



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament  
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa  
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament  
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European  
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

## Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

|                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sortáil   Sortáil de réir dáta<br>Eochairfhocal   "dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh" |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

26 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

## Implementing the Own Resources Decision

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 22-03-2021

Údar D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Réimse beartas Buiséad

Eochairfhocal acmhainní buiséadacha | acmhainní dílse | AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | buiséad | buiséad an Aontais Eorpaigh | CBL | ceimic | COMHSHAOL | cuntasalocht | cánachas | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl phlaisteach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | ioncam | maoiniú an AE | margaíocht | plaistigh | POLAITÍOCHT | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | táirge pacáistíochta

Achoimre During its March II plenary session, the European Parliament is scheduled to vote on three Council regulations that complete the architecture of the revenue system of the EU budget. The consent procedure applies to the implementing measures, while legislative opinions (consultation procedure) are to be adopted on the operational provisions. Prior to the votes, Parliament will hold a joint debate on the broader reform of EU own resources, for which a roadmap and guiding principles have recently been established in the interinstitutional agreement on budgetary matters between Parliament, Council and the Commission.

Srachféachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work: Third proposal

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-08-2019

Údar SCHOLZ Nicole

Réimse beartas Fostaíocht | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán sábháilteachta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl ghuaiseach | dréachtú reachtaíochta | dálaí oibre | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | galar ceirde | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | guais thionsclaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | POLAITÍOCHT | riosca sláinte | sláinte | sláinte ceirde | staidéar tionchair | substaint charcanaigineach | substaint chontúirteach | substaint thocsaineach | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The European Commission has proposed to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer- or mutation-causing substances. The initiative is proceeding in steps. The first proposal of May 2016 covered 13 priority chemical agents, the second, of January 2017, a further seven. The current (third) proposal addresses an additional five. Broad discussions with scientists and the social partners fed into all three proposals. Reacting to the Commission's set of measures as a whole, trade unions have acknowledged the importance of further improving the existing framework. Actors on the employers' side have underlined the need to ensure that values are proportionate and feasible in terms of technical implementation. After adoption by the Parliament and Council, in March and May respectively, based on a text agreed in trilogue in January 2019, the final act was signed by the presidents of the co-legislators on 5 June 2019. Directive (EU) 2019/983 entered into force on 10 July 2019 and is to be transposed into national law within two years, by 11 July 2021. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## European Accessibility Act

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-07-2019

Údar LECERF Marie

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Beartas Sóisialta | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís costais is tairbhe | anailís eacnamaíoch | aosú an daonra | beartas iompair | bonneagar iompair | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntasalocht | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | duine faoi mhíchumas | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | EACNAMAÍOCHT | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gnóthais bheaga agus mheánmhéide | gnóthais sóisialta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | IOMPAR | lánpháirtíú daoine faoi mhíchumas | POLAITÍOCHT | staidéar tionchair | straitéis AE | tógáil Eorpach | áiseanna do dhaoine faoi mhíchumas

Achoimre To ensure the full participation of people with disabilities in society, and to reduce the fragmentation of legislation governing access to products and services, the European Commission has adopted a proposal for a directive – often referred to as the European Accessibility Act. This proposal, published on 2 December 2015, provides for a common EU definition of, and implementation framework for, accessibility requirements for certain products and services. It also aims to use the same accessibility requirements to provide a clear definition of the existing general accessibility obligation laid down in European law. Many stakeholders welcomed the European Union's wish to honour its responsibilities under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, but they were divided on the means to reach this objective. In the European Parliament, the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) adopted its report on 25 April 2017, which was discussed in plenary on 15 September. At the same time, Parliament gave a mandate to start negotiations with the Council. On 7 December 2017, the Council agreed on a position (general approach). On 8 November 2018, the EP and the Council came to a provisional agreement. The agreed text was adopted by the EP on 13 March 2019, then by the Council on 27 March, and published in the Official Journal on 7 June 2019. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-12-2018

