board will scrutinise.

Supporting analysis for committees by EPRS

Several types of publications available on Parliament's [Think Tank website](#) might be of interest to parliamentary committees (and their respective secretariats) when considering the expected legislative proposals. Besides the 'EU legislation in progress' briefings of the Members' Research Service within EPRS, these include initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments (IAs) and implementation appraisals in cases where existing legislation is being revised, prepared by the EPRS Directorate for Impact Assessment and Foresight.

Impact assessment work in the European Parliament – Ex-ante perspective

In accordance with Parliament's [Impact assessment handbook](#), committees may request from the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit (IMPA) detailed appraisals of the quality and independence of Commission impact assessments, complementary or substitute impact assessments of the aspects inadequately or not dealt with in the Commission's original impact assessment, and impact assessments of substantial parliamentary amendments.

In addition to on-request IAs, IMPA also routinely prepares initial appraisals of Commission IAs. These briefings provide a concise critical overview and analysis of the quality of the IAs drawn up by the Commission to accompany its legislative proposals. Initial appraisals check that certain quality criteria have been met, and identify the basic methodological strengths and weaknesses of the Commission IAs, in light of the [Better Regulation Guidelines](#) and implementing [Toolbox](#), and relevant European Parliament resolutions.

Initial appraisals are transmitted to the committee(s) responsible and the committee(s) for opinion. In accordance with the 2016 IIA-BLM, Parliament has committed to taking full account of Commission IAs when considering legislative proposals. In this context, the initial appraisals seek to support the informed and effective consideration of the proposals at committee stage by providing focused and timely input, geared to promoting evidence-based policy-making. All initial appraisals are published and can be accessed on the Think Tank website (see [examples](#)). A [synthesis review](#) of the quality of 143 Commission IAs adopted between December 2019 and November 2024 carried out by IMPA was

published in February 2025. A similar [study](#) was undertaken in 2019, covering 132 Commission IAs adopted between July 2015 and December 2018.

Evaluation work in the European Parliament – Ex-post perspective

First and foremost, the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) contributes to evidence-based policy-making in the European Parliament by preparing impartial and factual studies ('European implementation assessments') on the operation of an EU act or policy in practice to inform Parliament's implementation reports. Moreover, committees can ask EVAL to provide evaluation studies beyond the conventional scope of implementation reports ('other ex-post evaluation studies').

In addition to the above-mentioned products, EVAL prepares proactive briefings on the **operation of existing legislation** ('Implementation appraisals'). They are primarily intended to support parliamentary committees in their consideration of legislative proposals amending existing EU legislation. Specifically, their aim is to provide an overview and analysis of publicly available sources on the implementation, application and effectiveness of a piece of EU legislation. Sources used include – but are not limited to – published reports, communications and studies from EU institutions, bodies and agencies, case law, and documents from various categories of external stakeholders, including national parliaments and civil society.

Implementation appraisals thus cover only those initiatives within the CWP that **substantially revise** existing legislation. They are intended to be published whenever possible before the amending legislative proposal reaches Parliament, or, at the latest, before the parliamentary committee responsible starts its consideration of a legislative proposal. All initial appraisals are publicly accessible on the Think Tank website (see [examples](#)).

Conclusions

Europe is currently facing unprecedented challenges. To meet them, the new Commission focuses, in this year's work programme, on two major issues: **competitiveness and simplification**. Building upon three reports – the Letta Report on the single market, the Draghi Report on the future of European competitiveness and the Niinistö Report on Europe's civilian and military preparedness – as well as three communications, on simplification, competitiveness and the next multiannual financial framework respectively, the 2025 CWP sets the course for EU action in 2025 and beyond.

With its **52 policy initiatives**, including **(at most) 19 legislative and 33 non-legislative measures**, the 2025 CWP appears rather ambitious. While non-legislative initiatives clearly prevail, the low number of legislative initiatives is not uncommon at the beginning of a new mandate, with many of the non-legislative initiatives comprising strategies, roadmaps and action plans likely to be followed up by intense legislative activity in the years ahead.

