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## Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil	Sortáil de réir dáta
Údar	"ANGLMAYER Irmgard"

29 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 20-04-2024

## Combating late payment

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-02-2024

Údar ANGLMAYER Irgard

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Díl na gConarthaí, Díl Tráchtála agus Díl na gCuideachtaí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | cuntasáíocht | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí sibhialta | EACNAMÁIOCHT | GNÓ AGUS IOMÁIOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | idirbheart tráchtála | margaíocht | spriodhata don íocaíocht | staidéar tionchair | togra (AE) | TRÁDÁIL | téarmaí an chonartha

Achoimre Presented as part of the 'SME relief package', the initiative aims to tighten the EU's late payment framework and improve its enforcement. It proposes, among other things, to convert the current Late Payment Directive into a regulation, a move that several national parliaments contested. National parliaments also raised subsidiarity and proportionality concerns on several provisions. The impact assessment (IA) adequately justifies the need to revise the late payment framework, and substantiates the envisaged change of legal instrument. Overall, it presents a clear intervention logic. It puts forward three well-developed policy options (each with sub-options). Because of the initiative's high relevance for SMEs, a comprehensive SME test was carried out, in addition to a competitiveness check. The focus of the impact analysis lies clearly on economic impacts. The IA draws on a wide range of evidence (including relevant studies, surveys and market analyses) and broad stakeholder input (including from SMEs). It builds on qualitative and quantitative data and is transparent about data limitations. The wide evidence base somewhat compensates for the fact that the Commission's 2015 evaluation is rather dated. That fact that no separate evaluation was carried out prior to the revision is not fully in line with the 'evaluate first' principle. Of note, the Commission's open public consultation, which ran in parallel with the feedback to the inception IA, lasted merely 9 weeks (instead of the mandatory 12 weeks), without the IA disclosing the reasons for the shortened period. The IA provides a vast amount of background information and additional explanations in annexes (26 in total) and appears broadly coherent with the legislative proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Alternative dispute resolution for consumers

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 31-01-2024

Údar ANGLMAYER Irgard

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas tomhaltóirí | ceartas | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí na dtomhaltóirí | eagrú gnó | GNÓ AGUS IOMÁIOCHT | iomaíochas | limistéar saoirse, slándála agus ceartais | réiteach malartach díospóidí | tomhaltas | treoir (AE) | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The impact assessment (IA) underpinning the revision of the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) framework presents a robust intervention logic. It puts forward four policy options (including a non-regulatory option) with varying degrees of ambition; however, the description of the different policy options would have benefited from more depth and detail. The IA assesses the policy options in terms of their economic, social and environmental impacts and their effects on fundamental rights. While large parts of the analysis are mainly qualitative, the section on economic impacts is also supported by quantitative data and estimations. Although the IA acknowledges that most businesses concerned are SMEs, the impact on SMEs is not further assessed. Similarly, more reflection on the impact of extending the directive's scope to third-country traders would have been warranted. The IA's evidence base appears solid: in addition to a comprehensive stakeholder consultation, it drew on an ex-post evaluation (conducted 'back to back' with the IA), Commission reports on the application of the current ADR/ODR framework, and several highly relevant and up-to-date studies. The legislative proposal appears to follow broadly the IA's preferred option, despite some clear differences.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Introducing a European disability card and a European parking card

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 01-12-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irgard

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Iompar | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas sóisialta na hEorpa | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cárta sláinte | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | duine faoi mhíchumas | EACNAMÁIOCHT | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | gnóthais sóisialta | limistéar páirceála | saorghluaiseacht daoine | sláinte | staidéar tionchair | togra (AE)

Achoimre The IA supporting the proposal for a European disability card and a European parking card builds on the experience of two instruments already in place: i) the EU disability card pilot project rolled out in eight participating Member States since 2016, and ii) the EU parking card for persons with disabilities, introduced EU-wide in 1998 through Council Recommendation 98/376/EC. The IA draws on a wide range of data, including a supporting study (which, however, is not linked and does not seem to have been published) and a recent study assessing the implementation of the disability card pilot project. The IA presents a clear and comprehensive intervention logic. It puts forward two policy options in addition to the baseline scenario, duly analysing the potential impacts, with a focus on social, fundamental rights and economic impacts. Stakeholder input was taken into account throughout the IA. Disability organisations were involved in the consultations; in addition, in line with the UN CRPD and the BRG, the open public consultation included accessible formats (e.g. a questionnaire in easy-to-read format). The legislative proposal broadly follows the IA, with some minor differences regarding the scope, delegated acts and review clauses.