Údar CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | ceartas | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cion | coireacht eagraithe | comhar breithiúnach in ábhair choiriúla san AE | comhrac | gcoinne na coireachta | DL | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí coiriúil | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gnóthaí sóisialta | imeachtaí coiriúla | imeachtaí parlaiminte | maoin a choigistiú | POLAITÍOCHT | prionsabal an aitheantais fhrithpháirtigh | staidéar tionchair | togra (AE) | tógáil Eorpach | urghabháil earraí

Achoimre In order to respond more effectively to the challenge of criminals and terrorists hiding assets in other Member States, in 2016 the European Commission proposed a regulation on the mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders in criminal matters. The directly applicable instrument removes the need for national transposition, broadens the scope of the current rules to cover new types of confiscation and includes provisions on victims' rights to restitution and compensation. In June 2018, provisional agreement was reached in interinstitutional negotiations and the European Parliament voted the agreed text on 4 October 2018. The Council followed suit on 6 November 2018. The final act was signed on 14 November and published in the Official Journal of the EU on 28 November 2018. The regulation will apply 24 months after its entry into force, namely from 19 December 2020. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## European defence industrial development programme (EDIDP)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-09-2018

Údar SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Réimse beartas Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas cosanta | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair airgeadais | cabhair ón Aontas Eorpach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ciste (AE) | clár an Aontais Eorpaigh | comhoibriú idir chuideachtaí | cosaint | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú gnó | forbairt thionsclaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | iomaíochas | maoiniú an AE | nuálaíocht | plan forbartha | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | taighde agus forbairt | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The European Union is facing new security threats amid growing uncertainty about the reliability of some of its allies. As a consequence, it has embarked on a general scaling up of its defence capabilities. A European defence action plan has been agreed and a European Defence Fund created to provide financial support, ranging from the research phase to the acquisition phase of military equipment and technologies. The EDIDP, which will be part of that fund, is destined to provide the European defence industry with financial support during the development phase of new products and technologies in areas selected at European level. An agreement was reached in trilogue negotiations in May 2018, and after Parliament and Council had approved the deal, the final legislative act was signed on 18 July 2018. This programme, with a financial envelope of €500 million, is due to run from January 2019 to December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [European defence industrial development programme \(EDIDP\)](#)

## Multiannual plan for North Sea demersal fisheries

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-09-2018

Údar POPESCU Irina

Réimse beartas Iascach | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal An Mhuir Thuaidh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | caomhnú na stoc éisc | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuóta gabhála | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | domhainiascaireacht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gabháil de réir speicis | gabháil údaráithe | iasc mara | iascach | iascaigh inbhuanaithe | imeachtaí parlaiminte | POLAITÍOCHT | rialuithe iascaireachta | staidéar tionchair | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | togra (AE)

Achoimre The European Parliament and Council have adopted a new multiannual plan to manage fisheries in the North Sea and some adjacent maritime areas. The plan covers demersal species (i.e. species living close to the sea bottom). These stocks are exploited by various fishing fleets using various fishing gear, but often catching different species together (mixed fisheries). The North Sea demersal fisheries are conducted by several thousand EU vessels, mainly from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and represent over 70 % of EU catches in this area. The plan introduces new rules on how the catch limits for each stock must be set, so that it is fished sustainably. The ranges within which the catch limits are set are based on the best available scientific advice, and updated regularly to take account of the most recent data. The plan also contains safeguard measures to restore stocks when they fall below safe biological limits, and sets a framework for improved cooperation between the Member States concerned at sea-regional level. Fourth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Jean Weissenberger. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 621.885, May 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 28-05-2018

