



EUROOPA ÜHENDUSTE KOMISJON

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**KOMISJONI TEATIS EUROOPA PARLAMENDILE, NÕUKOGULE, EUROOPA
MAJANDUS- JA SOTSIAALKOMITEELE NING REGIOONIDE KOMITEELE**

**Euroopa kogu potentsiaali rakendamine
Komisjoni 2006. aasta õigusloome- ja tööprogramm**

KOMISJONI TEATIS EUROOPA PARLAMENTILE, NÕUKOGULE, EUROOPA MAJANDUS- JA SOTSIAALKOMITEELE NING REGIOONIDE KOMITEELE

Euroopa kogu potentsiaali rakendamine Komisjoni 2006. aasta õigusloome- ja tööprogramm

1. SISSEJUHATUS

Euroopa ees seisvad väljakutsed on selged ja kiiret lahendamist vajavad. Üleilmastumisega seonduvad nii uued võimalused kui ka nõudmised. Moderniseerimine on vältimatud, et säilitada Euroopale ajalooliselt omane kõrgetasemeline heaolu, sotsiaalne ühtekuuluvus, keskkonnakaitse ja elukvaliteet ning luua meile vajalikud uued töökohad. Oma kodanike kogu potentsiaali rakendamine ja ühiste väärustute edendamine nii liikmesriikides kui ka ülemaailmselt on Euroopa jaoks parim lahendus. Komisjon pakub selle välja oma 2006. aasta programmis.

Oma ametiaja alguses pani komisjon paika peamised strateegilised eesmärgid kümnendi lõpuni: heaolu, solidaarsus, julgeolek ning Euroopa koostöö ülejäänud maailmaga. Nimetatud eesmärgid on jätkuvalt ajakohased ja seetõttu on kinnitatud nende keskne koht komisjoni töös. Neist nähtub, et liit vajab tasakaalu: poliitika erinevad tahud peavad Euroopal võimaldama kanda hoolt nii konkurentsivõime kui ka sotsiaalse õigluse eest, kaitsta oma kodanikke ning edendada nende vabadusi, tegutseda Euroopas ja propageerida Euroopa väärusti ülejäänud maailmas. Konkreetsed sammud nende eesmärkide saavutamiseks on parim võimalus veenda eurooplasti, et liidul on oluline osa Euroopa ees seisvate probleemide lahendamisel.

Komisjoni 2006. aasta õigusloome- ja tööprogramm (edaspidi „tööprogramm“) võtab täies ulatuses arvesse praegusi majanduslikke ja poliitilisi suundumusi ning Euroopa seisukohti mitmes olulises strateegilises küsimuses. Edusammud nimetatud valdkondades määrapavad suuresti ära, kas Euroopa Liit suudab 2006. aastal oma eesmärkidele lähemale jõuda.

Euroopa Komisjon on tugevalt toetanud põhiseaduse ratifitseerimist ja aidanud liikmesriikidel läbi viia teavituskampaaniaid. Põhiseadus oleks suur samm edasi Euroopa Liidu muutmisel demokraatlikumaks, läbipaistvamaks, tõhusamaks ja muu maailma silmis tugevamaks. Seetõttu on komisjonil kahju, et põhiseaduse ratifitseerimine ei ole lähitulevikus tõenäoline. Tõhus ja vilgas arutelu Euroopa tuleviku üle täidaks aga olulise lünga ning looks tugeva vundamendi tulevikus. Komisjon osaleb aktiivselt liikmesriikides toimuvates aruteludes ning toetab neid igati. Selleks on tal demokraatiat, debatti ning dialoogi edendav „Plaan D“. Euroopa Liit saab samal ajal oma kasulikkust tõestada, viies ellu eurooplastele vajalikku poliitikat.

Komisjoni tööd laienenud Euroopa hüvanguks mõjutab otsustavalt kokkulekke saavutamine finantsperspektiivi suhtes – tuleks teha võimalikult suuri jõupingutusi, et jõuda kokkuleppele 2005. aasta jooksul. 2006. aastal tuleb intensiivselt valmistuda kõigi toetusprogrammide rakendamiseks täies ulatuses 2007. aasta 1. jaanuarist.

Nende teemade üle toimuv äge keskustelu ei tohiks varjutada tõsiasja, et Euroopa tasemel tegutsemine on äärmiselt vajalik. Euroopa kasulikkust saab kõige paremini tõestada tegudega, andes kodanikele käegakatsutava tõendi Euroopa võimalustest.

Käesolevas tööprogrammis sätestatakse komisjoni tegevused nende eesmärkide saavutamiseks 2006. aastal:

- Heaolu küsimuses on 2006. aasta otsustava tähtsusega – Lissaboni majanduskasvu ja tööhõive strateegia raames tuleb jõuda sõnadest tegudeni. Euroopa peab looma keskkonna, kus nii kodanikud kui ka ettevõtted saavad tegutseda oma võimete tipul.
- Solidaarsus tähendab sidusa liidu arendamist, kus teadvustatakse ühist vastutust ning tagatakse heaolu. See nõuab, et me töötaksime ühiselt, et lahendada pikaajalised väljakutsed, nagu rahvastiku- ja kliimamuutused.
- Kodanike nõuet tõrjuda julgeolekuohud saab täita ainult ühiselt kuritegevuse ja terrorismi vastu võideldes, tehes koostööd tervise edendamisel ning riskide vähendamisel.
- Välissuhetes peab liit ka edaspidi tegema end kuulda vaks kogu maailmas, erilist tähelepanu pälvivad ettevalmistused edasisteks lainemisteks, naabruspiirkonnad ja Aafrika. Liidu tähtsust maailma majanduses tuleb kasutada nii, et üleilmastumine muutuks igaühe jaoks võimaluseks.

Komisjon püüdlev nende eesmärkide poole mitmel viisil. Reguleerija ja järelevalvajana on tal keskne koht Euroopa turu tõhusa toimimise ja võrdsete tegevustingimuste tagamisel. Täitevasutusena vastutab komisjon oma programmide ladusa toimimise eest kohtadel – alates teadusuuringute ja õpilaste mobiilsusega ja lõpetades arenguabiga. Ta hõlbustab koostööd liidusiseselt ja peab välisläbirääkimisi.

Paljud neist jätkuvatest meetmetest jõuavad 2006. aastal otsustavasse järku. Tööhõive ja majanduskasvu Lissaboni strateegias algab võtmetähtsusega rakendusetapp. Luuakse raamistik uue põlvkonna programmidele struktuurifondide, maaelu arengu, innovatsiooni, teadustegevuse ja hariduse valdkonnas. Lõppjärku jõuavad ka Doha arengukava läbirääkimised.

Käesoleva tegevuskava raames käivitab komisjon uued konsultatsioonid, et koguda arvamusi ja värskeid ideid Euroopa tegevusvõimalustele kohta. Valdkondades, kus üleeuroopalisel tegutsemisel on selge lisaväärtus, tulevad uued algatused politika koordineerimiseks. 2006. aasta prioriteetsete eesmärkide loetelu on esitatud käesoleva tööprogrammi lisas. Komisjon on pühendumud loetletud meetmete saavutamisele nii, nagu ta tegi seda 2005. aastal.

Komisjon keskendub meetmete kvaliteedile, rakendades rangelt parema õigusloome põhimõtteid. Lihtsustamine, uuendamine, konsulteerimine ja poliitikate mõju hoolikas hindamine on kesksed eesmärgid, mida komisjon järgib kõrvalekaldu matult kogu oma töös. 2006. aastal käivitub komisjoni uus lihtsustamisstrateegia, mille raames õigusakte pidevalt lihvitakse, et rahuldada reguleerimisasutuste ja kasutajate muutuvaid vajadusi.

EL vajab ka julget tegevuskava, et kõrvaldada puudused Euroopa teemadest teavitamisel. Selle peavad ühiselt koostama ja teostama Euroopa institutsioonid, liikmesriigid ja kodanikuühiskond. Nii jõutaks 2006. aastal kommunikatsiooni valgest raamatust praktiliste sammudeeni ja toetataks komisjoni lubadust luua side kodanikega ja tugevdada Euroopa demokraatlikke alustalasi.

Komisjon mängib üleeuroopaliste meetmete käivitamisel peaosa. Kuid ta on siiski vaid üks osatäitjaist. Euroopa Liit saavutab oma eesmärgid ainult siis, kui ühiselt tegutsevad nii

institutsioonid, riiklikud, piirkondlikud ja kohalikud omavalitsused, kui ka kodanikud ise. Liidu arengus ja poliitika rakendamises peab partnerlus olema justkui tingrefleks.

2006. aasta programmi väljatöötamisel oli komisjonil abi 2006. aasta poliitikastrateegia kohta Euroopa Parlamendist ja Euroopa Liidu Nõukogust saadud tagasisidest. See osutas, et kolme institutsiooni peamised poliitilised eesmärgid on ühesugused ning nende saavutamiseks vajalike põhimeetmete suhtes valitseb samuti üksmeel. Euroopa Parlamendi ja komisjoni uue raamkokkuleppe alusel on koostatud üksikasjalikud ettepanekud nimetatud eesmärkide kajastamiseks konkreetses tegevuses. Käesoleva programmi väljatöötamisel on teiste institutsioonide arvamusi arvestatud täies ulatuses.

2. HEAOLU

Avalik poliitika peab kodanike ja ettevõtluse huvides tagama tingimused, mis soodustavad heaolu. See tähendab stabiilset õigussüsteemi, asjakohast majanduspoliitikat, majandustegevusvõimaluste loomist ning investeeringuid haritud ja ettevõtllikku elanikkonda. See tähendab, et liidu enda töö vastab kõigis olulistes aspektides parema õigusloome kõrgeimatele nõuetele. Komisjoni 2006. aasta ülesannete seas on keskel kohal edasine töö majanduskasvu soodustamiseks ning uute ja paremate töökohtade loomiseks.