Briefing [EN](#)

## 2024 Commission work programme

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 24-11-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhar idirinstitiúideach (AE) | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | straitéis AE | tógáil Eorpach

**Achoimre** This briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees (and their respective secretariats) planning their activities in relation to the European Commission's 2024 work programme (2024 CWP), adopted on 17 October 2023. Like all work programmes under the von der Leyen Commission, the 2024 CWP delivers on the Commission's six priorities, and the twin green and digital transition. Nonetheless, the 2024 work programme differs quite significantly from the CWPs of the past four years, on account of the forthcoming European Parliament elections (scheduled to be held between 6 and 9 June 2024), the end of the current Commission's mandate (in late 2024) and the CWP's special focus on strengthening the EU's competitiveness by cutting red tape. The latter responds to the Commission's announcement of March 2023 to reduce reporting requirements for companies and administrations by 25 %. In comparison, the von der Leyen Commission's previous CWPs were somewhat crisis-driven: the 2020, 2021 and 2022 CWPs were characterised by the COVID-19 pandemic, whereas the 2023 CWP was shaped by Russia's war against Ukraine, which triggered, inter alia, a vast humanitarian and energy crisis. Like previous work programmes, the 2024 CWP takes a look at past achievements and outlines new initiatives the Commission still intends to present before the end of this term. In view of the limited time left ahead of the European elections, the relatively low number of new (legislative and non-legislative) initiatives – namely 18 (Annex I) – does not come as a surprise. Instead, next year's CWP puts special emphasis on regulatory simplification, featuring an additional 41 initiatives to reduce administrative burden resulting from reporting requirements under existing EU legislation (Annex II). Breaking with the tradition to include only initiatives planned to be presented in the year ahead, the 2024 CWP also enumerates a significant number of initiatives the Commission either already adopted earlier this year or presented alongside the 2024 CWP. The 41 burden-reduction initiatives consist of 15 initiatives adopted between March and September 2023 (Annex II A), which aim to amend existing legislation and, at the same time, reduce regulatory burden, and 26 initiatives to 'rationalise reporting requirements' (Annex II B), of which 18 were presented on the same day the 2024 CWP was adopted. A further legislative proposal under this annex was submitted at the beginning of November 2023. Of the 26 simplification proposals mentioned above, 15 fall under the ordinary legislative procedure, while 11 are comitology acts. Leaving aside the initiatives already submitted ahead of the 2024 CWP and the comitology files, Annexes I and II B of the 2024 CWP set out a total of 33 initiatives, of which at most 20 are legislative initiatives. Of those 20, 12 were presented by the Commission on 17 October 2023, together with the 2024 CWP, and, as mentioned above, a further one was submitted at the beginning of November 2023. Thus, only seven legislative initiatives remain to be submitted later in 2023 or 2024. Overall, with a maximum of 20, the number of legislative initiatives – which are the focus of this briefing – is very low in the 2024 CWP. Indeed it is far less than in previous years: the 2023 CWP included 39 legislative initiatives, and the 2022 CWP listed 45.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Stepping up toy safety

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-10-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Eochairfhocal tionscail ilghnéitheacha | TIONSCAL | tionscal na mbréagán

**Achoimre** The impact assessment underpinning the proposed revision of the Toy Safety Directive presents a clear and comprehensive intervention logic. The envisaged change in legal instrument, i.e. a conversion of the present directive into a regulation, appears adequately justified in the IA. It enjoys broad stakeholder support and corresponds to a call from the European Parliament. The range of policy options explored appears balanced and sufficiently detailed, consistently reflecting the views of the different stakeholder groups; the explored options are incremental rather than self-standing alternatives. The assessment of impacts – with a focus on economic impacts and impacts on human health – is substantiated by quantitative and qualitative data, with the choice of the preferred option being convincingly justified. In line with the 'evaluate first' principle, the IA draws largely on the findings of a prior evaluation, in particular to develop the problem definition. In addition to the evaluation, the IA is also informed by an external supporting study (published after the proposal and IA), an adequate level of stakeholder consultation, and seemingly relevant scientific literature. Various annexes add depth to the analysis on specific aspects (e.g. the toy market; non-compliant toys in the EU; EU chemicals legislation). While subsidiarity is adequately addressed in the IA, proportionality questions could be reflected more explicitly. Because of the initiative's relevance for SMEs, an SME test was carried out, as recommended by the Better Regulation Guidelines. The draft IA received a positive opinion from the Regulatory Scrutiny Board.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling check-list and state of play-Fifth edition](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 16-10-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas

**Achoimre** Ex-post evaluation provides an evidence-based assessment of the performance of policies and legislation. Its findings support political decision-making and inform the design of new initiatives in the policy cycle, notably legislative revisions. On this account, evaluation has become a key policymaking tool under the EU's better regulation agenda. The European Parliament has a keen interest in obtaining a complete picture of the Commission's evaluation planning and in receiving evaluation results in a timely manner, as they support the Parliament in its legislative work and in its oversight function. This fifth edition of the EPRS rolling check-list 'Evaluation in the European Commission' offers a comprehensive overview of planned, ongoing and recently completed Commission evaluations. Compiled from a range of sources in the public domain, it seeks to fill a gap by granting a single point of access to the Commission's evaluation planning and output, as of 10 October 2023. The dataset is preceded by an analysis of ex-post evaluation under the better regulation agenda. Particular emphasis is placed on the transparency of the European Commission's evaluation process and output, measured against the commitments set out in the 2016 Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making and the Commission's own Better Regulation Guidelines and toolbox. New to this edition is a section on how the European Parliament uses the Commission's evaluations.