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Comhshaoil | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | beartas trádála | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caighdeán margaíochta | coinbhinsiún idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | FUINNEAMH | gnóthaí eachtracha | gás ceaptha teasa | imeachtaí parlaiminte | laghdú astaíochtaí gás | lamháltas astaíochtaí intrádála | margaíocht | nuachóiriú tionscail | nuálaíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil laistigh den Aontas Eorpach | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the 2021-2030 period, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council meeting. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period until 2030, giving greater certainty to both industry and investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee took the lead on the proposal, while it shared competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. The European Parliament and the Council adopted their respective positions in February 2017, and interinstitutional trilogue negotiations were concluded in November 2017. After its adoption by Council and Parliament, the Directive entered into force on 8 April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## New rules for managing the EU external fishing fleet

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-02-2018

Údar POPESCU Irina

Réimse beartas Iascach | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | beartas iomaíochta | cabhlach iascaireachta | comhaontú iascaireachta | COMHSHAOL | critéar incháilitheachta | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán comhshaoil | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iascach | iascaigh inbhuanaithe | imeachtaí parlaiminte | inniúlacht na mBallstát | inrianaitheacht | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | iomaíocht | maoiniú an AE | Parlaimint na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachán iascaireachta | rialachán (AE) | staidéar tionchair | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The European Parliament and the Council have adopted a new Regulation on the sustainable management of external fishing fleets, which replaces the 'Fishing Authorisations Regulation' 1006/2008, and covers all EU vessels fishing outside EU waters, as well as third-country vessels fishing in EU waters. The regulation revised the system of issuing and managing fishing authorisations, so as to improve monitoring and transparency of the EU external fishing fleet. It extended the scope of the authorisation system to include practices such as private agreements between EU companies and third countries, and abusive reflagging operations. Member States are required to authorise fishing vessels using common eligibility criteria, complemented by specific conditions depending on the nature of the authorisation. Part of the electronic fishing authorisations register, showing who fishes for what and where, will for the first time be publicly accessible. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 608.651, July 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Securitisation and capital requirements

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-01-2018

Údar DELIVORIAS Angelos

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | baincéireacht | bainistíocht | caidreamh airgeadaíochta | ceanglais airgeadais | comhfhogasú dlíthe | cuideachta infheistíochta | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | foras creidmheasa | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | géarchéim airgeadaíochta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | leachtacht na hearnála príobháidí | margadh airgeadais | POLAITÍOCHT | reachtaíocht airgeadais | rialachán (AE) | riosca airgeadais | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil

Achoimre As part of its ambition to create a Capital Markets Union, the European Commission wants to revive the securitisation market in the EU, in order to offer new financing tools and ease credit provision, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. Its 'securitisation initiative', set out in a proposed regulation on 30 September 2015, would establish a new framework for 'simple, transparent, and standardised' (STS) securitisations. This new initiative also has implications for the overall prudential framework for credit institutions and investment firms, therefore the Commission proposed to amend the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 accordingly. The proposed amendments would adjust risk retention profiles to reflect properly the specific features of STS securitisations. The most significant changes are: a new hierarchy of risk calculation methods and lower capital requirements for STS. The Council agreed on a general approach on both dossiers in early December 2015. Parliament's ECON Committee adopted its report a year later, and the two institutions reached agreement on the text in trilogue in June 2017. This briefing further updates an earlier edition of July 2016: PE 573.935. See also our updated briefing on the related proposal: PE 608.777.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Common rules and new framework for securitisation

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-01-2018

Údar DELIVORIAS Angelos

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tÚdarás Baincéireachta Eorpach | An tÚdarás Eorpach um Urrúis agus Margaí | An tÚdarás Eorpach um Árachas agus Pinsin Cheirde | baincéireacht | bainistíocht | beartas rialála | ceanglais airgeadais | cobhsaíocht airgeadais | creidmheas | cuideachta infheistíochta | cuideachta árachais | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | infheistíocht | institiúid airgeadais | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | rialachán (AE) | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil | urrúis | árachas