Liidu majanduskasvu ja tööhõive tegevuskava on kirjas Lissaboni strateegias. 2006. aasta on selle tegevuskava ellurakendamisel otsustava tähtsusega. Komisjoni oluline ülesanne on jälgida läbivaadatud strateegia rakendamist nii liikmesriikide kui ka ühenduse tasandil. Koostöö liikmesriikidega on möödapääsmatu, et makromajanduspoliitika, mikromajandusreformide ja tööhõive integreeritud suunised toimiksid ning kõik peamised asjaosalised neid jõulisel toetaksid. Komisjon annab kevadel toimuvale Euroopa Ülemkogule aru edasiminekust ELi ja riikide (vastavalt liikmesriikides vastuvõetud 25le riiklike reformiprogrammile) tasandil ning 2005. aasta juulis vastuvõetud ühenduse Lissaboni programmis sätestatud meetmete elluviimisest.

Teadmised ja uuendused majanduskasvu ja paremate töökohtade tagamisel

Oskused ja teadmised on Euroopale majanduskasvu ja töökohtade loomiseks esmatähtsad, kuid siin on veel suur potentsiaal rakendamata.

- Teadmisi saab toetada asjakohase infrastruktuuri abil. Euroopa Tehnoloogia instituut võib olemasoleva suutlikkuse edasiarendamisel tegutseda Euroopas teadmiste ja innovatsiooni lipulaevana. Samal ajal teeb komisjon vajalikke ettevalmistusi, et kõik oleks valmis uue teadusuuringute raamprogrammi käivitamiseks 2007. aastal. Algatuse i-2010 raames keskendub e-valitsuse tegevuskava suhete parandamisele ametiasutuste, kodanike ja ettevõtete vahel.
- Maksimaalse mõju saavutamiseks ei tohi teadmisi vaka alla jäätta. Komisjon püüab parandada geograafilist ja tööalast liikuvust töötajate liikuvusele pühendatud Euroopa temaatilise aasta raames, ning suurendades läbipaistvust, kutsekvalifikatsioonide ülekandmist ja tunnustamise kogu liidus.

Euroopa investeeringimis- ja töökeskkonna ligitõmbavamaks muutmine

- Euroopa **ettevõtluskeskkond** sõltub suuresti siseturu korralikust toimimisest. See tähendab, et tuleb otsustavalt tegutseda riigiabi ja ettevõtluse valdkonnas ning väikeste ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtete kasvu- ja töökohtade loomise võime suurendamiseks. Piiriülestehingute maksureegleid peab lihtsustama ja ratsionaliseerima. Luuakse uue põlvkonna tolli- ja maksuprogrammid riiklike süsteemide koostöö parendamiseks ja lihtsustamiseks ning strategia maksupettuste vastase võitluse tõhustamiseks. Eelistatud tähelepanu pööratakse konkurentsile võtmevaldkondades, näiteks auto- ja kaitsetööstuses, aga ka elektrooniliste sidevõrkude ja teenuste alal.
- Majanduskasv sõltub suuresti ka Euroopa **transpordiinfrastruktuuri** ja Euroopa **energiaturust**. Oluline on üleeuroopaliste võrkude uue etapi ettevalmistamine – uus algatus edendab kaubaraudtee kasutamist kogu Euroopas. Samaaegselt ühtse energiaturu projekti lõpuleviimisega jätkub energiavajaduse rahuldamiseks uute tehnoloogiliste lahenduste arendamine, kus tähelepanu keskmes on puhta söe ja taastuvenergia tehnoloogiad. Uude arenguetappi jõuab ka Galileo süsteem.
- Siseturul **vaba liikumise** valdkonnas uuritakse kehtivate õigusaktide tõhusust ja lihtsustakse neid, et siseturg toimiks ladusamalt ja majanduskasv kireneks. Seadusandlikes ettepanekutes edendatakse siseturu aluspõhimõtteid. Lisaks uuritakse **konkreetseid sektoripõhiseid ettepanekuid** postiteenuste, avalike hangete, väärtpaberite kliiring- ja arveldussüsteemi ning pangandussektoris. Sellele lisandub praegu teostatav analüüs investeeringifondide, hüpoteeeklaenude, kindlustusfirmade maksejõulisuse ning avaliku ja eraõigusliku sektori koostöö kohta.

Euroala laiendamine

- Makromajanduslik stabiilsus on majanduskasvu eeltingimus. **Euroala laienemise eel**, hinnates uute kandidaatide valmisolekut euro kasutuselevõtuks, jõuab komisjon eurosooni haldamisel uude etappi.

3. SOLIDAARSUS

Solidaarsus ja sotsiaalne õiglus on ELi toimivuse seisukohast otsustava tähtsusega. Küsimus on selles, millist ühiskonda me endale ja oma järeltulevatele põlvkondadele soovime. Küsimus on elukvaliteedi tagamises ja ühise vastutuse tunnistamises, näiteks keskkonnakaitses. Küsimus on heaolu ja julgeoleku nurgakiviks olevas terves ühiskonnas, mille liikmed säilitavad muudatustega ajal enesekindluse.

Me ei ole siiski veel nii kaugele jõudnud. Tänapäeva Euroopa seisab silmitsi mitme väljakutsegaga, mida aitab lahendada ainult ühine ja otsustav tegutsemine. Siin pakub liit selget lisaväärtust. Tõhus sidusus ja maaelu arengupoliitika on kooskõlas majanduskasvu ja tööhõive Lissaboni strateegiaga. 2006. aasta on otsustava tähtsusega, kuna siis pannakse paika järgneva seitsme aasta programmid lähenemise ja konkurentsivõime tõhusaks rahastamiseks. Põllumajandus- ja kalandusreformid on juba suurendanud jätkusuutlikkust ning konkurentsivõimet. Üldhuviteenused on Euroopa kodanikele eluliselt tähtsad ning komisjon töötab nii, et ELi poliitika arvestab nende vajalikkust täies ulatuses. Euroopa keskkonda ähvardavad ohud on piiriülesed ja ülemaailmsed ning nende tõrjumine eeldab tugevat juhtimist ELi tasmel.

Pikaajaliste probleemide lahendamine juba praegu

- **Euroopa elanikkonna vananemisel** on suur mõju meie heaolule, elustandardile ning põlvkondadevahelistele suhetele. Ehkki paljud probleemid jäavad liikmesriikide pädevusse, peab EL samuti tegutsema. 2005. aastal käivitatud arutelu põhjal esitab komisjon ettepanekud selle kohta, kuidas liit saab anda panuse Euroopa rahvastiku vananemise probleemi lahendamisesse.
- Sisserändevoogude tõhus juhtimine on Euroopa üks pakilisemaid probleeme – tuleb silmas pidada nii tööjõuturu vajadusi kui ka võitlust ebaseadusliku sisserändega. Lahendus peab olema köikehõlmav ja tasakaalustatud, kuid kooskõlas Euroopa inimsõbralike tavadega.
- Veel üks pikaajaline väljakutse on **kliimamuutused**. Üha sagedasemad ja hävitavamad loodusõnnnetused on juba osutanud tegevusetuse kulukusele. 2006. aasta on otsustava tähtsustega mitmepoolsetel kliimaläbirääkimistel, kus Kyoto protokolli kohaselt tuleb kokku leppida kohustustes 2012. aasta järgseks perioodiks. EL peab oma eesmärkide saavutamiseks jätkuvalt taotlema kliimamuutusega seotud meetmete vastuvõtmist nii riiklike jaotuskavade kaudu kui ka näiteks lennundussektori kaasamisega heitkogustega kauplemise süsteemi. On ka aeg kaaluda, kuidas arendada edasi praegu tööstustele kehtivaid vabatahtlikke kokkuleppeid, et vähendada autode süsinikdioksiidiheitmeid.

Ressursside säästev haldamine

- **Loodusressursside säästev haldamine** vastab pikaajalistele sotsiaal-, majandus- ja keskkonnahuvidele. Veini-, puu- ja köögivilja- ning banaanisektori reformiga jõuab käimasolev põllumajandusreform lõppetappi ja jätkub konkurentsivõime suurendamine.
- Hiljutine energiahindade tõus osutas kui olulised on Euroopale turvalised, konkurentsivõimelised ja jätkusuutlikud energiatarned. Jõupingutusi riskide haldamiseks ja vähendamiseks suurendatakse eelkõige taastuvaid energiaallikaid ja säästmist propageerides ning kõiki biokütuste võimaliku arendamisega seotud tahke uurides.
- Ressursse hallates kaitstakse ka looduspärandit. Inimkonna kasvav surve vähendab Euroopa ja maailma **bioloogilist mitmekesisust**. On vaja uusi meetmeid, et peatada Euroopa bioloogilise mitmekesisuse vähenemine 2010. aastaks. Samuti tuleb tegutseda **pestitsiididest** lähtuvate tervise- ja keskkonnariskide vähendamiseks ning võidelda jõulisemalt **õhusaaste** vastu.

Sidusama Euroopa ehitamine

- Alati on oht, et avalik poliitika töötatakse välja isolatsioonis, arvestamata täies ulatuses poliitikate vastastikust mõju. Uus **meresõidustrateegia** läheneb eduka meresõidumajanduse arendamisele novaatorlikult ja integreeritult – keskkonda säestvalt ja toetudes silmapaistvatele teadmistele mereteaduses ja -tehnoloogias.
- Sidusus tähendab, et liit peab avatud piiride, liikuvuse ja ühtse turu tingimustes tagama ühised standardid. Praegune tööõigus vajab eelseisvate aastate põhisuundumusi ja -probleeme arvestades läbivaatamist. **Sugude võrdõiguslikkuse ja töötervishoiu- ja tööohutuspoliitikad** vajavad arendamist ja uuendamist.

- **Sotsiaalvaldkonna** avatud koordineerimismeetodite ühtlustamine, algav koostöö tervishoiu ja pikaajalise hoolduse valdkonnas suurendavad ELi toetust liikmesriikide püüdlustele moderniseerida sotsiaalkaitsesüsteemid ning võidelda sotsiaalse tõrjutusega.
- Kodanike liikuvus Euroopas on suurenenud ja nad eeldavad, et liit pakub **tsiviilõiguse** valdkonnas piiriülestele probleemidele uusi lahendusi, näiteks lahutuse ja abieluvara küsimustes, kompensatsioonide sissenõudmises ja teistes piiriülestes tsiviilküsimustes. Erilist tähelepanu vajavad lapse õigused perekonna taasühinemisel, vanemate vastutuse ja inimkaubanduse valdkonnas.