Staidéar [EN](#)

## [Revision of the EU pharmaceutical legislation](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-09-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CEISTEANNA SÓISIÁLTA | cógas thar an gcuntar | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | reachtaíocht chógaisíochta | sláinte | straitéis AE | treoir (AE) | táirge cógaisíochta | tógáil Eorpach

**Achoimre** The proposed revision of the EU's pharmaceutical framework covers the EU's general pharmaceutical legislation and the paediatric and orphan medicines regulations ('specific pharmaceutical legislation') in an integrated manner. The merger of the orphan and paediatric regulations with the legislation applicable to all medicinal products is explained with 'simplification and increased coherence' in the explanatory memorandum of the proposed directive. The proposed revision is supported by two impact assessments that were prepared in separate processes, but striving for utmost coherence, and eventually published under the same cover: one focusing on the general and the other on the specific pharmaceutical legislation. The ease of assessing the IAs in conjunction with the proposed legislation is somewhat hampered by the differences in structure described above. Both IAs draw on the results of the respective Commission evaluations, in line with the 'evaluate first principle'. They appear solid in substance, underpinned by a seemingly sound evidence base. Despite the complex nature of the topic, the main parts of the IAs are drafted in a way that is accessible to non-experts. Much of the data is further substantiated in (partly rather detailed and technical) annexes. Each IA presents three well-developed options in addition to the dynamic baseline scenario. The assessment of the specific policy measures' impacts under each option appears comprehensive; in particular, the section on economic impacts is developed thoroughly, substantiated by qualitative and quantitative data (including, inter alia, a cost-benefit analysis). In terms of transparency, the IA on the general pharmaceutical legislation (IA, part I), as published on EurLex and the Commission's public register of documents, is incomplete in the sense that it lacks all annexes, including the Commission's evaluation of the general pharmaceutical legislation, prepared back-to-back with the IA. Although the annexes were (later) published on a dedicated DG SANTE webpage, they remain difficult to trace and lack stable hyperlinks.

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## [Promoting the repair of consumer goods](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-07-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas comhshaoil | beartas eacnamaíoch | clár gníomhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | earraí tomhaltais | geilleagar ciorclach | GNO AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | neodracht ó thaobh carbóin de | straitéis AE | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tomhaltas | treoir (AE) | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach | éicidhearthóireacht

**Achoimre** In line with the overall objectives of the European Green Deal, the proposed initiative aims to render consumption more sustainable by increasing the repair and reuse of defective consumer goods, both within and outside their legal guarantee. It complements two related initiatives that are currently pending (eco-design and empowering consumers for the green transition). The IA presents a clear intervention logic and a seemingly comprehensive qualitative and quantitative assessment of the impacts of the seven policy options proposed, from which it derives a preferred set of options. The comparison of the environmental, economic, social and consumer impacts of the different policy options (including sub-options) relies inter alia on the results of a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) and a cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The IA is specific about the costs that businesses would incur in the context of the OIOO approach. Overall, the proposed directive appears to reflect the preferred set of options identified in the IA. The entire IA draws to a large degree on a supporting study focusing on economic and behavioural analysis, the methodology of which is described in detail in Annex 4. However, despite over 100 direct references to that 'IA study', the IA does not provide access to the supporting study (not even a bibliographic reference), nor does it justify why the study is not disclosed, which goes against the transparency requirements set out in the BRG.

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## [EU critical raw materials act](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 09-05-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal aigéad neamhorgánach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beirilliam | ceimic | EACNAMAÍOCHT | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | slabhra soláthair | slándáil an tsoláthair | staidéar tionchair | straitéis AE | TIONSCAL | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | táirgeadh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre As the first EU act specifically regulating the EU's CRM supply, the proposed initiative aims to address an area previously identified as one of the EU's strategic dependencies. Following a clear problem description, the IA presents three (partially overlapping) policy options and a thorough analysis of their possible impacts, with a clear focus on economic impacts. The identification of the preferred policy option appears justified. The predominantly qualitative assessment draws merely on desk research and stakeholder input. In this respect, the IA admits to having 'significant data gaps' and a 'limited' evidence base, owing in part to 'the lack of a supporting study'. With regard to stakeholder input, the IA does not explain why the public consultation was open for only 8 weeks (instead of the default 12). It is notable that the proposed regulation deviates somewhat in scope from the IA: it adds a further specific objective – namely to diversify CRM imports in order to reduce strategic dependencies – and provides for a few measures that were either not assessed at all in the IA, or which were outside the preferred policy option.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Parliamentary oversight of governments' response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Literature review](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-01-2023

