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Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2015/2326(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Monitoring the application of Union law. 2014 annual report		
Subject 8.50.01 Implementation of EU law		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 JURI Legal Affairs		15/09/2015
		 <a href="#">HAUTALA Heidi</a>	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">KAUFMANN Sylvia-Yvonne</a>	
		 <a href="#">DZHAMBAZKI Angel</a>	
		 <a href="#">MARINHO E PINTO António</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 INTA International Trade		The committee decided not to give an opinion.
	 ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs		17/12/2015
		 <a href="#">TREMOSA I BALCELLS Ramon</a>	
	 EMPL Employment and Social Affairs		17/09/2015
		 <a href="#">KOZŁOWSKA Agnieszka</a>	
	 ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		The committee decided not to give an opinion.
 ITRE Industry, Research and Energy		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
 IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
 AFCO Constitutional Affairs		20/04/2016	
	 <a href="#">ANNEMANS Gerolf</a>		
 PETI Petitions		03/12/2015	
	 <a href="#">WIKSTRÖM Cecilia</a>		
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	

## Key events

09/07/2015	Non-legislative basic document published	<a href="#">COM(2015)0329</a>	Summary
26/11/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
05/09/2016	Vote in committee		
09/09/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A8-0262/2016</a>	Summary
06/10/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
06/10/2016	Debate in Parliament		
06/10/2016	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T8-0385/2016</a>	Summary
06/10/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

## Technical information

Procedure reference	2015/2326(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	JURI/8/05074

## Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		<a href="#">COM(2015)0329</a>	09/07/2015	EC	Summary
Committee opinion	<b>EMPL</b>	<a href="#">PE569.846</a>	18/02/2016	EP	
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE578.513</a>	25/02/2016	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE578.824</a>	05/04/2016	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>PETI</b>	<a href="#">PE576.696</a>	22/04/2016	EP	
Committee opinion	<b>ECON</b>	<a href="#">PE578.521</a>	28/04/2016	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A8-0262/2016</a>	09/09/2016	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0385/2016</a>	06/10/2016	EP	Summary

## Monitoring the application of Union law. 2014 annual report

PURPOSE: to present the 2014 annual report on monitoring the application of Union law.

CONTENT: this annual report from the Commission reviews the Member States performance on key aspects of the application of EU law and highlights the main enforcement policy developments of 2014.

Detecting and resolving problems: before infringement proceedings are started, the Commission first opens bilateral discussions with the Member State concerned via EU Pilot (a Commission initiative aimed at asking Member States to answer questions and to find solutions to problems related to the application of EU law):

- 777 EU Pilot investigations were launched in 2014 (in 2013, 1023 were started). Environment, energy, and mobility/transport were the three policy areas with the most potential infringements. 3715 new complaints were registered in 2014. The Member States primarily concerned were Italy, Spain and Germany.
- By way of petitions and questions, in 2014 the European Parliament alerted the Commission to shortcomings in the way Member States implement and apply EU law. These include the fields of environment, transport, health and consumers and taxation.
- In 2014, the number fell back to its 2011 level: 1208 new files were opened (a fall of approximately 20%). Of the 1336 processed EU Pilot files in 2014, the Commission closed 996. This is a 75% resolution rate for the Member States, up from 70% in 2013.

#### Infringement procedure

- Pre-litigation phase: in 2014, the Commission launched 893 new procedures by sending a letter of formal notice. The overall decrease in the number of formal infringement procedures in the last five years (from nearly 2900 to 1347) reflects the effectiveness of structured dialogue via the EU Pilot in resolving potential infringements quickly, to the benefit of people and businesses. Statistics confirm that Member States make serious efforts to settle their infringements before the Court hands down its ruling.
- Referrals to the Court of Justice: the Court delivered 38 judgments under Article 258 TFEU in 2014, of which 35 (92%) were in favour of the Commission. Environment (10), taxation (8) and enterprise and industry (5) were the subject of the most judgments delivered by the Court during 2014. Member States frequently take the necessary measures to comply with the judgment of the Court promptly.

In the coming year, the Commission aims to strengthen cooperation with Member States to prevent infringements from arising and speed up correction of breaches of EU law where necessary.

Transposition of directives: late transposition of directives by Member States remains a persistent problem. Combating late transposition is therefore a long-established priority for the Commission.

There were fewer directives to transpose in 2014 than in the previous year i.e. 67 compared with 74 in 2013) but more than in 2012 (56). However, there was a significant increase in new late transposition infringements in 2014 compared with the previous year: 585 new late transposition infringements were launched in 2014 compared with 478 in 2013.

The rising number of infringements relating to late transposition shows that prompt transposition continues to be a challenge in numerous Member States and requires an effective response by the Commission. Timely and correct transposition of EU law into national legislation and a clear domestic legislative framework should be a priority for the Member States.

- Once directives are adopted, the Commission will use the period before the transposition deadline expires to focus on providing assistance to Member States on implementation.
- After the transposition deadline expires, the Commission will strengthen enforcement of EU law based on structured and systematic transposition and conformity checks of national legislation.

Policy developments: in 2014, the Commission continued its efforts to inform people better about their rights under EU law and to ensure that they find suitable mechanisms of redress, if they consider these rights have been breached. These efforts focused on providing better access to information on the application of EU law, on problem-solving instruments (such as SOLVIT) for EU citizens and businesses in Member States and on improving the handling of complaints from EU citizens and businesses about breaches of EU law.