4. JULGEOLEK

Pea iga päev meenutatakse meile ohte kodanike julgeolekule. Hiljutised sündmused tõid selle teema taas tähelepanu keskpunkti. Pommirünnakud Londonis ja Madridis, loodus katastroofid Euroopas ja kogu maailmas, linnugripi ja võimaliku inimgripi pandeemia ohud, energiate ja transpordikriisid – need on üksnes kõige levinumad näited sellest, kuidas igapäevaelu on peapeale pööratud ning risk pole enam võimalik, vaid tõenäoline.

Kodanikud ootavad õigustatult, et Euroopat ja maailma ähvardavate ohtude vastu midagi ette võetaks. Kõigil Neil juhtudel soovivad kodanikud ELi ühist ja tõhusat tegutsemist – sedasama märkisid ka liikmesriigid hiljuti Haagi tegevusplaanis. Tõhus ja realistik tegutsemine eeldab mitmel tasandil ja erineval viisil tegutsemist – alates ennetamisest ja kaitsest ning lõpetades vastureaktsiooniga.

Turvalisem Euroopa, et kaitsta eurooplasti kuritegevuse eest

- **Terrorism** on Euroopa jaoks alaline oht. Jõhkrad terrorirünnakud on võimalikud kogu Euroopas. Liikmesriikide vaheline tõhusam koordineerimine võimaldab terroristidele paremini jälile saada ning hõlbustab nende kohtu ette toomist. Tööd selle saavutamiseks kiirendati Londoni pommirünnakute järel ja seda jätkatakse 2006. aastal. Euroopa peab tegutsema ühiselt terroristide rahastamise, ohvrite toetamise ja õiguskaitseasutuste koostöö parandamise küsimustes. Terrorismi juurte läbilõikamiseks tuleb piiriülese koostöö tõhustamisel rohkem tööd teha.
- Organiseeritud **kuritegevuse** piiriülesus ning tänapäeva kuritegevuse kõrgetasemeline varustatus nõuavad üleeuroopalist, ajakohast ja eesmärgistatud vastutegutsemist. See peaks hõlmama pädevate ametiasutuste ühtset kuriteoandmete infosüsteemi ja küberturvalisuse põhjalikku ülevaadet.
- Piirideta Euroopas on **välispiiride** julgeolek võtmetähtsusega. Sellealase ühisteguvuse ja isikute ning kaupade järelevalve ühiste kõrgete standardite suhtes valitseb üksmeel. Kontrolli aitavad tõhustada meetmed, millega abistatakse välispiirkontrolliga tegelevaid liikmesriike ning praeguse õigustiku viisapolitiika ja tollimeetmete osa tugevdamine ja ajakohastamine.
- Euroopa pakub võimalusi **õiguskaitse** töö toetamiseks. Õiguslike takistuste vähendamiseks, kodanikuõiguste tagamiseks ning asjakohase informatsiooni ja parimate kogemuste vahetamiseks tuleb tõhustada justiits- ja politseikoostööd.

Kodanike igapäevaelu ohutumaks muutmine

- Parem tervis, suurem tarbijausaldus ning **terviseriskide** tõrjumine mõjutavad positiivselt Euroopa majandust ning kodanike heaolu. Euroopa tasemel peab toimima **tarbijakaitsepoliitika** reeglite ning meetmete tõhus raamistik. **Toiduohutuse** valdkonna algatuste sihiks on töötada välja kooskõlastatud piiriülesed meetmed, mis tagavad ohtude tõhusa tõrjumise Euroopa tasandil. Tegevus peab olema tõhus ja järgepidev – spetsiaalse toiduohutuse koolitusprogrammi eesmärk on tagada mõjusad ja kõrgetasemelised kontrollistandardid.
- Meresõidu-, lennu- ja liiklusõnnetused osutavad, kuidas **transpordiohutuse** puudused mõjutavad otsestelt transpordisüsteemide töötajaid ja kasutajaid ning tekitavad keskkonnakahju. See võib põhjustada suuri majanduslikke kulusid. Lennundusohutusameti ja raudteeameti tegevuse arendamine annab käegakatsutava panuse ohutuse suurendamisesse kogu Euroopas.
- Tuleb tagada ka usaldusväärsed, turvalised ja töökindlad **sidevõrgud ja infosüsteemid**, mis on digitaalteenuste ühitamise eeltingimus.
- Komisjon tugevdab ka oma tsiviilkaitsesuutlikkust ning arendab suurte kriiside tarbeks Euroopa **kiirreageerimisvõimet**.

5. EUROOPA ÜLEILMSES KOOSTÖÖS

Euroopa ei suuda oma strateegilisi eesmärke saavutada üksinda. Hiljutised tekstiiliteemalised läbirääkimised Hiinaga, nälg Nigeerias, julgeolukord Iraagis, Lähis-Ida rahuprotsess – välissündmused meenutavad meile pidevalt, et ehkki heaolu, solidaarsus ja julgeolek on Euroopa eesmärgid, ei sõltu nende saavutamine üksnes Euroopa arengust. Euroopa ei tohi jäädä üksnes reageerima välismaailmas toimuvalle, vaid peab selle kujundamises üha proaktiivsemalt osalema.

Stabiilsus ja heaolu meie piiridel

- Meie piirile kõige lähematel aladel peavad jätkuma **laienemisläbirääkimised ning stabiliseerimis- ja assotsiatsiooniprotsess** kandidaat- ja eelkandidaatriikidega. Ühinemisprotsessi lõppjärgus koondub tähelepanu kevadel avaldatavatele Bulgaaria ja Rumeenia seirearuannetele. Jätkuvad ühinemisläbirääkimised Türgi ja Horvaatiaga, nagu ka kandidaat- ja eelkandidaatriikide arengu seire. Endise Jugoslaavia Makedoonia Vabariigi puhul sõltub edasine areng komisjoni hinnangust ühinemistaotlusele. Enne 2006. aasta lõppu on plaanis lõpetada stabiliseerimis- ja assotsiatsioonilepingute läbirääkimised Serbia ja Montenegro ning Bosnia ja Hertsegoviinaga.
- Meie **naabruses** viivad komisjon ja partnerriigid ellu olemasolevaid tegevusplaane, mille rakendamist analüüsitsakse 2006. aasta lõpus. Naabruspoliitika on välissuhete võtmeprioriteet ning seda arendatakse ja täiendatakse uute tegevusplaanidega Kaspia ja Vahemere piirkonna riikide jaoks – nii kaasatakse stabiilsuse ja heaolu projekti uued partnerid. Erilist tähelepanu pööratakse koos naaberriikidega integreeritud energiaturu arendamisele. Komisjon teeb ettevalmistusi uue institutsionaalse kokkulekke sõlmimiseks Venemaa ja Ukrainaga, sealhulgas võimalik vabakaubandusleping Ukrainaga.

Üleilmne vastutus

Euroopa Liit peab suhetes **arengumaailmaga** täitma endale hiljuti võetud uued ja ambitsioonikad kohustused. Kui 2005. aasta oli kohustuste võtmise aasta, siis 2006. aasta peab olema nende täitmise aasta. G8 tippkohtumise ja aastatuhande arengueesmärkide ülekinnitamise eel peab EL otsekohe alustama tööd oma kasvanud rahaliste kohustuste täitmiseks (2010. aastani täiendavalt 20 miljardit eurot aastas) ning ELi doonorühma abi tõhustamiseks 2005. aasta juulis esitatud komisjoni uue arengupoliitika avalduse alusel. Nende eesmärkide saavutamiseks jätkab komisjon oma tööd seoses ELi abi, menetluste ühtlustamise, AKV riikide geograafilise strateegia ning selliste oluliste teemadega nagu inimõigused ning demokraatia.

- Tegevuse raskuspunkt on **Aafrika**. Uue Aafrika- strateegia ning ELi uue arengupoliitika avalduse alusel soovitab komisjon tõhustada koostööd Aafrikaga kahes esmatähtsas valdkonnas: haldus ja infrastruktuur. Läbivaadatud Cotonou lepingus soovitatakse tihendada koostööd julgeolekuküsimustes. Läbirääkimised majanduspartnerluslepingute üle jõuavad otsustavasse järku, mil kokkulepped põhjalikult läbi vaadatakse.
- Koostöö laiendamine Iraagis, aga ka Gaza sektori ja Jordani jõe läänekalda arengu toetamine, töö Afganistanis ja tsunami järel viivad **rekonstruktsioonile ja poliitilise ülemineku** toetused uuele tasandile. Euroopa jätkab ka humanitaarabi andmist kriisiohvritele kogu maailmas.
- **Julgeolek** on eelnimetatuga tihedalt seotud – kooskõlas Euroopa julgeolekustrateegiaga tulevad uued algatused tuumarelva leviku tõkestamise, desarmeerimise, inimeste julgeoleku ja terrorismivastase võitluse valdkondades.