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | TENHUNEN Susanna

Údar seachtarach This study has been written by Dr Mihail Chiru of the University of Oxford at the request of the Ex Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Coróinvreas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cultúr agus reiligiún | cárta sláinte | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvirís | iarmhairt eacnamaíoch | litríocht | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAÍTIOCHT | sláinte | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | teicneolaíocht dhigiteach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | vacsaín | vacsaíniú

Achoimre Conducted at the request of the European Parliament's Special Committee on the COVID 19 pandemic, this literature review examines the patterns in, consequences of and correlation between national approaches to parliamentary oversight of governments' responses to the COVID 19 pandemic in the EU27 and four other countries (Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). The review begins by assessing parliaments' involvement during the early stages of the health crisis, when many countries were operating under emergency regimes or statutory frameworks that provided for rapid action. It then maps the parliaments' law-making and oversight role during the pandemic, demonstrating that they were not necessarily side-lined. The study goes on to assess successes and failures and, on that basis, factors in the resilience of parliamentary oversight. Mapping the widespread use of sunset and review clauses in emergency legislation, the study reflects on parliaments' cooperation with supreme audit institutions and independent fiscal institutions, which enhanced their budgetary oversight role during the pandemic. The literature review also identifies best practice regarding oversight during the COVID 19 pandemic and reforms that parliaments could pursue to strengthen their preparedness for future crises.

Staidéar [EN](#)

## [Towards a new regulatory framework for European population statistics](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 11-05-2022

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | HALLAK ISSAM

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aósú an daonra | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | daonra an domhain | daonáireamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | imirce | imirce | staidreamh daonra | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Census data and demographic statistics are of great relevance for policy-making at the European, national, regional and local levels. At a time where the European Union (EU) is undergoing major demographic changes, driven by an ageing population, low fertility rates and increased migration flows, demand for accurate and timely population statistics rises. In parallel, owing to progress in digitalisation, statistical data collection methods are shifting from traditional population censuses and surveys towards the use of administrative data. Such register-based data collection methods bear great potential in terms of improved data frequency, granularity and burden reduction. The modernisation of European population statistics is one of the action points included in the European statistical programme 2021-2027, and part of a wider programme to modernise social statistics. Under the current regulatory framework, Eurostat collects population data under a number of separate legal acts, covering demographic, census and migration data. One of them, Regulation (EU) No 1260/2013 on European demographic statistics, is set to expire in 2028. According to the 2022 Commission work programme, the Commission will present a legislative proposal on population statistics in the second quarter of 2022. The new proposal should integrate, in a single legal act, annual demographic and migration statistics and decennial census data, as well as regional and geo-referenced population data. It should provide for timelier, more coherent and more specific population statistics that reflect migration more adequately and facilitate the use of administrative data sources.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Amending the rules governing the statute and funding of European political parties (recast)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-03-2022

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | cearta agus saoirsí | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí sibhialta | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foirm dhlíthiúil eagraíochtaí | fondúireacht | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | maoiniú AE | maoiniú an AE | maoiniú páirtithe | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtí Eorpach | saoirse comhlachais | saoirse tuairimí a nochtadh | staidéar tionchair | stádas dlíthiúil Eorpach | togra (AE)

Achoimre Ahead of the 2024 European elections, the European Commission has presented a proposal to amend Regulation 1141/2014 governing the statute and funding of European political parties (EUPPs) and foundations. The proposed amendments concern, inter alia, the funding provisions, transparency requirements and enforcement of the rules. This briefing examines the quality of the supporting impact assessment (IA), which outlines the problems encountered in applying the regulation, as identified in recent EU-level reports and through stakeholder input. The range of policy options presented in the IA to address the identified shortcomings is rather limited, although under each option, and for each problem, several alternative measures are considered. Elements of the parallel initiative on political advertising - also part of the European democracy action plan - were integrated into the amending EUPP proposal; however, the IA remains vague on the link between these two initiatives.

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## What is new in the Commission's 2021 Better Regulation Guidelines?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-02-2022

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas rialála | ceapadh beartas | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | POLAITÍOCHT

Achoimre This briefing examines the revised Better Regulation guidelines and toolbox the European Commission presented in November 2021, which translate the Commission's communication 'Joining forces to make better laws' into practice. Compared to the previous edition, many tools and principles are just validated and adjusted, such as the three pillars of ex-ante impact assessment, ex-post evaluation and stakeholder consultation, or the evaluate-first principle. Two major innovations stand out: the introduction of a new 'one in, one out' approach and the mainstreaming of strategic foresight in policy-making. The former aims at offsetting new administrative burdens (i.e. costs resulting from administrative requirements contained in legal acts by reducing an equivalent amount of existing burden on businesses and citizens. The latter aims at generating more resilient and future-proof policies by anticipating trends, risks and emerging issues, in particular in areas that are subject to rapid change.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Voting and candidacy rights of mobile EU citizens in municipal elections under Directive 94/80/EC