Achoimre In autumn 2015, the European Commission proposed a regulation on securitisation, in the context of the Capital Markets Union initiative. The proposal followed a consultation with stakeholders and took into account initiatives at international (BCBS-IOSCO) and European levels (EBA). The proposal replaces existing rules relating to due diligence, risk retention, transparency and supervision with a uniform regime. It provides a framework to identify simple, transparent and standardised (STS) securitisations and to allow investors to analyse associated risks. The proposal came as a package with a second proposal, to amend the Capital Requirements Regulation applicable to credit institutions and investment firms in respect of securitisation. During the October II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote on the compromise agreement struck with the Council in May 2017. This briefing further updates an earlier edition, of July 2016: PE 586.624. See also our updated briefing on the related proposal: PE 608.778.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Transposing international measures for Atlantic tuna fisheries into EU law

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-01-2018

Údar POPESCU Irina

Réimse beartas Iascach | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal An tAigéan Atlantach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caomhnú na stoc éisc | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | comhbheartas iascaigh | COMHSHAOL | cuóta gabhála | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | EACNAMAÍOCHT | gabháil de réir speicis | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | gnóthaí eachtracha | iascach | iascaigh inbhuanaithe | imeachtaí parlaiminte | leasú dlí | POLAITÍOCHT | staidreamh | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | timpeallacht nádúrtha | tionscal na hiascaireachta | togra (AE)

Achoimre The European Parliament and Council have adopted a regulation concerning the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species, and the management of fisheries targeting these stocks in the Atlantic Ocean (including adjacent seas such as the Mediterranean). The new regulation, which entered into force on 3 December 2017, transposes into EU law a number of binding recommendations adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), a regional fisheries management organisation to which the EU is a contracting party. These measures needed to be enacted in EU law to become applicable, notably to operators such as the masters of fishing vessels. When adopting its legislative resolution, the EP also voted on a statement to express its concern at the Commission's delay in proposing to implement ICCAT recommendations (some dating back to 2008), and urged it to send future proposals for transposition of RFMOs' recommendations within six months of the date of their adoption.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 22-01-2018

Údar SCHOLZ Nicole

Réimse beartas Fostaíocht | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Sláinte Phoiblí

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | anailís eacnamaíoch | beartas comhshaoil | caighdeán sábháilteachta | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dramhaíl ghuaiseach | dréachtú reachtaíochta | dálaí oibre | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú oibre agus dálaí oibre | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | galar ceirde | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | guais thionsclaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | POLAITÍOCHT | riosca sláinte | sláinte | sláinte ceirde | staidéar tionchair | substaint charcanaigineach | substaint chontúirteach | substaint thocsaineach | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | togra (AE) | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE

Achoimre The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal received a broad welcome from stakeholders. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 12 December 2017. The directive applies as from 16 January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## New rules on security of gas supply

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-11-2017

Údar WILSON Alex Benjamin

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | beartas fuinnimh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | clár gníomhaíochta | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú iompair | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gás | imeachtaí parlaiminte | IOMPAR | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | POLAITÍOCHT | píblíne gháis | slándáil an tsoláthair | soláthar gás | tionscal an gháis | tionscal ola | togra (AE) | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | tríú tír | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In February 2016, the European Commission proposed a new regulation on security of gas supply in order to develop a stronger collective response to future supply risks. Major innovations in the Commission proposal include a solidarity principle that prioritises households and essential social services during an emergency situation; mandatory regional preventive action and emergency plans based on new templates; fewer exemptions on bidirectional capacity, in order to facilitate reverse gas flows; an increase in the scope of contractual information relating to security of supply that is provided to the Commission and national authorities; and further involvement of the contracting parties of the Energy Community in security of gas supply measures. The ITRE Committee approved its report in October 2016, the Council adopted a general approach in December 2016. Trilogue negotiations began in February 2017 and agreement was reached in April 2017. The agreed text was formally endorsed by the Parliament in September and by the Council in October 2017), and entered into force on 1 November 2017. This updates an earlier edition, of June 2017: PE 607.271.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Framework for energy efficiency labelling