Üleilmne majandus

- Üleilmastumine on reaalsus, mis tuleb Euroopa dünaamilise majanduskasvu ja paremate töökohtade taastamiseks omaks võtta. **Väliskaubandus ja -investeeringud** käivad käsikäes tihedama majandusliku lõimumisega Euroopas. On aeg kaubanduse ja kaubanduspoliitika alaste soovituste esitamiseks, et rõhutada välismõjude tähtsust konkurentsivaldkonnas. 2005. aasta detsembri Hongkongi konverents peaks looma pinnase vaestele arenguriikidele käegakatsutavaid tulemusi pakkuba ja ambitsionika Doha areengukava vastuvõtmiseks 2006. aasta lõpuks. Suured väljakutsed ja võimalused seonduvad Euroopa suuruselt teise kaubanduspartneri, Hiinaga, kelle suhtes 5 aastase WTO liikmeksoleku järel viiakse läbi põhjalik analüüs.
- Euroopa toetab tõhusat multilateraalset lähenemist **säästva arengu** küsimustele kogu maailmas. Esmasihiks on töötada välja meetmete raamistik ülemaailmsete avalike kaupade suhtes, näiteks veemajanduse ja metsatustamise valdkonnas. Arenguriikidel aitab sanitatsiooni ja energieetika alaseid aastatuhande eesmärke saavutada taastuvenergia fond, mis ühendab innovatiivselt Euroopa kogemuse keskkonna valdkonnas, avaliku arenguabi ja erainvesteeringud.
- Igas valdkonnas tagab ainult **toimiv koostöö Euroopa institutsioonide vahel** Euroopa ülemaailmse mõjukuse ja ühehäälsuse. Välissuhtluses nii Brüsselis, New Yorgis kui ka kogu maailmas, peab Euroopa Liidu sihiks olema suurem ühtsus ja tõhusus. Oluline võimalus selle saavutamiseks on ametnike vahetus.

6. TÄIDEVIIMINE JA PAREM ÕIGUSLIK REGULEERIMINE

Poliitika tõhusast täideviimisest sõltub Euroopa Liidu usaldusväärus ja legitiimsus. Küsimus ei ole ainult selles, millist poliitikat teostada. Samavõrd oluline on see, kuidas poliitikat arendatakse ja rakendatakse.

2005. aastal kiirendas komisjon tööd parema õigusloomega, et tagada ELi õigusliku raamistikу vastavus tänapäeva nõuetele. Parema õigusloome sihiks on suurendada panust majanduskasvu ja töökohtade loomisesse, võttes samas arvesse sotsiaal- ja keskkonnaalaseid eesmärke ning head valitsemistava.

Mõju hindamine on saanud tööprogrammi prioriteetide puhul tavapäraseks ning selles osas lepiti kokku uutes suunistes.¹ Komisjon uuris aktiivselt juba parlamentile ja nõukogule esitatud ettepanekute vastavust parema õigusloome põhimõtetele ning võttis selle tulemusel tagasi 68 ettepanekut.² Varem on komisjon astunud samme kolmandiku enne 2004. aastat tehtud ja pooleliolevate ettepanekute suhtes. Nüüd järgneb suurem jõupingutus olemasolevate reeglite lihtsustamiseks. Kokkuvõttes peaks ELi kodanikel ja ettevõtetel olema märksa lihtsam liidu tasemel tehtuga kohaneda ja seda mõista. Sellel uuel tegevusetapil loob komisjon siseüksuse, et kiirendada parema õigusloome põhimõtete rakendamist, tagades seega poliitika ühtsuse, kvaliteedikontrolli ja seadusandlusküsimuste eelhindamise.

- **Subsidiaarsus ja proportsionaalsus.** Komisjoni tööd hinnatakse proportsionaalsuse ja subsidiaarsuse nõuete järgimise seisukohast (EL peab tegutsema ainult vajadusel ja võimalikult leebelt). Komisjon pöörab subsidiaarsuse ja proportsionaalsuse põhimõtete kõrvalekaldumatu järgimisele erilist tähelepanu.
- **Hea kulude ja tulude suhe, läbipaistvus ning aruandekohustus.** ELi eelarvet tuleks kasutada üksnes juhul, kui tulemuseks on parem kulude ja tulude suhe kui liikmesriikide tasandil. Kulusid tuleb selgelt põjhendada, kohaldades selleks tõhusaid institutsioonidevahelisi mehhanisme. Tuleb tagada piisavad auditi- ja kontrollisüsteemid, järgida teekaarti, mille sihiks on positiivse kinnitava avalduse saamine Euroopa Kontrollikojalt. Liidu finantshuvide kaitse on jätkuvalt esmatähitis. Komisjon jätkab 2006. aastal ka Euroopa läbipaistvuse algatust.
- **Konsulteerimine.** Poliitilised algatused peavad olema hästi ettevalmistatud ja eesmärgipärased, et nad vastaksid eurooplaste tänastele tegelikele nõudmistele. Seetõttu on konsulteerimine komisjoni poliitika väljatöötamises kesksel kohal. Mitmed käesoleva tööprogrammi lisas toodud ettepanekud on konsultatsioonide tulemus, teised aga käivitavad uued konsultatsioonid. Komisjon kasutab elanike otsustusprotsessi kaasamiseks olemasolevaid võimalusi maksimaalselt ning toetab uusi konsulteerimise vorme, näiteks kodanike töörühmi.
- **Mõju hindamine.** Mõju hindamine tagab, et poliitikat tehakse kõiki fakte ja kaasmõjusid tundes. See suunab poliitilist otsustusprotsessi lahendusvariantide avatud analüüsiga kaudu ning aitab tagada majanduslike, sotsiaalsete ja keskkonnategurite täielikku arvestamist (sealhulgas mõju konkurentsivõimele). Mõju hindamine peaks suunama ka institutsioonidevahelist otsustusprotsessi ning sisaldama ettepanekute selgeid ja üldsusele

¹ SEK(2005) 791.

² Lisaks täiendatakse majanduslikku analüüsiga veel 5 toimiku puhul.

kättesaadavaid põhjendusi. Seetõttu on mõju hindamine reeglinära kõigi 2006. aasta tööprogrammi seadusandlike ja poliitiliste ettepanekute osa.³ Mõju hindamine võib teatud juhul viia uute lahendusteni eesmärkide saavutamiseks või plaanitust loobumiseni. Lisaks aitavad 2006. aastal teostatud mõju hindamised valmistada ette 2007. aasta tööprogrammi. Mõju hindamist täiendab järelhindamine, millega regulaarselt uuritakse, kas ELi poliitika ja programmid saavutavad oma eesmärgi.

- **Ülevõtmine ja rakendamine.** Komisjon suurendab jõupingutusi, et rakendada uut lähenemist ühenduse õiguse kohaldamisele,⁴ eelkõige tõhustades koostööd liikmesriikidega, ennetusmeetmete abil ja vajadusel rikkumisi karmilt käsitlettes.
- **Lihtsustamine.** ELi õigusaktid ja töökord ei tohi olla liiga keerulised – see põhjustab kodanikele ja ettevõtetele kulusid. Eelnõud vajavad põhjalikku hindamist ning ka kehitavad õigusaktid tuleb värske pilguga üle vaadata. 2005. aasta oktoobris käivitab komisjon **õigusaktide lihtsustamise uue etapi** (kasutades sektoriviisilist lähenemist ja järjepidevamalt osapooltega konsulteerides) ning 3-aastase programmi, et hinnata õigusakte, mis võivad olla ELi kodanike ja ettevõtete jaoks liiga koormavad.⁵ See jätkab ja tugevdab komisjoni poolt 2003. aastal käivitatud lihtsustamispoliitikat. Esimeses etapis on rõhk auto-, ehitus- ja jäätmesektoril.
- **Halduse lihtsustamine.** Komisjon on alustanud oma töökorra läbivaatamist, et seda märkimisväärselt lihtsustada. 2006. aastal näeme me lihtsustamisalgatuse esimesi tulemusi, eelkõige halduse, finantsjuhtimise, pakkumiste ja avalike hangete valdkonnas.

Ajal, mil lisas loetletud prioriteetsete algatuste ning teiste poliitiliste algatuste kallal töö käib, on eelnimetatud parema õigusloome põhimõtted komisjoni töös keskel kohal. 2006. aasta suvel valmiv tööprogrammi vahearuanne võimaldab komisjonil muutusi hinnata ning vajadusel prioriteetide nimekirja täpsustada.

³ Mõju hindamist ei nõuta ainult roheliste raamatute ja sotsiaalpartneritega konsulteerimise puhul. Nendel juhtudel toimub mõju hindamine hiljem, algatuse elluviimise käigus.

⁴ KOM(2002) 725.

⁵ Komisjoni teatis Euroopa Parlamentile, Euroopa Liidu Nõukogule, Euroopa Majandus- ja Sotsiaalkomiteele ning Euroopa Regioonide Komiteele – *Õiguskeskkonna lihtsustamise strateegia* KOM(2005) 535.

ANNEX: PRIORITY ITEMS FOR ADOPTION IN 2006

I. PROSPERITY

Title English	Type of proposal or act	Description of scope and objectives	Reference number
Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing the European Institute of Technology (EIT)	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	This proposal will be presented only if the 2006 Spring European Council asks for it in the light of the Commission Communication on the same theme that will be annexed to the Commission report on the implementation of the Lisbon Strategy. In this case, the proposal will aim to establish the EIT (main functions and characteristics, structures and bodies, budget, etc.).	2006/EAC+/004
Recommendation for a European Qualifications Framework	Non-legislative action / Recommendation	The main policy objective is to establish - on a voluntary basis - a European reference framework that will facilitate transparency, transfer and recognition of qualifications in Europe. A set of common reference levels will facilitate the comparison of education and training provisions and be supported by principles for quality assurance, validation, guidance, key competences etc. The EQF will support the comparability and thus eventually also the recognition of qualifications, provide a framework for development of qualifications at sector level and support the lifelong learning of individual citizens.	2006/EAC/006
Convergence Report 2006	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	At least every two years, the Commission and the ECB each prepare a convergence report in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 121(1). The reports examine to which extent the Member States with a derogation have achieved a high degree of sustainable convergence on the basis of the 4 convergence criteria. The compatibility of their national legislation with Community law also forms part of the assessment.	2006/ECFIN/019
Proposal for a Council Decision under Art.122(2) abrogating the derogation for certain Member States	Legislative Proposal / Decision	If one or more Member States are deemed to fulfil the conditions for euro adoption, their derogation is abrogated by the Council.	2006/ECFIN/020
Proposal for an amendment of Regulation (EC) No 2866/98 on conversion rates to the euro	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	Council decides on conversion rates of new euro area entrants in accordance with Article 123(5).	2006/ECFIN/021
Legislative Proposal consolidating and strengthening new approach directives, policies and principles	Legislative Proposal / Decision	The main operational objectives are: Consolidating and reviewing key definitions; Enhancing mutual confidence in conformity assessment bodies and increasing transparency of the notification process by defining a Community policy on accreditation and by consolidating and reviewing designation requirements; Facilitating the notification process concerning notified bodies; Reviewing the existing conformity assessment modules; Clarifying the meaning of the CE marking and its relationship to voluntary marks; Establishing a Community framework consisting of essential requirements for national market surveillance activities; Enhancing cooperation of national market surveillance authorities; Improving the safeguard clause mechanism	2006/ENTR/001