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-10-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an ceart chun seasamh i dtoghcháin | an ceart vótála | an chóir chomhionann | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cearta agus saoirsí | clárú vótálaithe | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlí sibhialta | dlí toghcháin | náisiúnach AE | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | sainchónaí dlíthiúil | saoránacht Eorpach | toghchán áitiúil | Treoir CE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre An estimated 13.3 million European Union (EU) citizens live in an EU Member State that is not their country of origin. Of these, over 11 million are of voting age. Under Council Directives 93/109/EC and 94/80/EC, these 'mobile' Europeans are entitled to participate in European and municipal elections in their country of residence. While Member States have successfully transposed both directives, voter turnout among mobile citizens remains low compared to nationals. In its 2020 citizenship report, the European Commission announced a strengthening of electoral rights in European and municipal elections. According to the Commission's 2021 work programme (Annex II), amending proposals are envisaged for the fourth quarter of 2021, as part of the 'Transparency and democracy package'. This briefing explores the operation of Council Directive 94/80/EC on the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections and discusses obstacles to citizens' effective exercise of their rights. It also analyses the implications of Brexit on local election rights for both United Kingdom (UK) citizens residing in the EU 27 and EU citizens living in the UK. The resulting post-Brexit status quo is a complex patchwork governed by national law and bilateral agreements. A separate briefing examines the implementation of Directive 93/109/EC regarding European elections.

Briefing [EN](#)



## [Voting and candidacy rights of mobile EU citizens in European elections under Council Directive](#)

### [93/109/EC](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 29-10-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an ceart chun seasamh i dtoghcháin | an ceart vótála | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beart náisiúnta cur chun feidhme | cearta agus saoirsí | Comhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhfhogasú dlíthe | córas toghcháin Eorpach | Dlí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí toghcháin | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | tionscnamh Eorpach ó na saoránaigh | toghchán Eorpach | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Under the arrangements set out in Council Directives 93/109/EC and 94/80/EC, EU nationals who live in a Member State other than their own are entitled to participate in European and municipal elections, respectively, in their country of residence. This concerns an estimated 11 million EU citizens of voting age (post-Brexit data). Even if Member States have successfully transposed both directives, voter turnout among mobile citizens remains low compared to nationals. Similarly, only a fraction of candidates standing for European elections is made up of non-nationals (slightly over 1 % in the 2019 elections). The European Commission has announced its intention to update both directives; according to its 2021 work programme (Annex II), amending proposals are envisaged for the fourth quarter of 2021, forming part of the 'transparency and democracy package'. This briefing looks into the operation of Council Directive 93/109/EC on the right to vote and stand as candidate in European elections. It discusses obstacles that hinder mobile EU citizens from effectively exercising their electoral rights, such as registration and communication issues, and looks into the problem of double voting. The implementation of Directive 94/80/EC regarding municipal elections is examined in a separate briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Machinery Directive: Revision of Directive 2006/42/EC](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-09-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Margadh Imheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caighdeán Eorpach | caighdeán margaíochta | caighdeán sábháilteachta | comhchuíbhú caighdeán | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | formheas margaidh | innealra | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | innealtóireacht mheicniúil | margaíocht | sábháilteacht táirge | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | TIONSCAL | tomhaltas | Treoir CE | TRÁDÁIL | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The Machinery Directive establishes a regulatory framework for mechanical engineering industry products. It regulates the harmonisation of essential health and safety requirements for machinery in order to ensure the free movement of machinery products within the internal market on the one hand, and a high level of protection for machinery users on the other. The European Commission's Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT) evaluation of 2018 concluded that the directive has generally remained relevant and effective. However, it pointed at certain shortcomings in the enforcement of the directive (mainly related to market surveillance, a Member State responsibility), and found that despite its technology-neutral design, the directive might not sufficiently cover new risks stemming from emerging technologies (in particular robots using artificial intelligence technologies). Furthermore, it identified the potential for administrative simplification. The Commission issued its new proposal for a regulation on machinery products (COM(2021) 202) on 21 April 2021, as part of the 'artificial intelligence package'. In particular, the change of instrument (regulation instead of a directive) aims at ensuring a uniform implementation in the Member States and avoiding the risk of 'gold plating'.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Statute and funding of European political parties under Regulation 1141/2014](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 21-06-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | buiséad ginearálta (AE) | critéar incháilitheachta | cásdlí (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | doiciméadacht | dáileadh mhaoiniú an Aontais Eorpaigh | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | maoiniú páirtithe | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | tuarascáil taighde

Achoimre European political parties are transnational political alliances made up of national parties from the same political family. Since July 2004, they have been able to receive funding from the EU general budget. The current Regulation 1141/2014, applicable since 2017, tightened the requirements for parties' recognition, funding and spending. Yet, some parties (and their affiliated foundations) found loopholes in the legal framework. Targeted amendments to the regulation adopted in 2018 and 2019 sought, inter alia, to prevent misuse of public funds, enhance the role of European parties in the European public space, and safeguard the integrity of the European elections by sanctioning breaches of the rules on the protection of personal data. This study examines the operation of the legal framework, ahead of the legislative revision announced by the European Commission in its 2021 work programme, and in support of the evaluation report currently undertaken by the AFCO committee.