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-07-2017

Údar WILSON Alex Benjamin

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas fuinnimh | caighdeán Eorpach | coigilt fuinnimh | COMHSHAOIL | cosaint an chomhshaoil | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis do thomhaltóirí | fearas leictreach teaghlaigh | FUINNEAMH | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | leictreonaic agus innealtóireacht leictreach | lipéadú | margaíocht | POLAITÍOCHT | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | tionchar ar an gcomhshaoil | TIONSCAL | togra (AE) | tomhailt fuinnimh | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TAIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | éifeachtúlacht fuinnimh

Achoimre In July 2015, the Commission proposed a new regulation on energy efficiency labelling as part of its summer energy package. The proposed regulation seeks to restore the A-G scale for energy labelling; create a mechanism for rescaling products that can accommodate further improvements in energy efficiency; establish a product database on energy efficiency; and introduce a safeguard procedure to improve national market surveillance. The rescaling of different types of household products would be done through delegated acts from the Commission. While the proposal is supported by consumer and environmental groups, industry groups are concerned that a major change in energy labelling could have a negative impact on both producers and consumers, acting as a disincentive to greater energy efficiency. The Council adopted a general approach in November 2015. The Parliament approved a series of legislative amendments in July 2016. After several trilogue meetings, a provisional agreement was reached in March 2017. The agreed text was subsequently approved by the Parliament on 13 June and by the Council on 26 June 2017. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of February 2017: PE 599.282.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Money Market Funds: Measures to improve stability and liquidity

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-07-2017

Údar SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheisteanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an córas scáthbhaincéireachta | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas trádála | caidreamh idirinstiúideach (AE) | cobhsaíocht airgeadais | cobhsú eacnamaíoch | cuideachta infheistíochta | córas baincéireachta | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | institiúidí airgeadais agus creidmheas | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | maoirseacht ar an margadh | margadh airgid | POLAITÍOCHT | reachtaíocht airgeadais | rialachán (AE) | rialú leachtachta | saorghluaiseacht chaipitil | togra (AE) | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Money Market Funds (MMFs) are a type of collective fund that invest in short-term debt and provide financing for financial institutions, corporations and governments. During the financial crisis their liquidity and stability were challenged, which prompted the Commission to propose a regulation on MMFs, in 2013. Its proposal aimed to improve their ability to weather stressed market conditions, mainly through establishing a capital buffer, introducing conditions on portfolio structure, addressing over-reliance on external credit rating agencies and improving their internal risk management, transparency and reporting. The final text lays down rules and common standards to ensure that MMFs have a stable structure and improved liquidity, that they invest in diversified assets of a sufficiently high credit quality, and are able to deal with unexpected redemption requests. It was approved by the EP in April 2017 and by the Council in May. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 589.826, October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)



## Control of the acquisition and possession of weapons

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-06-2017

Údar SAJN Nikolina

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal airm thine agus muinisin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | armán pearsanta | beartas trádála | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhfhogasú dlíthe | comhrac i gcoinne na coireachta | cosaint | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | gnáthnós imeachta reachtach | gnóthaí sóisialta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | leasú dlí | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú arm | rialú riaracháin | sceimhlitheoireacht | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | sábháilteacht phoiblí | treoir (AE) | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil aindleathach | trádáil arm

Achoimre In the aftermath of the Paris terrorist attacks, in November 2015 the European Commission presented a package of measures aiming to tighten control on the acquisition and possession of firearms in the European Union, improve traceability of legally held firearms and enhance cooperation between Member States, as well as ensure that deactivated firearms are rendered inoperable. The proposal to amend the current 'Firearms Directive' (Directive 91/477/EEC) was part of this package. It aimed to ban some semi-automatic firearms for civilian use, as well as to include some previously excluded actors (collectors and brokers) and blank-firing weapons within the scope of the Directive. Parliament and Council reached agreement on the proposal in December, and formally adopted it in March and April respectively. The new directive reduces the number of weapons categories and changes the classification of certain types of weapons, while strictly defining exceptions for civilian use of the most dangerous weapons. It entered into force on 13 June 2017, with the deadline for transposition of most provisions set at 14 September 2018. This updates a briefing of January 2017, drafted by Jana Valant: PE 595.875.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Visa liberalisation for Ukraine