In continuation of the 2024 CWP, which already put forward a significant number of initiatives to cut red tape, the **2025 CWP reconfirms and scales up the Commission's simplification agenda**: out of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives, **over half (11) are simplification initiatives**, aimed at reducing administrative burdens deriving from existing EU legislation and simplifying implementation. This is also in view of a **strengthened burden-reduction target of 25 %** (considering, besides reporting costs, all administrative costs) and a **new such target of 35 % for SMEs**, as laid down in the Commission's simplification communication. By the end of the term, the Commission envisages **cutting burdens equivalent to €37.5 billion**. Further to simplification proposals that have already been presented ('Omnibus I and II'), stakeholders have voiced concerns about, in particular, the lowering of environmental standards and regulatory uncertainty.

In terms of better regulation, **only half of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives** will be **accompanied by an impact assessment**. Even if some of those measures will likely be supported by an analytical staff working document, the lack of an impact assessment goes against the spirit of the 2016 IIA-BLM,

according to which 'initiatives included in the Commission Work Programme or in the joint declaration will, as a general rule, be accompanied by an impact assessment.'

Finally, the inclusion of an **annual plan of evaluations and fitness checks** in Annex II of the CWP can be considered as a **step towards increased, albeit not full, transparency**. The 2025 evaluation plan outlines **37 initiatives**, but does not specify whether this list is exhaustive or only covers major evaluations. As none of the evaluations published in early 2025, nor any of those announced to be published in 2025 on the '[Have your say](#)' portal, appear in Annex II, it can be assumed that the annual evaluation plan is non-exhaustive.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Bioeconomy strategy.
- ² The CWP was presented to the Parliament on 12 February (see [video recording](#)) and to the Council ([General Affairs Council](#)) on 25 February 2025.
- ³ According to point 36 of the 2010 Framework Agreement, the Commission must explain when it cannot deliver individual proposals in its CWP or when it departs from it. The 2010 Framework Agreement on relations between the Parliament and the Commission was concluded by the two institutions in 2010 and amended in 2018. It is currently being renegotiated.
- ⁴ For more details on the CWP as the centrepiece of the legislative programming cycle, see Mańko, R., [Annual legislative planning in the EU](#), EPRS, European Parliament, 2023.
- ⁵ The structured dialogue between the two institutions is explained in Annex IV of the 2010 Framework Agreement.
- ⁶ See IIA-BLM, point 5. On 13 March 2025, Parliament's Conference of Presidents tasked President Roberta Metsola to sign the joint declaration and the joint conclusions. Subsequently, on 18 March, the General Affairs Council [approved](#) both documents. However, at the time of writing, the signature by the three presidents is still pending.
- ⁷ While the Juncker Commission (2014-2019) had a dedicated Commissioner for 'Better Regulation', the first von der Leyen Commission (2019-2024) shifted the focus to 'Interinstitutional relations and foresight'. In the current Commission, the responsibility for the Better Regulation agenda is spread across three portfolios: implementation and simplification come under Valdis Dombrovskis, together with economy and productivity; interinstitutional relations and transparency fall under the remit of Maroš Šefčovič; and strategic foresight is part of Glenn Micallef's portfolio.
- ⁸ See Hahnkamper-Vandenbulcke, N. and Anglmayer, I., [2024 Commission work programme](#), EPRS, European Parliament, 2023.
- ⁹ The latest edition to date is the [2022 Annual burden survey](#), published on 12 September 2023.
- ¹⁰ European Commission, communication on 'A simpler and faster Europe: Communication on implementation and simplification', [COM\(2025\) 47](#), p. 6.
- ¹¹ Commission work programme 2025 – Moving forward together: A bolder, simpler, faster Union, [COM\(2025\) 45](#), p. 3.
- ¹² The Competitiveness Compass was published together with the 2025 annual single market and competitiveness [report](#).
- ¹³ See Political guidelines 2024-2029, p. 12.
- ¹⁴ For an overview of the Omnibus I and II packages, see the Commission [press release](#) of 26 February 2025 entitled 'Commission simplifies rules on sustainability and EU investments, delivering over €6 billion in administrative relief'.
- ¹⁵ Idem.
- ¹⁶ See, for example, Burilkov, A. and Wolff, G., [Defending Europe without the US: first estimates of what is needed: Europe could need 300,000 more troops and an annual defence spending hike of at least €250 billion in the short term to deter Russian aggression](#), Breughel, February 2025.
- ¹⁷ See also Kowald, K. and Pari, M., [Future of EU long-term financing: Post-2027 needs and how to finance them](#), EPRS, European Parliament, February 2025.
- ¹⁸ See also Fernandes, M. and Saulnier, J., [Towards renewed and beneficial EU enlargement](#), EPRS, European Parliament, March 2025.
- ¹⁹ In December 2024, the European Parliament [set up](#) a new [special committee](#) on the housing crisis in the European Union. During its 12-month mandate, it will map housing needs, analyse existing housing policies across the EU and contribute, inter alia, to the Commission's implementation of the European affordable housing plan.
- ²⁰ [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 870/2004](#) establishing a Community programme on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture; [Council Regulation \(EEC\) No 3037/90](#) on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community; [Council Decision of 25 June 1996](#) on improving Community agricultural statistics; [Council Regulation \(EEC\) No 4058/89](#) on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