Staidéar [EN](#)

## [New European Commission communication on Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-05-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Réimse beartas Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas rialála | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh a dhreachtú | doiciméadacht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | trédhearcacht i gcinnteoireacht | tuarascáil

Achoimre Better Regulation ensures that EU policies and laws are prepared in an open, transparent manner, informed by the best available evidence and backed by comprehensive stakeholder involvement so that they achieve their objectives at minimum cost. It is a dynamic agenda that has gradually evolved in the European Commission since the early 2000s. Today's Better Regulation agenda covers the whole policy cycle. It was shaped under the Juncker Commission presidency, which formally declared it a priority, with the aim of strengthening the effectiveness, transparency and accountability of its actions across all policy areas. The comprehensive Better Regulation package of 2015 presented a strategy, guidelines and a toolbox, and established the Regulatory Scrutiny Board as the Commission's regulatory oversight body. It also paved the way for the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making (IIA-BLM) concluded by the Commission, Parliament and Council in April 2016, and which, inter alia, defines their respective roles and responsibilities in the regulatory process. Following a revision in 2017, the Commission took stock of the Better Regulation agenda in 2019, concluding that in a post-fact world, evidence-based policy-making remains an imperative. The long-awaited new Commission communication, adopted on 29 April 2021, draws lessons from the Better Regulation stocktaking review. At the same time, it sets out a policy-making framework that aims at supporting post-crisis recovery and the twin digital and green transformation, in line with the Commission's intention to advance the Better Regulation agenda further, with 'future-proof legislation that can stand the test of time'.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [European critical infrastructure: Revision of Directive 2008/114/EC](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-02-2021

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | bainistíocht riosca | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cur i bhfeidhm an dlí | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dáileadh fuinnimh | eagrú iompair | eangach fuinnimh | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | FUINNEAMH | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gréasán tras-Eorpach | IOMPAR | loingseoireacht satailíte | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil bonneagair chriticiúil | slándáil Eorpach | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | Treoir CE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Council Directive 2008/114/EC is part of the EU framework for critical infrastructure protection. While embracing an all-hazards approach, its scope is limited to the sectors energy and transport. This is widely considered a shortcoming. Calls for broadening its scope and for refocussing the directive on resilience rather than just protection, and interconnectivity of critical infrastructures resulted in a new legislative proposal the Commission presented in December 2020.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Implementation of the Employment Equality Directive in light of the UN CRPD](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-12-2020

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht

Eochairfhocal an chóir chomhionann | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beart náisiúnta cur chun feidhme | beartas fostaíochta an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | cásdlí (AE) | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí sóisialta | idirdhealú bunaithe ar mhíchumas | lánpháirtíú daoine faoi mhíchumas | margadh an tsaothair | oibrí faoi mhíchumas | Treoir CE

Achoimre 3 December marks the International Day of Persons with Disabilities. EPRS has prepared a study on the implementation of the Employment Equality Directive in light of the UN CRPD, in support of the ongoing EMPL implementation report. The study places a particular focus on reasonable accommodation, positive action, sanctions and equality bodies, and also to employment-related data regarding persons with disabilities.

[Staidéar EN](#)



## Evaluation in the European Commission

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 29-07-2020

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas

Eochairfhocal An Coimisiún Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís beartais | beartas rialála | ceapadh beartas | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | doiciméadacht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | scaipeadh fhaisnéis an Aontais Eorpaigh | tuarascáil taighde

Achoimre Ex-post evaluation provides an evidence-based assessment of the performance of policies and legislation. Its findings support political decision-making and inform the design of new interventions. For this reason, and notably under the EU's Better Regulation agenda, evaluation has become a key policy-making tool at EU level. At the same time, evaluation is an aid for legislators, in particular at the policy review stage. The European Parliament therefore has a keen interest in obtaining a complete picture of ongoing Commission evaluations and in having timely access to evaluation results. This fourth edition of the EPRS rolling check-list 'Evaluation in the European Commission' is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of planned, ongoing and recently completed Commission evaluations. Compiled from a range of sources in the public domain, it seeks to fill a gap by granting a single access point to the Commission's evaluation planning and output, as of 30 June 2020. The dataset is preceded by an analysis of how the evaluation process has evolved since the 2015 Better Regulation reform, with particular regard to the transparency of the European Commission's ex post evaluation process.