The Commission also provides implementation plans to make it easier to apply the Union law effectively and on time, while fully recognising that applying the Union law is the responsibility of Member States. The implementation plans are drafted at an early stage when drafting new legislation.

Better Regulation Agenda: the Commission will focus on ensuring the clarity, operability and enforceability of EU legislation. This objective cannot be achieved without an active contribution from all parties involved in the EU's legislative process. Increased attention will be paid to aspects of implementation, management and enforcement, both when the Commission drafts proposals and throughout the legislative process.

Lastly, with its Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT), and [Communication of June 2014](#), the Commission set out an ambitious agenda with almost 200 individual actions to simplify and reduce the regulatory burden, repeal existing regulation and withdraw proposals for new regulation.

## Monitoring the application of Union law. 2014 annual report

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The Committee on Legal Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Heidi HAUTALA (Greens/EFA, FI) following the annual report of 2014 on monitoring the application of Union law.

Members stressed the Commission's essential role in overseeing the application of EU law. They called on the Commission to continue its active role in developing various tools to improve EU law implementation, in the Member States, and to provide data, in addition to that on the implementation of EU directives, on implementation of EU regulations in its next annual report.

Role of Parliament and stakeholders: while recalling that the role of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of EU law lies with the Commission, Members acknowledged that Parliament also has a crucial role to play in this regard by exercising political oversight of the Commission's enforcement actions. They suggested that it could contribute further to the timely and accurate transposition of EU legislation by sharing its expertise in the legislative decision-making process through pre-established links with national parliaments.

The report also stressed the important role of the social partners, civil society organisations and other stakeholders in creating legislation and in monitoring and reporting shortcomings in the transposition and application of EU law by the Member States. It called on the European institutions to agree on more suitable timetables for the implementation of regulations and directives, whereby due account is taken of necessary scrutiny and consultation periods.

Candidate countries: Members felt that Parliament itself should play a stronger role in the analysis of how accession countries and countries with association agreements with the European Union comply with EU law, and provide those countries with suitable assistance.

More transparency: the report noted that the increase in the number of new EU Pilot files during the period under examination, and the

decrease in the number of open infringement cases, show that the EU Pilot system has proved its usefulness, and has had a positive impact. It reiterated, however, that the enforcement of EU law is neither sufficiently transparent nor subject to any real control by the complainants and the interested parties. Members regretted that, despite repeated requests, Parliament still has inadequate access to information about the EU Pilot procedure and pending cases.

Pointing out that sincere cooperation between the Commission and Parliament is an obligation incumbent on them both, Members called for the Framework Agreement on Relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission to be revised so as to enable information about EU Pilot procedures to be supplied in the form of a (confidential) document to the parliamentary committee responsible.

In this context, the report also underlined that the Committee on Legal Affairs has set up a new Working Group on Administrative Law, which could be a source of inspiration for the Commission, to show that a regulation on the administrative procedure of the Unions administration would be both useful and feasible to enact.

The Commission was asked to present a legislative proposal on a European law of administrative procedure and to make compliance with EU law a real political priority, to be pursued in close collaboration with Parliament.

## Monitoring the application of Union law. 2014 annual report

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The European Parliament adopted by 490 votes to 61, with 57 abstentions, a resolution following the annual report of 2014 on monitoring the application of Union law.

Members stressed the Commissions essential role in overseeing the application of EU law. They called on the Commission to continue its active role in developing various tools to improve EU law implementation, in the Member States, and to provide data, in addition to that on the implementation of EU directives, on implementation of EU regulations in its next annual report.

Role of Parliament and stakeholders: while recalling that the role of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of EU law lies with the Commission, Members acknowledged that Parliament also has a crucial role to play in this regard by exercising political oversight of the Commissions enforcement actions. They suggested that it could contribute further to the timely and accurate transposition of EU legislation by sharing its expertise in the legislative decision-making process through pre-established links with national parliaments.

Parliament also stressed the important role of the social partners, civil society organisations and other stakeholders in creating legislation and in monitoring and reporting shortcomings in the transposition and application of EU law by the Member States.

It appreciated the importance attributed in the Commissions annual report to petitions submitted by citizens, businesses and civil society organisations.

Better enforcement: Parliament welcomed the fact that the [new Interinstitutional Agreement](#) on better law-making contains provisions that aim to improve the implementation and application of EU law and to encourage more structured cooperation in this respect. It supported the call, expressed in the agreement, for better identification of national measures that are not strictly related to Union legislation (a practice known as gold plating).

Members called on the European institutions to agree on more suitable timetables for the implementation of regulations and directives, whereby due account is taken of necessary scrutiny and consultation periods.

Candidate countries: Members felt that Parliament itself should play a stronger role in the analysis of how accession countries and countries with association agreements with the European Union comply with EU law, and provide those countries with suitable assistance. It is suggested that Parliament should draft proper reports, not simply resolutions, on all candidate countries in response to the annual progress reports released by the Commission.

More transparency: Parliament noted that the increase in the number of new EU Pilot files during the period under examination, and the decrease in the number of open infringement cases, show that the EU Pilot system has proved its usefulness, and has had a positive impact. It reiterated, however, that the enforcement of EU law is neither sufficiently transparent nor subject to any real control by the complainants and the interested parties. Members regretted that, despite repeated requests, Parliament still has inadequate access to information about the EU Pilot procedure and pending cases.

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