Community Regulation concerning the free movement of goods in the non-harmonised area	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	The main policy objective is improving the functioning of mutual recognition in the non-harmonised area, by finding a solution for most of the problems set out above. Mutual recognition in the non-harmonised area of goods needs more structure so as to enhance transparency and to encourage national authorities to act more 'European'. It is also important that, in cases where mutual recognition is refused, the possibility for companies to demonstrate that the disputed product is indeed lawfully marketed elsewhere in the EU is clearly set out.	2006/ENTR/002
Communication on a competitive automotive regulatory framework	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The main objective is to enhance the EU industry's global competitiveness and employment, while sustaining further progress in safety and environmental performance of vehicles at a price affordable to the consumer. The main policy areas involved therefore are better regulation, competitiveness, environment and road safety.	2006/ENTR/003
Revision of Directive 88/378/EC on the safety of toys	Legislative Proposal / Directive	The main policy objectives are the simplification of the current legislation, the improvement on the safety of toys by clarifying essential safety requirements, the improvement in the functioning of the Internal Market by developing conditions for a better common approach by national market surveillance authorities in the implementation of the legislation in force.	2006/ENTR/004
Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Directive amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on information society services	Legislative Proposal / Directive	To ensure that the Lisbon agenda goal of ensuring a smooth functioning of the Internal Market for services by 2010 is achieved. To eliminate potential obstacles to the Internal Market for services even before they appear, thus avoiding a posteriori and lengthier interventions and increasing the competitiveness of EU enterprises. To adjust the standardisation part of the Directive to the latest developments in this area.	2006/ENTR/006
Communication Financing Growth - the European Way	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication aims at specifying concrete actions contributing to the growth of the European innovative firms, in particular SMEs and mid-sized firms, by spreading good practices and policy learning in access to finance. In particular the new Member States, where the financial sector development is behind that of EU-15, can benefit from an open policy dialogue process. The Communication also aims to outline actions that would contribute to enhancing the single market by identifying and removing obstacles from cross-border investment. So far, the Member States have regularly confirmed their commitment to ease the access to finance, but have mainly focused on national solutions.	2006/ENTR/007
Communication on Defence Industries and Markets	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Commission wants to encourage the competitiveness of the European defence sector. Appropriate market legislation and substantial R&D programmes are the main tools to achieve this objective.	2006/ENTR/008
Communication on the functioning of the regulatory framework for electronic communications and services	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Provides a report on the functioning of the regulatory framework for electronic communications and services and launches a public consultation on possible review.	2006/INFSO/001

Communication on eGovernment	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The objective is to propose an Action Plan for 2006-2010 widely supported by Member States and Commission services that work on eGovernment related activities, as announced in the i2010 Communication.	2006/INFSO/003
Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 89/665/EEC and 92/13/EEC as lastly modified, on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of review procedures to the award of public contracts	Legislative Proposal / Directive	<p>L'objectif est d'encourager davantage les entreprises communautaires à soumissionner dans n'importe quel Etat membre de l'Union, en leur donnant la certitude qu'elles pourront, si nécessaire, engager des recours efficaces dans le cas où leurs intérêts auraient été lésés lors de procédures de passation de marchés de travaux, de fournitures ou de services.</p> <p>La proposition de directive vise à améliorer certaines dispositions des directives « recours » sans changer les principes qui ont inspiré leur adoption. En outre, la proposition de directive prendra essentiellement la forme d'un renforcement des procédures ou mécanismes existants en particulier par la mise en place de recours efficaces contre les marchés passés illégalement de gré à gré. Par ailleurs, les développements jurisprudentiels récents appellent une clarification voire une précision du cadre législatif existant, afin d'assurer une sanction effective, proportionnée et dissuasive des violations du droit communautaire des marchés publics.</p>	2006/MARKT/002
Commission White Paper on the Integration of the EU Mortgage Credit Market	Non-legislative action / White Paper	White Paper on mortgage credit announcing any initiatives to be proposed by the Commission to promote the creation of an EU mortgage credit market, based on the results of wide-spread consultation following the 2005 Green Paper 'Mortgage Credit in the EU'.	2006/MARKT/003
White Paper on the next steps towards an efficient investment fund market	Non-legislative action / White Paper	<p>The Green Paper on the enhancement of the EU framework for investment funds was published in July 2005. It presented an analysis of the European market for investment funds and an assessment of the ability of the EU regulatory framework in the area (UCITS Directives) to achieve its objectives in the current context. It also launched a debate on a series of options that could improve the functioning of the fund market.</p> <p>Drawing on a long process of consultation, research and impact assessment, the White Paper will present the concrete actions to be taken in order to achieve a more efficient market for investment funds.</p>	2006/MARKT/004
Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on clearing and settlement in the securities field	Legislative Proposal / Directive	The proposal could provide a common regulatory framework to achieve an efficient, integrated and safe market for securities clearing and settlement, thus increasing market liquidity, reducing costs of capital and increasing EU growth. Currently several barriers, of different nature, generate inefficiency and increase costs for most of the cross-border securities settlements.	2006/MARKT/005
Proposal for the full accomplishment of the Internal Market for Postal Services	Legislative Proposal / Directive	The objective of the proposal is to progress the accomplishment of the internal market for postal services while ensuring the provision of universal postal services for all users, irrespective of their location in the Union. The scope of the proposal will include, if it is appropriate, confirmation of the date of 2009 for the full accomplishment of the postal internal market (i.e. opening of remaining postal monopolies to competition) and may include, in addition, measures intended to ensure the provision of universal postal services, the protection of users in conditions of undistorted competition in the market.	2006/MARKT/006

Proposal to review Article 16 of Directive 2000/12/EC of 20 March 2000 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions (review of the supervisory approval process for major shareholdings)	Legislative Proposal / Directive	Article 16 of the European Banking Directive allows supervisors to effectively block proposed mergers and acquisitions of banks in their jurisdiction on prudential grounds. The review of Article 16 seeks to clarify the process and procedures that should be followed by supervisors, in order to ensure clear, transparent and equitable treatment by all European supervisors in relation to proposed mergers and acquisitions of banks.	2006/MARKT/007
Recommendation from the Commission - Fair compensation for private copying: copyright levies reform	Non-legislative action / Recommendation	Reform of copyright levies applied to equipment and media used for private copying by consumers and others.	2006/MARKT/008
Interpretative Communication on the application of Article 296 of the Treaty to Defence Procurement	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The fragmentation of the European defence market is among other things due to the uncertainty on how to apply article 296 of the Treaty, which allows MS to derogate from Public Procurement rules when essential security interests are at stake. In the context on a more global initiative aimed at opening up defence procurement markets, an Interpretative Communication would clarify the criteria to be used in order to asses whether the conditions for the application of this derogation are met.	2006/MARKT/012
European Transparency Initiative	Non-legislative action / other	The goal of the initiative is to increase transparency (e.g. use of Community funds, lobbying)	2006/SG+/008
Decision on the renewal of an Action Programme for Customs in the Community (Customs 2013)	Legislative Proposal / Decision	The Customs 2013 programme is the successor of the Customs 2007 programme and has as objective to further improve cooperation between tax administrations. The Customs programme will continue to develop and modernise the trans-European computerised systems that underpin the implementation of customs policy. The Customs 2013 programme will tackle a number of new challenges, such as securing the supply chain and support for the use of a common risk management system, while promoting the incorporation of risk management into all aspects of customs work. Customs 2013 will continue to support activities to protect traders from piracy and counterfeiting. The Customs programme will also support the further development of initiatives to set up a paperless electronic customs environment while underpinning indispensable initiatives such as modernisation and simplification of the customs legislation.	2006/TAXUD/001
Decision on the renewal of a Community programme to improve the operation of the taxation systems in the internal market (Fiscalis 2013)	Legislative Proposal / Decision	The Fiscalis 2013 programme will continue to support initiatives that focus on improving the proper functioning of taxation systems in the internal market by increasing cooperation between participating countries, their administrations and officials. It will raise awareness of relevant Community law and encourage Member States to share experience of implementing Directives. The programme will also encompass tools to help combat harmful tax competition and tax fraud, both within the EU and in relation to third countries. To support administrative cooperation and mutual assistance between tax administrations, the programme will develop and modernise the trans-European computerised networks required for the exchange of information for control purposes, such as the VAT Information Exchange System (VIES) and the Excise Movement Control System (EMCS).	2006/TAXUD/002

Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on a strategy to improve the fight against tax fraud	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>The purpose of the communication is to launch a debate on an overall anti-tax fraud strategy at EU level.</p> <p>The responsibility for control and anti-fraud work is clearly a matter for the Member States. The role of the Commission is to provide an appropriate legislative framework at Community level and to facilitate co-operation between Member States.</p> <p>A communication is therefore the appropriate tool to launch the debate. However, achieving the objective of the anti-fraud strategy will probably require both legal and non-legal activities at a later stage</p>	2006/TAXUD/003
Commission Communication on the implementation of a dedicated European rail freight network	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Promoting the development of the rail transport (in particular the rail freight transport) and creating an integrated European railway area. Facilitating the internal rail freight market. Developing performing rail freight corridors on the trans-European rail network. Focusing Community funding on identified bottlenecks. Encouraging cooperation between infrastructure managers to increase the quality and efficiency of cross-border rail freight traffic by developing international timetabling, tailor-made paths.	2006/TREN/003
Communication on transport logistics to facilitate intermodal transport	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>Freight Transport is more crucial for Europe's industrial competitiveness than for its international competitors because of our unique geography; mountains, seas, peripheral regions, location of production and population etc. The growth in international trade, enlargement and changes in logistics processes mean that freight transport continues to grow faster than GDP. Action that could be considered includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development and use of advanced ICT, - Set standards for intermodal transport and logistics systems and services, - Improve intermodal liability, - Examine means (technical, legal, financial) to promote intermodal transport more actively, - Improve logistics education and training, - Ensure fair competition between the modes, - Expand support for alternative services and innovation, - Enhance co-operation between industry, service providers and policy makers, - Ensure widespread dissemination and take up of best practice. 	2006/TREN/010
Galileo future applications	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>The European satellite navigation infrastructure will provide initial positioning services as from 2008. The use of this technology in all sectors of modern economies will generate by 2020 a global market of some 300 billion euros, with 3 billion receivers in use in a wide range of electronic devices. Some 150.000 highly qualified jobs will be created, contributing to the Lisbon objectives.</p> <p>Applications spanning the whole EU territories can easily be implemented in view of the exploitation phase. Coordinated actions and standards have to be developed in order to take the full benefits of this pan-European positioning and timing technology. Public administrations can make use of the positioning service through a set of regulated applications. An assessment of the feasibility of several regulatory measures and their impact is necessary.</p>	2006/TREN/025
Communication on Clean Coal Technologies	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Stimuler le développement technologique et la démonstration à l'échelle commerciale des nouvelles technologies du charbon propre et, en particulier, par l'amélioration du rendement énergétique des centrales électriques utilisant ce combustible ouvrant la voie à la capture et au stockage du CO2.	2006/TREN/026

Intermediate overall assessment of the measures advocated in the White Paper "European Transport Policy for 2010: time to decide"	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Commission's White Paper established a mid-term review in 2005 to check whether its objectives and precise targets were being attained or whether adjustment need making. As the original instrument used was a Communication from the Commission, the mid-term review has to be same kind of instrument	2005/TREN/011
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II SOLIDARITY

Title English	Type of proposal or act	Description of scope and objectives	Reference number
Council Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 404/93 on the common market organisation for bananas	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	<p>A review of the common market organisation (CMO) for bananas is envisaged based on the findings of an ongoing evaluation, in particular as concerns the aid scheme to the EU banana producers, also taking account of the new import system to be in place as of 2006.</p> <p>The main objectives of the review are to maintain an acceptable balance at the level of marketing of the three sources of supply of the Community market (EU production, ACP and dollar banana imports), to improve the efficiency of EU production, to provide fair prices to EU consumers, to support the sustainable development of the producing areas and to promote environmentally-friendly methods of cultivation and processing.</p>	2005/AGRI/003
Council Regulation amending Regulations Nos 2200/96, 2201/96 and 2002/96 on the common market organisation of fresh and processed fruit and vegetables	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	<p>The reform of these sectors is part of the overall CAP reform process.</p> <p>The main objectives of the reform are to improve the competitiveness of processed fruits and vegetables industry through a more market orientated policy, while taking into account the important role of the sectors concerned in employment in rural areas; to update and upgrade the current instruments of the Common Market Organisation (CMO) for fresh products; to decrease trade distorting agricultural support; to remove useless rules, to simplify and clarify the remaining regulations.</p>	2006/AGRI/002
Commission Communication on reform of the common market organisation for wine	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>The common market organisation for wine is one of the last agricultural sectors to undergo a significant reform in order to address a number of problems. The Commission Communication will set out orientations for the legislation aiming mainly to improve the competitiveness of the EU-produced wine, to reach a balance between supply and demand, to develop better instruments for a better knowledge and monitoring of the market, to simplify and clarify legislation, to ensure that wine production in Europe is sustainable, and to preserve the authenticity and character of the product. The Communication will be accompanied by an impact assessment and will later be followed by a proposal for a Council Regulation.</p>	2006/AGRI/003

Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the future prospects for biofuels	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication will present the result of reflections on the question of measures to promote the production of biofuels, including such production in less developed third countries.	2006/AGRI/019
Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions "Growth, prosperity and solidarity in an equal and democratic society: a roadmap for equality between women and men"	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Despite progress made in the last decades towards equality between women and men, several gender gaps in employment, unemployment, pay, decision making positions, as well as the phenomenon of violence against women and trafficking still remain. This Communication will represent the road map on gender equality and will define objectives and actions for EU policies in order to achieve gender equality, and to tackle remaining problems and obstacles.	2006/EMPL/001
Communication from the Commission on a new Community strategy on health and safety at work 2007-2012	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The new Community strategy on health and safety at work for the period 2007-2012 will build on the current strategy and on the evaluation of its results by combining a variety of instruments: up-dating and simplifying legislation, social dialogue, progressive measures, development of new instruments to help the implementation of legislation, economic incentives and on building partnerships between all players in this policy area. The objectives will be increased productivity and quality of work, in line with the Lisbon strategy, through a reduction of occupational accidents and absenteeism due to poor health.	2006/EMPL/002
Green Paper on the evolution of labour law	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	As announced in the Social Agenda, the Green Paper is expected to launch a wide debate in Europe involving EU institutions, Member States, social partners and experts with the aim of establishing conclusions about the main trends in the recent evolution of labour law, both at EU and national level, and identifying the most crucial and urgent issues.	2006/EMPL/003
Communication on the demographic future of Europe	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication will present a synthesis of the replies to the 2005 Green Paper on ageing, the first results of the analytic studies prepared under the pilot action of the EP (Walter initiative) and the Commission's proposals for further action in this domain.	2006/EMPL/004
Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides	Legislative Proposal / Directive	The Strategy will propose a number of measures and initiatives with the objective of a reduction of the impacts of pesticides on human health and the environment in order to achieve a more sustainable use of pesticides as well as a significant overall reduction in risks and of the use of pesticides consistent with the necessary crop protection. Justification for rescheduling: postponed from 2005 awaiting revision of SANCO directive 91/414 which is now foreseen for 2nd qtr 06 (Ref. 2003/SANCO/061). Communication with proposal for Framework Directive (Communication - option consultation ESC/CoR; Framework mandatory)	2004/ENV/003
Communication - Halting the decline of biodiversity by 2010	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication will lay down a road map on priority objectives and actions to meet the EU and global objectives, set by heads of state and government, relating to halting (EU) and significantly reducing (global) the decline of biodiversity by 2010. The European Council 2003 and 2004 has called for accelerated action in this regard. ENV Council (28 June 2004) called for a report to Council and Parliament as early as possible in 2004, taking account of the ongoing biodiversity policy review process and in particular the 'Message from Malahide' (which comprises stakeholder consensus on objectives and targets towards achieving the overall 2010 objective).	2005/ENV/011

Green Paper on adaptation to climate change	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	The Green Paper will help identify areas where action is needed at Community level to support the EU's adaptation to the increasing adverse effects of climate change. The need to consider EU-level action on adaptation was flagged in the Commission Communication "Winning the Battle against Global Climate Change".	2006/ENV/012
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Results of the review of the Community Strategy to reduce CO2 emissions from cars.	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Community's strategy to reduce CO2 emissions from cars will be reviewed and new options to complement existing measures, including the current voluntary agreements with car manufacturers will be examined. The aim is to reach an improved fuel efficiency. The results of this review will be presented and proposals on the way forward will be made.	2006/ENV/013
Revision of Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings (NEC) for certain atmospheric pollutants	Legislative Proposal / Directive	The revision of the NEC Directive is the key legislative initiative that will make concrete the environmental and health objectives set out in the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution up to 2020. Limit emissions of acidifying and eutrophying pollutants and ozone precursors to improve the protection in the Community of the environment and human health against risks of adverse effects from acidification, soil eutrophication and ground-level ozone and to move towards the long-term objectives of not exceeding critical levels and loads and of effective protection of all people against recognised health risks from air pollution by establishing national emission ceilings, taking the years 2010 and 2020 as benchmarks, and by means of successive reviews.	2006/ENV/016
Modification of Directive 2003/87/EC in order to include aviation in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme	Legislative Proposal / Directive	Amend the existing legislative framework to incorporate aviation emissions into the EU Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).	2006/ENV/017
Green Paper on a future European Union Maritime Policy	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	The Green Paper on an all embracing EU Maritime Policy will present the state of the art of integrated sea related policies. It shall set out options for a more holistic approach of the EU and its Member States for policies relating to the sea.	2006/FISH/001
Proposal for a Regulation on the applicable law and jurisdiction in divorce matters	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	There are currently no Community rules in the field of applicable law to divorces. The main policy objective is to provide solutions that enhance legal certainty and flexibility and meet the legitimate expectations of the citizens according to the Hague Programme. The choice of the Regulation will ensure the achievement of these purposes.	2005/JLS/187
Green Paper on the conflict of laws in matters concerning matrimonial property regimes, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	The objective is to launch a wide consultation of interested subjects on legal and practical issues arising in international situations in the area of property rights of married and unmarried couples.	2005/JLS/188
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on future priorities for the common policy on illegal immigration	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The strategic objectives of an efficient handling of the EU borders and ensuring the highest level of security at the external borders are partially fulfilled through the objectives of this legal instrument. The operational powers, which should be conferred to the seconded national experts/border guards, are a minimum requirement in view of providing effective assistance to the requiring, host MS. With these powers the guest border guards contribute to reduce the risks and prevent the threats at those stretches of the EU external borders, which are under more intense threat.	2006/JLS/005
Green Paper on Enforcement: A European system for the attachment of bank accounts	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	The objective is to launch a wide consultation of interested parties on how to improve the enforcement of monetary claims in the EU. The Green Paper describes the current legal situation and proposes the creation of a European System for the attachment of bank accounts as a possible solution. Different options are proposed as to the specific features of such a system.	2006/JLS/006