Staidéar [EN](#)

## Better Regulation practices in national parliaments

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 03-06-2020

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Measúnú Tionchair Ex-Ante | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas rialála | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta reachtach | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar comparáideach | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation are regulatory policy tools that help inform the policy-making process with evidence-based analysis. Both tools are geared towards raising the quality of policies and legislation. While Better Regulation is widely deemed a prerogative of the executive branch, increasingly, parliaments are also emerging as actors. This study sheds light on the parliamentary dimension of Better Regulation. Based on a survey, it maps the capacities and experiences of the national parliaments of all 27 European Union (EU) Member States and of 11 further Council of Europe countries in the field of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation. The study reveals that roughly half of the surveyed parliaments engage in regulatory policy beyond classical parliamentary scrutiny mechanisms. Overall, these parliaments show a very diverse pattern in terms of drivers, types and depth of engagement. There is no 'one size fits all' approach.

Staidéar [EN](#)

## Modernising judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters: Implementation Appraisal

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-05-2018

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an dlí sibhialta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas trádála | ceartas | comhar breithiúnach in ábhair shibhialta san AE | cumarsáid | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí sibhialta | dlí tráchtála | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | Rialachán CE | rochtain ar na cúirteanna | sainchónal dlíthiúil | tarchur sonraí | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The regulation on the service of documents and the regulation on taking of evidence are key instruments in the facilitation of cross-border cooperation between national civil courts. They have contributed to the effectiveness of cross-border litigation before civil and commercial courts by making civil proceedings in cross-border cases simpler, faster and cheaper. However, digitalisation and the use of electronic means of communication could boost their efficiency. This is why the European Commission is aiming to align the two instruments with the e-government objectives of the digital single market strategy. The Commission's review process has also brought to light some other shortcomings in the application of the two regulations, such as uncertainties regarding their scope and issues relating to the protection of the rights of the defence. Current disparities in the procedural laws of the Member States lead to legal uncertainties in the application of the regulations. The Commission is seeking ways to modernise judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters, and in particular Regulations 1393/2007/EC and 1206/2001/EC. To that end, it is currently undertaking a combined evaluation and impact assessment for both regulations at once.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU summer-time arrangements under Directive 2000/84/EC: Ex-post Impact Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 25-10-2017

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Iompar | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal achainí | am samhraidh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas fuinnimh | beartas iompair | beartas tionsclaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coigilt fuinnimh | comhfhogasú dlíthe | córais feirmeoireachta | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | gnóthaí sóisialta | IOMPAR | iompar ar bóthar | iompar de thalamh | margadh aonair | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sláinte | sláinte phoiblí | spórt | staidéar tionchair | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | sábháilteacht iompair | sábháilteacht phoiblí | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | TIONSCAL | Treoir CE | táirgeacht talmhaíochta | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The purpose of summer time is to capitalise on natural daylight. By turning the clock one hour forward as the days get longer in spring, sunset is delayed by this same hour, until the clock is set back again in autumn. This practice is applied in over 60 countries worldwide. In the EU, Member States draw on a long tradition of daylight saving time (DST), and many have developed their own DST schemes. Harmonisation attempts began in the 1970s, to facilitate the effective operation of the internal market. Today, the uniform EU-wide application of DST is governed by Directive 2000/84/EC; most European third countries have aligned their summer-time schemes with that of the EU. Much academic research has been invested in examining the benefits and inconveniences of DST. It appears that: - summer time benefits the internal market (notably the transport sector) and outdoor leisure activities, and it also generates marginal savings in energy consumption; - the impact on other economic sectors remains largely inconclusive; - with regard to inconveniences, health research associates DST with disruption to the human biorhythm ('circadian rhythm').

Staidéar [EN](#)

## The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-07-2017

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Beartas Sóisialta | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an chóir chomhionann | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | beartas sóisialta na hEorpa | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta bunúsacha | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | clár gníomhaíochta | comhairliúcháin poiblí | cumarsáid | DLI | doiciméadacht | duine faoi mhíchumas | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | idirdhealú bunaithe ar mhíchumas | meastóireacht ar thionscadal | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | páirtíocht shóisialta | straitéis AE | tuarascáil | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The European Disability Strategy 2010-2020 (EDS) constitutes a comprehensive multiannual framework for implementing the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) at EU level. The EDS and CRPD are thus closely intertwined. Whilst many stakeholders had called for a revision of the EDS, the recent European Commission progress report suggests instead to maintain the Strategy's objectives for the remaining period. However, given that the current Strategy ends in 2020, preparation of the future disability framework will need to start before much longer. This briefing, prepared by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), aims to outline the scope and objectives of the EDS and to analyse its implementation. It has been drafted in support of the implementation report on the EDS, which is currently being drawn up by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) in close consultation with disability organisations, in response to the Commission's progress report.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Evaluation and ex-post impact assessment at EU level