- ²¹ Carrera, S. et al., [Proposal for a regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum: Substitute impact assessment](#), EPRS, European Parliament, 2023; Hacker, P., [Proposal for a directive on adapting non-contractual civil liability rules to artificial intelligence: Complementary impact assessment](#), EPRS, European Parliament, 2024.
- ²² European Commission, Better Regulation [Toolbox](#) (2023), Tool #7, p. 44 (footnote 69).
- ²³ The three legislative proposals under the first Omnibus package were accompanied by such analytical SWDs: [SWD\(2025\) 58](#) relates to the CBAM and [SWD\(2025\) 80](#) to corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements. No SWD accompanied the second Omnibus package.
- ²⁴ These are the [Omnibus I](#) and [II](#) packages, the [critical medicines act](#), and the [new common approach on returns](#).
- ²⁵ See Anglmayer, I., [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling check-list and state of play](#), 5th edition, EPRS, European Parliament, 2023, p. 9.
- ²⁶ These relate to: impacts of bottom fishing gears, [SWD\(2025\) 5](#); ship recycling, [SWD\(2025\) 40](#); the Pericles IV programme, [SWD\(2025\) 44](#); the European instrument for temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE), [SWD\(2025\) 47](#); the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, [SWD\(2025\) 50](#); bathing water quality, [SWD\(2025\) 52](#); and the 2021-2025 Euratom research and training programme, [SWD\(2025\) 54](#).

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Annex – Tentative distribution of legislative files in the 2025 CWP between parliamentary committees

- The annex to this briefing presents an overview of the (at most) 19 legislative initiatives included in Annex I of the 2025 CWP, with a provisional attribution to parliamentary committees. Since it is not always possible to determine with certainty which committee(s) will be responsible for which file, the 'committee' column is merely a tentative indication. Once the proposals are adopted by the Commission and are referred to the Parliament, the final decision will be subject to the official referral procedure, the results of which might well differ from our tentative assumption. The difficulty is amplified by the fact that information on the future proposals' scope is insufficient to allow for a more certain allocation of files per committee, and that some proposals might fall under the remit of several committees. This goes, in particular but not only, for the outstanding third Omnibus proposal.
- Whenever several committees are mentioned in the table, this is to be understood either as a likely joint procedure between the committees mentioned, under Rule 58 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure, or as an indication that, based on the information included in the 2025 CWP and its annexes, at the time of drafting this briefing, it was difficult to determine which of the committees mentioned would take the lead. Moreover, several committees are mentioned in cases where a specific legislative initiative is expected to contain several proposals for legislative acts.
- As this briefing not only takes into account initiatives yet to be adopted, but also those adopted since the 2025 CWP's presentation, the table below includes both. In case of adopted proposals, the table includes the COM number and link to the document.
- Annex I on 'New initiatives' is not entirely coherent, as it also mentions – besides entirely new initiatives – revisions of existing legislation. The fourth column shows the actual type of initiative (new initiative/'N' or revision/'R'), as assumed by the authors regarding initiatives that are still to be adopted or that the authors have determined following the analysis of adopted initiatives.
- As some of the adopted (or yet to be adopted) simplification initiatives (possibly) go beyond the mere revision of reporting requirements (i.e. also amending other elements of the legislation), the fourth column provides an indication of the (presumed) scope of the revision ('revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation').
- 'Expected presentation (quarter) or date of adoption' refers to the timing indicated in the 2025 CWP for the submission of the legislative proposal or of the date of adoption for those proposals adopted since the 2025 CWP was presented.