European elections 2004: Commission Communication on the participation of the Union citizens in the Member State of residence (Directive 93/109/EC) and on the electoral modalities (Decision 76/787/EC as amended by Decision 2002/772/EC)	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>Firstly, the Communication will assess the application of Directive 93/109/EC on the voting rights of the Union citizens in their Member State of residence in the June 2004 elections to the European Parliament.</p> <p>The Report will draw the attention of the European Parliament to the question concerning publication of results of elections in Member States with the view of amending the relevant provision to be clear and to be implemented in a uniform way, which is not the case at the moment. It will be up to the European Parliament to contemplate the appropriateness of any legislative initiative.</p>	2006/JLS/008
Communication on the implementation of the rights of the child	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>The Communication intends to set a framework where concrete actions will allow the implementation of the rights of the child within the European Union. Also, the defence of children's rights in the external Policy of the Union will be included.</p> <p>The action plan included in the Communication should help the Union and the Member States to fulfil their obligations vis-à-vis the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child.</p>	2006/JLS/009
Green paper on drugs and civil society in the EU	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	<p>Produce a Green paper to provide a framework for working with the civil society in the drugs field at the EU level. Ensure effective implementation of actions n° 3 (1) and 3 (2) of the EU Drugs Action Plan 2005-2008.</p>	2006/JLS/007
Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning Community Financial Contributions to the International Fund for Ireland (2007-2008)	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	<p>Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 177/2005 of 24 January 2005 establishes that by 31 March 2006 the Commission shall submit a report to the Budgetary Authority, assessing the results of the activities of the Fund & the need for continuing contributions beyond 2006.</p>	2006/REGIO+/006
Proposal for a Council Decision on Strategic Community Guidelines on Cohesion	Legislative Proposal / Decision	<p>Définition des priorités de la Communauté en matière de cohésion économique, sociale et territoriale.</p>	2005/REGIO+/013
Proposal for a Directive amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market	Legislative Proposal / Directive	<p>Adaptation to technical progress and re-organisation of regulatory provisions concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market.</p> <p>Commitment of the Commission in its progress report to Council and European Parliament (COM 444(2001)final).</p>	2003/SANCO/61
<p>Package of proposals aiming to reinforce the position and the normative framework of inland waterway transport, namely:</p> <p>(1) Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European institutional framework for inland waterway transport;</p> <p>(2) Proposal for a negotiation mandate aiming at allowing third countries to participate in the institutional framework and, if possible, to establish a common normative framework between the EU and third countries</p>	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	<p>Le renforcement du cadre institutionnel, p.ex. l'établissement d'une Agence européenne pour la navigation intérieure, devrait inscrire le transport fluvial dans le cadre d'une politique des transports plus stratégique. Une telle agence devrait concentrer les aptitudes et ressources disponibles et éviter les doubles emplois dans les travaux de différents organismes, tout en combinant des missions différentes afin de susciter des synergies. En utilisant le cadre communautaire comme seul cadre approprié, la prise de décisions et l'établissement de règles communes seront facilités.</p> <p>Dans l'objectif de permettre la participation des Etats tiers intéressés dans les travaux de l'agence, et de parvenir à un cadre réglementaire harmonisé en Europe, l'établissement de l'Agence devra être accompagné par des accords bi- ou multilatéraux avec des pays tiers.</p>	2006/TREN/009
Action Plan on energy efficiency	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>L'énergie est au cœur de notre système économique et pourtant l'Europe doit importer 50% de ses besoins énergétiques, soit une facture annuelle de 240 milliards d'euros. Si rien n'est fait, ce sera 70% en 2030 alors que le prix du pétrole s'envole. La maîtrise de notre consommation d'énergie est indispensable si l'on veut réduire cette dépendance énergétique. C'est pourquoi l'efficacité énergétique est une des priorités de la stratégie de Lisbonne pour une Europe plus compétitive. Suite au débat public lancé cette année avec le</p>	2006/TREN/032

		Livre vert sur l'efficacité énergétique, cette communication définira un plan d'action visant des économies d'énergie de l'ordre de 20% d'ici 2020.	
Green Paper on a secure, competitive and sustainable energy policy for Europe	Non-legislative action	The Green Paper will prepare the Communication on this subject which will be issued later in the year. The intention is to give the widest possible consultation pursuant to Better Regulation.	2006/TREN/XXX

III SECURITY

Title English	Type of proposal or act	Description of scope and objectives	Reference number
Communication on a strategy for a secure information society "Strengthening Trust in ICT"	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The strategy will propose a general framework for future activities in the field of internet, network and information security. It will take stock of actions already taken and identify areas where an action at EU level can provide particular added value, while respecting subsidiarity and activities already undertaken by Member States. It will also provide a link to further security related activities planned for 2006.	2006/INFSO/002
Proposal for a Decision on a computerised system of exchange of information on criminal convictions	Legislative Proposal / Decision (CFSP/JHA)	La décision aura pour objectif de créer les bases nécessaires à la mise en place d'un mécanisme européen informatisé permettant d'échanger les informations contenues dans les registres nationaux.	2004/JLS/116
Council Decision creating a European Law Enforcement Network in the fight against terrorism (LEN)	Legislative Proposal / Decision	Pursuant to the Communication of the European Commission on Preparedness and the Consequence Management in the Fight against Terrorism the Commission proposes additional measures to strengthen the existing instruments on civil protection and consequence management. The intention of the Commission is to establish a law enforcement alert mechanism (the Law Enforcement Network, LEN) to be hosted by Europol and connected with other European rapid alert and rapid response systems managed by the Commission (notably ARGUS) whilst respecting national competences.	2005/JLS/077
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Community Code on short stay visas	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	One of the fundamental components of further development of the common visa policy as part of a multi-layer system aimed at facilitating legitimate travel and tackling illegal immigration through enhanced harmonisation of national legislation and handling practices at diplomatic and consular posts (as defined in the Hague Programme), is the establishment of a "common corpus" of legislation. Therefore it is necessary to consolidate, update and develop the current acquis. As current legal instruments is a mixture of Community rules and administrative and practical provisions, a proper "Visa Code" is to be drafted and accompanied by practical guidelines for the operational implementation of these rules.	2006/JLS/002
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council in view of setting up the powers and the financing of teams of national experts of Member States to provide technical and operational assistance to Member States in the activities dealing with the control and surveillance of the external borders in the	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	Based on the results of the study on the powers of the MS border guards, whose final report should be ready end of 2005, the proposal of the EP and Council legal instrument aims to set up powers and financing for the border guards, when seconded in another MS. The objective is to enable the MS border guards to provide effective assistance to their colleagues of the requesting, host MS, since they should receive the appropriate powers in view of executing the regular tasks linked with the control and surveillance of the external borders. Furthermore the draft act should define the financial framework for enacting such a programme of technical assistance between	2006/JLS/003

framework of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union		the MS border guards.	
Proposal for a Framework Decision on Conflicts of Jurisdiction and the Principle of ne bis in idem in criminal proceedings	Legislative Proposal / Framework decision (JHA)	<p>The proposal aims to create a mechanism which would facilitate the choice of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings in situations where two or more Member States could be interested to prosecute the same case.</p> <p>It would also aim to clarify the scope, applicability and the interpretation of certain elements / definitions of the current rules on the trans-national EU principle of ne bis in idem, which are found in Articles 54-58 of the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement (CISA).</p>	2006/JLS/010
EU Action Plan on public private partnership for combating crime and terrorism	Non-legislative action / Other	To establish a recommended model for public private partnerships against crime and terrorism at the EU level.	2006/JLS/012
Proposal for a modification of the Council Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism, in particular to make the transmission of expertise in explosives/bomb-making for terrorist purposes a crime	Legislative Proposal / Framework decision (JHA)	<p>The proposal is intended to continue making life difficult for terrorists or would-be terrorists by making the intentional transmission of expertise in the making of bombs and explosives for terrorist purposes a crime under the Framework Decision.</p> <p>This Proposal would also tie in with the policy being developed by the Commission in the field of violent radicalisation as the transmission of such expertise could be one aspect transforming persons having violently radical views into terrorists or as a way for terrorist groups/networks to recruit new people.</p>	2006/JLS/013
Communication on a European Cyber-security and Cybercrime policy	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	A comprehensive update of the Commission's cybercrime policy, including issues related to protection of the critical information infrastructure, terrorist use of the internet, identity theft, pan-European admissibility of electronic evidence, combating on-line child pornography, etc.	2006/JLS+/015
First implementation report of the Hague Action Plan – Scoreboard Plus	Non-legislative action / Other	The objective is to develop and produce a yearly report that focuses on the correct and timely transposition of legislative acts adopted and on the effective implementation of measures agreed.	2006/JLS/016
Communication on the objective and impartial evaluation of the implementation of EU measures in the field of Freedom, Security and Justice.	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The main objective is to improve policies in the area of freedom security and justice through the establishment of a mechanism, which provides for effective evaluation of the implementation and results of policies in this area.	2006/JLS/017
Commission Communication on organ donation and transplantation in the EU	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Organ transplantation is currently a common technique used in medicine. Transplants are in many cases the only treatments to end stage organ failures. This process is not risk free to the donor and the recipient. The Commission, under article 152 of the Amsterdam Treaty, has the right to establish the necessary measures for setting high standards of quality and safety of organs. Organ transplantation is a very complex area that only could be addressed successfully taking into account all the elements.	2005/SANCO/006
White Paper on "Better training for safer food"	Non-legislative action / White Paper	The heart of the problem is a lack of a harmonised approach to the design and developments of national control systems. The WP on Food Safety placed particular emphasis on this and clearly indicates the need to address the issues with appropriate actions to achieve a high standard of consumer protection across the EU. The EP and the Council, on 29 April 2004, adopted Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls which identifies training as a key issue. Article 51 of the Regulation empowers the Commission to develop training programmes for staff of competent authorities of the Member States, which may be open to participants of third countries.	2005/SANCO/024