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 29-03-2017

Údar ORAV Anita

Réimse beartas Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | beartas víosaí AE | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú déthaobhach | Comhaontú Schengen | DLÍ | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | imeachtaí parlaiminte | náisiúnach coigríche | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | POLAITÍOCHT | teorainn sheachtrach an Aontais Eorpaigh | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Building on its Visa Liberalisation Dialogues, the European Commission is proposing to waive visa requirements for 45 million Ukrainian citizens. In parallel, the European Union (EU) has revised its visa suspension mechanism, reinforcing safeguards to apply to all visa liberalisation agreements.

Sracfhéachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

IImheáin [Visa liberalisation for Ukraine](#)

## Wholesale roaming markets

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 29-03-2017

Údar NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Cosaint Tomhaltóirí | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | an chóir chomhionann | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | cearta agus saoirsí | cumarsáid | cumarsáid mhóibíleach | DLÍ | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | gréasán tarchurtha | Idiríon | imeachtaí parlaiminte | margadh aonair digiteach | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | praghas mórdhíola | praghsanna | rialachán (AE) | rialú teiléachumarsáide | saoirse chun seirbhísí a sholáthar | seirbhís uilíoch | sreabhadh trasteorann sonraí | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | táillí teiléafóin | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The end of roaming costs within the European Union (EU) – promised at political level for over a decade – is near. Four successive regulations have decreased (but not ended) roaming charges for calls, texts and data by more than 90 %. In 2015, the Council and the European Parliament agreed to abolish roaming charges in the EU from 15 June 2017. A precondition is to have new rules in place for wholesale roaming markets. Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal (following agreement in trilogue negotiations) at its April plenary session.

Sracfhéachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## The liberalisation of EU port services

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 06-03-2017

Údar KATSAROVA Ivana | PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Forbairt Réigiúnach | Fostaíocht | Iompar | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas trádála | comhchuibhíú caighdeán | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | gréasán tras-Eorpach | imeachtaí parlaiminte | iomaíocht | IOMPAR | margaíocht | muirompar | muirompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú ar Státchabhair | rochtain ar an margadh | seirbhísí a sholáthar | suiteáil cuain | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | TRÁDÁIL | trédhearcacht riaracháin | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Serving as access points to Europe, the European Union's approximately 1 200 seaports are crucial both for its transport sector and its competitiveness. They also have significant potential for creating jobs and attracting investors. The European Commission plans to redress the huge disparities in performance levels by modernising the port services offered by the EU's 329 main seaports. The reform is aimed at eliminating unfair competition, guaranteeing a level playing field and improving the commercial efficiency of ports. Two previous attempts to liberalise port services (in 2001 and 2004) provoked controversy, particularly regarding their social/labour market aspects, and were rejected by the European Parliament. The latest initiative combines a legislative and a 'soft' approach. The previously contentious cargo handling and passenger services will not be opened up to the market through legislation. Instead, the Commission is focusing on establishing a clear framework for market access to port services and common rules on the transparency of public funding for ports and the charges for users. The 'soft' approach comprises an action plan and the launch of sectoral social dialogue. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 6 December 2016, PE 595.829.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Intergovernmental agreements in the energy field

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 24-02-2017

Údar ERBACH Gregor

Réimse beartas Fuinneamh

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas comhair | beartas fuinnimh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú idirnáisiúnta | comhar fuinnimh | comhar idir-rialtasach (AE) | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | imeachtaí parlaiminte | malartú faisnéise | margadh aonair | neamhthuilleamaíocht i dtaca le fuinneamh | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | soláthar fuinnimh | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In order to ensure that intergovernmental agreements (IGA) with third countries in the field of energy are fully compliant with EU legislation, the Commission proposed, as part of its February 2016 energy security package, new rules that would require ex-ante assessments of such agreements. A trilogue agreement on the proposed decision was reached in December 2016 and is due to be put to the vote in the March 1 2017 plenary session.

Sracfhéachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Fighting trade in tools for torture and executions

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-02-2017

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas trádála | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | céasadh | DLÍ | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí coiriúil | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | imeachtaí parlaiminte | malartú faisnéise | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | onnmhaire (AE) | pionós an bháis | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialacháin maidir le trádáil | srian ar onnmhairiú | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | triú tír | íde chruálach mhídhonna

Achoimre The EU is committed to fighting torture and use of the death penalty throughout the world. Both phenomena continue to afflict a significant number of countries, and trade in torture tools is booming. One of the most important measures taken by the EU has been its 2005 Regulation imposing restrictions in trade in torture tools. Despite some visible effects, it has been repeatedly criticised for loopholes which allow trade in goods that could be used for torture, executions and other ill-treatment, as well as related activities like brokering or advertising such goods to continue. Responding to a 2010 European Parliament resolution, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to amend the Regulation in 2014. The proposal was criticised by civil society organisations fighting torture since it did not address all potential loopholes. The EP's International Trade Committee proposed several amendments aiming to further restrict the trade in torture tools and the provision of related services. The final compromise text, agreed after three trilogue meetings, reflected most of INTA's proposals, albeit with certain modifications. It was adopted by the EP and the Council as such, entering into force in December 2016. This updates a previous edition, of September 2016: PE 586.659.

Briefing [EN](#)



## Reinforcement of checks at external borders

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 07-02-2017

Údar RADJENOVIC Anja

Réimse beartas Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Comhaontú Schengen | Córas Faisnéise Schengen | DLÍ | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí idirnáisiúnta | doiciméad céannachta | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú teorann | sceimhlitheoireacht | slándáil Eorpach | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | teorainn sheachtrach an Aontais Eorpaigh

Achoimre Controls at external borders are key to ensuring proper freedom of movement and security in the Schengen area. As the EU has been facing risks to its internal security (notably through an increase in terrorist attacks and threats posed by 'foreign fighters', many of whom are EU citizens enjoying the right of free movement), it is determined to reinforce the control of its external borders. Parliament is expected to vote during its February plenary part-session on a trilogue agreement on a proposal to ensure systematic controls, against relevant databases, of EU nationals crossing external EU borders.

Srachféachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Occupational pensions: Revision of the Institutions for Occupational Retirement Provision Directive (IORP

### II)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-01-2017

Údar EATOCK David

Réimse beartas An Margadh Imheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Beartas Sóisialta | Fostaíocht | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle | Saincheistanna Airgeadais agus Baincéireachta | Saincheistanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bainistíocht | bainistíocht airgeadais | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cosaint shóisialta | cosaint tomhaltóirí | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dlí an tsaothair agus caidreamh oibreachais | faisnéis d'oibrithe | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | imeachtaí parlaiminte | margadh an tsaothair | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | oibrí imeallchríche | pinsean forlíontach | POLAITÍOCHT | scéim pinsin | tomhaltas | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In 2014, the European Commission proposed a revision ('IORP II') of the existing Institutions for Occupational Retirement Provision (IORP) Directive of 2003, which covers certain occupational pension savings. These are overwhelmingly in the United Kingdom (55.9% of IORP assets) and the Netherlands (30.7%). The proposed revision aims to improve the governance, risk management, transparency and information provision of IORPs and help increase cross-border IORP activity. Stakeholders generally welcomed the focus of the proposal and the lack of new prudential rules, but felt the revision was overly detailed and prescriptive and did not respect national competences, nor reflect the variety of IORPs and their position as social (not just financial) entities. Following trilogue discussions, the compromise text was adopted at first reading in the European Parliament's plenary on 24 November, and then adopted by the Council on 8 December. It came into effect on 12 January 2017 and Member States have two years from then to transpose it into national law. This briefing updates an earlier edition, from September 2016: PE 589.800.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU pledges further aid to Jordan