Committee (tentative)	Expected legislative initiative, as included under Annex I (New initiatives) of CWP 2025	Expected presentation (quarter) or date of adoption	Assumed type or type of initiative (new initiative ('N'), revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation ('R'))	Ex-ante impact assessment expected or put forward
JURI, ENVI	First Omnibus package on sustainability, including: - Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives (EU) 2022/2464 and (EU) 2024/1760 as regards the dates from which Member States are to apply certain corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements ¹ – JURI	COM(2025) 80 26/2/2025	Revision of reporting requirements and of other elements in existing legislation (R)	No **
	- Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2006/43/EC, 2013/34/EU, (EU) 2022/2464 and (EU) 2024/1760 as regards certain corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements ² – JURI	COM(2025) 81 26/2/2025		
	- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2023/956 as regards simplifying and strengthening the carbon border adjustment mechanism ³ – ENVI *	COM(2025) 87 26/2/2025		
BUDG/ECON, ITRE, ITRE/TRAN	Second Omnibus package on investment simplification, including a Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending: - Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 – BUDG/ECON - Regulation (EU) 2021/523 – BUDG/ECON - Regulation (EU) 2021/695 – ITRE - Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 – ITRE/TRAN As regards increasing the efficiency of the EU guarantee under Regulation (EU) 2021/523 and simplifying reporting requirements *	COM(2025) 84 26/2/2025 Addendum C(2025)1828 27/3/2025	Revision of reporting requirements and of other elements in existing legislation (R)	No **

¹ Note that the proposal (COM(2025) 80) was accompanied by an analytical staff working document instead of an ex-ante impact assessment ([SWD\(2025\) 80](#)).

² Note that the proposal (COM(2025) 81) was accompanied by an analytical staff working document instead of an ex-ante impact assessment ([SWD\(2025\) 80](#)).

³ Note that the proposal (COM(2025) 87) was accompanied by an analytical staff working document instead of an ex-ante impact assessment ([SWD\(2025\) 58](#)).

Committee (tentative)	Expected legislative initiative, as included under Annex I (New initiatives) of CWP 2025	Expected presentation (quarter) or date of adoption	Assumed type or type of initiative (new initiative ('N'), revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation ('R'))	Ex-ante impact assessment expected or put forward
tbc	Third Omnibus package, including on small mid-caps and removal of paper requirements *	16/4/2025 (tbc)	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	No
ECON	Revision of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ⁴ *	Q4	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
ITRE/IMCO	Digital package *	Q4 Call for evidence	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
ITRE/JURI	European Business Wallet *	Q4	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
ITRE/ENVI	Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act *	Q4 Call for evidence	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
ECON	Review of the Securitisation Framework *	Q2 Call for evidence	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
ITRE	Digital Networks Act	Q4	New initiative (N)	Yes
ITRE	EU Space Act	Q2 Call for evidence	New initiative (N)	Yes

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

Committee (tentative)	Expected legislative initiative, as included under Annex I (New initiatives) of CWP 2025	Expected presentation (quarter) or date of adoption	Assumed type or type of initiative (new initiative ('N'), revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation ('R'))	Ex-ante impact assessment expected or put forward
ENVI/SANT/AGRI/PECH/ITRE	Bioeconomy strategy ⁵	Q4 Call for evidence	New initiative (N)	No
ENVI	Targeted revision of the REACH Regulation *	Q4 Inception impact assessment	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	No
SANT	Critical Medicines Act	COM(2025) 102 11/3/2025 Call for evidence	New initiative (N)	No **
LIBE/INTA	New rules on drug precursors *	Q4 Call for evidence	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	Yes
LIBE/IMCO	Firearms Trafficking Directive	Q4 Call for evidence	Revision (R)	Yes
LIBE	New common approach on returns	COM(2025) 101 11/3/2025	Revision (R)	No **
ENVI	European Climate Law amendment	Q1 Call for evidence	Revision (R)	No
AGRI	Common Agricultural Policy simplification package *	Q2	Revision of reporting requirements and/or of other elements in existing legislation (R)	No
BUDG	Post-2027 multiannual financial framework proposals	Q3	New initiative (N)	No

* According to Annex I of the CWP 2025, this/these proposal(s) is/are (a) simplification initiative(s) or (an) initiative(s) with a strong simplification dimension.

** While the proposal(s) was/were not accompanied by an ex-ante impact assessment, the Commission (will) put forward (a) staff working document(s).

⁵ Note that, according to the 2025 CWP, this will be a non-legislative or legislative initiative.