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-09-2016

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí

Eochairfhocal an tAontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | caidreamh idirinstitiúideach | ciste (AE) | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | institiúid den Aontas Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú an AE | oibriú na n-institiúidí | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staidéar tionchair | tionscnamh AE | trédhearcacht riaracháin | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Evaluation is an exercise which aims to assess the outcomes and relevance of an intervention – be it a policy, a piece of legislation, a project, a spending programme or an international agreement – in the light of its initial objectives and expected effects. This assessment is based, as far as possible, on empirical information that has been collected and critically analysed - the evidence-base. Evaluation looks into direct as well as indirect impacts, including consideration of undesired side-effects. At EU level, evaluation has been used for decades to assess how well EU funds are spent in financial programmes. In the wake of the European Commission's Better Regulation agenda, the scope of the evaluation exercise has been broadened and it has now become a standard tool for assessing the performance of any policy intervention, looking into effects and seeking to identify evidence of causality between the intervention and its outcomes. As a result, in terms of overall aims, evaluation fosters transparency and accountability of EU action, policy coherence, as well as improved decision-making through policy learning.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The obligations of the EU public administration under the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: European Implementation Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 14-03-2016

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an chóir chomhionann | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht pearsanra agus fócaíocht foirne | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | cosaint shóisialta | cumarsáid | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | DLÍ | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí sóisialta | idirdhealú bunaithe ar mhíchumas | institiúid den Aontas Eorpach | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | margadh an tsaothair | múinteoireacht | oibrí faoi mhíchumas | oideachas | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | oideachas speisialta | POLAITÍOCHT | rialacháin do státseirbhísigh | riarachán pearsanra | rochtain ar oideachas | scoil Eorpach | slándáil shóisialta | suíomh idirlín | áiseanna do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas

Achoimre As parties to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), both the European Union and its Member States are obliged to implement and safeguard the set of fundamental rights enshrined in the Convention. Full compliance with the Convention is required also by the state parties' public administrations, including the EU public administration, made up of its institutions, bodies and agencies. The UN CRPD Committee's 'Concluding Observations' of September 2015, which marked the end of the first round of the review process, include a number of recommendations addressed to the EU public administration, touching upon employment, reasonable accommodation, accessibility, access to justice, the European Schools and the Community health insurance scheme. The CRPD Committee calls on the EU institutions to become a role model, both with regard to employment of persons with disabilities, and in its interaction with the public. This paper analyses the legal framework and policies the EU institutions have in place with regard to disability rights, and which have been to some extent prompted, or at least influenced, by the CRPD. It also assesses the progress made in the institutions' compliance with the CRPD, notably in the areas addressed in the UN 'Concluding Observations'.

Grinnanailís [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [NL](#)

## EU Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD): European Implementation Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 05-02-2016

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas Achainíocha ar Pharlaimint na hEorpa | Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht | Trasuíomh agus Cur i bhFeidhm an Dlí

Eochairfhocal an chóir chomhionann | an dlí idirnáisiúnta um chearta an duine | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh idirinstiúideach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Coimisiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | Dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh - dlí idirnáisiúnta | dlí idirnáisiúnta | duine faoi mhíchumas | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí sóisialta | idirdhealú bunaithe ar mhíchumas | Na Náisiún Aontaithe | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This in-depth analysis, produced by the Ex-Post Impact Assessment Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), looks into the state of play of the implementation by the European Union of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN CRPD), after the first round of the review process. The Convention's overarching principles entail mainstreaming of disability rights across all policies and within all institutions. This paper analyses the institutional arrangements required to monitor the implementation process, and subsequently puts the recommendations of the CRPD Committee ('Concluding Observations') into a broader context, outlining the progress made so far and the challenges ahead.

Grinnanailís [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [NL](#)

## The European Citizens' Initiative: the experience of the first three years - European Implementation Assessment

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 15-04-2015

Údar ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Réimse beartas An Dlí agus Beartas a Luacháil i gCleachtas | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach

Eochairfhocal achainí | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | DLÍ | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | foirmiúlachtaí riaracháin | forfheidhmiú dhlí AE | imeachtaí parlaiminte | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rannpháirtíocht pholaitiúil | saoránacht Eorpach | simpliú reachtaíochta | tionscnamh reachtach | tógáil Eorpach

**Achoimre** The European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) has been in operation since April 2012. Observers have identified a number of shortcomings in its implementation, which impact negatively on the effectiveness and acceptance of this relatively new instrument of transnational participatory democracy. Against this background, stakeholders are calling for simplification and a substantial revision of the current ECI framework and its application, including its implementation in the EU Member States.

On 31 March 2015, the Commission presented its first report on the application of the ECI Regulation. While it concluded that it considered the ECI to be fully implemented, it however listed a few areas for improvement.

It is widely expected that this review, together with the European Ombudsman's recent recommendations, will prompt a revision of that regulation.

This paper seeks to provide a systematic overview of the current weaknesses in the ECI process and puts forward concrete recommendations for a better functioning ECI.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)