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-01-2017

Údar BINDER Krisztina

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Reachtaíocht a ghlacadh ag PE agus ag an gComhairle

Eochairfhocal An Ciste Airgeadaíochta Idirnáisiúnta | An Ionstraim Eorpach um Chomharsanacht agus um Chomhpháirtíocht | An Iordáin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | beartas comhair | Beartas Comharsanachta na hEorpa | beartas eacnamaíoch | cabhair airgeadais | cabhair ón Aontas Eorpach | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cobhsú eacnamaíoch | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | iasacht ón gComhphobal | imeachtaí parlaiminte | maoiniú an AE | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | nós imeachta na comhchinnteoireachta | POLAITÍOCHT | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Since 2011, Jordan's economy has suffered from the negative spill-overs of the on-going regional conflicts and the Syrian refugee crisis, weakening the country's fiscal and external financing position. In line with the EU's objective to support the stability and development of Jordan's economy, the European Commission has presented a proposal to grant the country a second package of macro-financial assistance (MFA). Amounting to a maximum of €200 million, the assistance would help the country cover a part of its external financing needs. The first MFA package, worth €180 million, was approved in 2013 and fully disbursed in 2015. In addition to the significant resources mobilised by the multilateral and bilateral donors, this second MFA, adopted in December 2016, will, by strengthening the economy, contribute to Jordan's overall stability, which is a high priority for the EU. The Commission will, if appropriate, put forward a new proposal in 2017 to extend and increase this MFA to Jordan. EU aid will complement the International Monetary Fund's new programme of about US\$723 million, focusing on the country's economic and financial reform programme. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 593.537, November 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Technical requirements for inland waterway vessels

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 06-09-2016

Údar PAPE Marketa

Réimse beartas Iompar

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | beartas iompair | comhchuíbhiú caighdeán | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | imeachtaí parlaiminte | IOMPAR | loingseoireacht uiscebhealaí intíre | muiroiompar agus iompar ar uiscebhealaí intíre | POLAITÍOCHT | reachtaíocht tharmilgthe | sábháilteacht iompair | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | Treoir CE | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Two sets of technical rules apply to EU waterways today. A proposal currently under consideration aims to harmonise technical requirements for granting navigation certificates to inland waterway vessels, ensure a uniform level of navigation safety and prevent distortions of competition.

Srachféachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## US Congress: Speaker of the House

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-10-2015

Údar DEL MONTE Micaela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal clár oibre | dlí a ghlacadh trí vóta a chaitheamh | Feisire Parlaiminte | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtí poblachtach | Spéicéir na Parlaiminte | suí parlaiminte | tionscnamh reachtach | tromlach polaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In the wake of the first visit of Pope Francis to the United States in September 2015, John Boehner announced that he would resign one of the most powerful positions in government, the House Speaker, at the end of October. The vote in the House of Representatives for a new Speaker is likely to take place on 29 October and elections for other Republican leadership posts will be held thereafter.

John Boehner was first elected to serve as Speaker in November 2010 for the 112th Congress. He was re-elected by the House in January 2013 for the 113th Congress, and again in January 2015 for the 114th Congress.

The House Speaker is the political and parliamentary leader of the House of Representatives. He or she is elected by the House of Representatives and the role is the only House leadership position mentioned in Article 1 of the US Constitution (on the legislature).

He or she is possibly the most prominent figure on Capitol Hill. Amongst many roles, the Speaker controls the legislative agenda through the House Rules Committee; appoints members of the majority party to committees; defines the priorities of the majority, raises money for the party and negotiates the terms of legislation with Senate leaders and the US President. This multiplicity of roles is argued to be a permanent source of struggle for the Speaker who has to promote the collective interest of the Chamber while simultaneously serving the interests of the House majority party. Looking back, academics argue that the Speakership has largely changed over time not only due to the institutional changes introduced but also because of the different personalities who have held the position.

Briefing [EN](#)