		in particular developing countries. This action will develop a White Paper on a Community training strategy in the area covered by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004.	
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 on animal by-products	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	The key objective is to review the health rules on ABPs taking into account the experience gained in applying Regulation 1774/2002. Removing disproportionate provisions and clarifying the scope of the Regulation would lead to a clear text, making the measures more effective and efficient. The review will reduce unnecessary burden and negative impacts, increasing benefits by simplifying and avoiding duplication of administrative procedures for national authorities and operators.	2005/SANCO/058
Green Paper on the Review of the consumer protection regulatory framework (acquis)	Non-legislative action / Green Paper	Green paper will launch the public consultation in order to allow the Commission to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- analyse the transposition and application of the eight consumer directives constituting the acquis by the MS- start a comparative law analysis of the relevant national laws- identify regulatory problems and internal market barriers. <p>The final purpose is: to rationalise and simplify the acquis in order to get rid of possible inconsistencies, overlaps, internal market barriers and distortions of competition, in order to complete the internal market and achieve better consumer protection.</p>	2006/SANCO/007
Commission Communication on a coordinated approach in Europe to tackle alcohol-related harm	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Council Conclusions of 5 June 2001 on Community strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm invites the Commission to come forward with measures in this respect. The Council reiterated the invitation on 2 June 2004. The main policy objective is to reduce the health and social harm due to alcohol consumption and contribute to higher productivity and a sustainable economic development in EU in line with the objectives set out in the Lisbon Strategy.	2005/SANCO/032
Extension of the competences of the European Rail Agency - Amendment of Directive 2004/59/EC	Legislative Proposal / Directive	La longueur et le coût des procédures nationales d'homologation des locomotives ne sont pas optimales. Il convient d'examiner les modalités de participations de l'agence ferroviaire pour faciliter/améliorer les procédures actuelles en favorisant les reconnaissances mutuelles.	2006/TREN/005
Communication on the protection of critical transport and energy infrastructure	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	To reduce the likelihood of European critical transport and energy infrastructure being lost or damaged by identifying it and ensuring its adequate protection.	2006/TREN/011
Communication on minimum maritime labour standards	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The general objective is to explore the integration of ILO consolidated Convention, possibly through an agreement of social partners, in order to be able to extend the port state control to labour standards applied on board all ships calling at European ports regardless of the flag and the nationality of seafarers.	2006/TREN/007
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council modifying Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 with a view to extending the tasks of the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) to the domains of Air Traffic Management (ATM), Air Navigation Services (ANS) and airports	Legislative Proposal / Regulation	The extension of EASA's tasks related to rulemaking (safety & interoperability), certification, licensing and standardisation of services and organisations across Member States, in the domains of ATM, ANS and airports.	2006/TREN/033

IV EXTERNAL

Title English	Type of proposal or act	Description of scope and objectives	Reference number
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on an "EU Governance Facility for Africa"	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The EU will back African-owned efforts to improve governance. The EU must encourage and support African countries to systematically develop good governance plan within their national PRSP. A powerful tool to further boost efforts is, in particular, the voluntary African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the reforms that it will trigger. To this aim, the Commission will launch a Governance Initiative that will encourage participation in the APRM process and provide further support to African countries for the implementation of their APRM-driven reforms. This support should be additional to, and fully in line with, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and should respect African ownership both of the process and the reforms pursued.	2006/DEV/005
EU-Africa partnership on infrastructure. A response to Africa's strategy for regional economic growth and integration	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Ongoing efforts to develop and sustain Africa's infrastructure and access to services must accelerate for economic growth that contributes to reduce poverty. The Commission proposes to establish an EU-Africa Partnership for Infrastructure to support and develop sustainable Networks that facilitate interconnectivity at a continental level for the promotion of regional integration. The Partnership for Infrastructure should encompass investments in trans-boundary and regional infrastructure and their regulatory frameworks in the widest sense. African ownership will come through close engagement with African continental and regional institutions – the AU/NEPAD and the RECs.	2006/DEV/006
Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on a EU Development Support Strategy for the Pacific Region	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	Update of EU/EC policy vis-à-vis the Pacific region to enhance efficiency of EC assistance.	2006/DEV/002
Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee on an EU development support strategy for the Caribbean	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication will provide for a political and implementation strategy framework to ensure that the EU supports the efforts of the Caribbean to tackle their vulnerabilities, complete their regional integration process and reposition themselves as a high potential added value region. The strategy will also contribute to the creation of a single coherent and comprehensive EU policy towards the Caribbean.	2006/DEV/004
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the monitoring of Bulgaria and Romania composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summary Paper on the Comprehensive Monitoring Reports for Bulgaria and Romania• Comprehensive Monitoring Reports for Bulgaria and Romania	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Summary Paper for Bulgaria and Romania will specifically focus on the final preparations for accession by identifying the main gaps and make recommendations, if appropriate. The comprehensive monitoring reports cover the progress made by the 2 countries towards accession (Commission staff working papers - 100 pages)	2006/ELARG/001
Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the 2006 Enlargement Package composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy Paper on Enlargement• Progress Reports on Croatia, Turkey, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Strategy Paper contains the main findings of the Progress and Monitoring Reports and includes proposals for policy recommendations. The Progress Reports contain the progress made by Croatia and Turkey towards accession as well as the progress made in implementing the Stabilisation and Association process by Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro including Kosovo (Commission staff working papers).	2006/ELARG/002

Republic of Macedonia, Serbia & Montenegro/Kosovo • Comprehensive Monitoring Reports for Bulgaria and Romania		The Comprehensive Monitoring Reports contain the progress made by Bulgaria and Romania towards accession.	
Communication concerning the Establishment of The Global Renewable Energy Fund of Funds -- An Innovative Public-Private Financing Mechanism in support of the Global Sustainable Development Agenda	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The Communication will provide an outline of the key features of the proposed innovative public-private financing mechanism which aims to (1) create affordable "patient" risk capital so as to increase access to risk capital for renewable energy entrepreneurs and project developers, (2) increase engagement of private sector experts and investors, and (3) increase the leverage of public sector funds. In addition to the strong focus on Developing Countries, Europe and its neighbouring countries will also be considered.	2006/ENV/015
Communication on a EU External Relations Strategy to Counter Terrorism	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The communication is intended to develop a horizontal strategy to encourage projects aimed at countering terrorism in third states through the appropriate legal instruments under the new financial perspectives (2007-2013).	2006/RELEX/012
Communication on a Strategy for non-proliferation and disarmament of WMD and Programming of the Community contribution	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The communication is intended to define a strategic framework for initiatives and projects against the proliferation of WMD, to be implemented through the appropriate legal instruments under the new financial perspectives (2007-2013).	2006/RELEX/014
Commission Communication: "Conventional Disarmament as contribution to Human security"	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	The communication aims at extending the scope of the Anti-Personnel Landmines Regulations (1724/01 and 1725/01), which provide a stepping stone for a wider action on weapons removal. This Communication will pave the way to the Multi-annual Programming exercises under appropriate legal instruments (e.g. Stability, Pre-accession, Neighbourhood and Development Instruments).	2006/RELEX/013
Proposal for a Council decision establishing negotiating directives for an enhanced agreement to replace, or amend, the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine	Agr. with third countries / Draft or recom. for a neg. mandate	Content to be defined, subject to further discussion with Member States and Ukraine. Objective is to define the overall framework for EU - Ukraine relations after the end of the initial 10 year period of the PCA.	2006/RELEX/019
New ENP action plans and first reviews of ENP Action Plan Implementation	Non-legislative action / Commission working paper	Action plans will be set up with Egypt, Lebanon, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. For Algeria a country report will be established. Première évaluation de la mise en oeuvre des plans Politique Européenne de Voisinage pour la Moldavie, l'Ukraine, le Maroc, la Tunisie, la Jordanie, Israël et l'Autorité palestinienne. Une communication accompagnera le document des services présentant les conclusions de cette évaluation.	2006/RELEX/007
The EU and China	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>China's rise as a major global player and the development of its relations with the EU make it necessary to define a new comprehensive strategy over the next five years. This strategy will bring together, in a single framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Communication defining a new general strategy for EU-China relations over the next five years and updating the 2003 Communication. - A specific Communication offering a pro-active vision for trade and investment relations with China for the next five years. 2006 will be the final year of the 5 year transition period granted to China to 	2005/RELEX+/040

		fully implement her WTO commitments in most areas: a timely opportunity to comprehensively review China's implementation of her WTO commitments and to propose a forward-looking strategy to "close the gaps"	
Communication of the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee on External Aspects of Competitiveness	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>The top priority today is to restore sustainable dynamic growth and jobs in Europe with a view to put Europe back on track to long term prosperity, in accordance with the new Lisbon strategy. In the last decade, Europe's growth and productivity gains have failed to match those of its major economic partners. A low labour force participation and employment ratio give rise to sluggish internal demand, low investment and innovation, and directly feed oppositions to structural change as well as to open and competitive markets. Greater openness to trade and investment represents a major engine of growth and productivity gains through greater competition, better specialisation based on comparative advantage, innovations generated by greater competition, the technology included in foreign imports and investments, and increased economies of scale. Trade negotiations can offer new opportunities to open new markets for European exports and better rules to improve fair competition with a view to develop qualified jobs in Europe.</p> <p>The Communication will assess a critical review of the current trade policy impact on European competitiveness and make some recommendations on trade and trade-related policies to maximise their contribution to the main objectives of the new Growth and Jobs Strategy. The Communication will represent a general framework for new initiatives in trade and trade-related policies and will pave the way for more specific Communications and EU actions.i</p>	2006/TRADE/001
Communication of the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee on the renewed Market Access Strategy	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>L'adaptation des modalités d'action de la Stratégie Européenne d'Accès aux Marchés est nécessaire pour développer l'ouverture des marchés mondiaux, au bénéfice de l'Union européenne comme des pays tiers. Il s'agit d'utiliser au mieux l'ensemble des instruments de politique commerciale, qu'ils impliquent des négociations aux niveaux multilatéral régional et bilatéral ou qu'ils prennent la forme d'instruments spécifiques tels que le dialogue réglementaire qui vise à suivre la bonne mise en œuvre des engagements pris par nos partenaires. L'interactivité avec les entreprises européennes découlant de l'utilisation de la Base de Données Accès aux Marchés constitue à cet égard un atout qu'il convient d'exploiter plus finement.</p> <p>En termes de politique commerciale, les objectifs concernent la facilitation des exportations de biens et de services, et des investissements, notamment dans les pays émergents à fort potentiel de croissance. Il s'agit aussi, en levant les barrières à l'accès aux marchés où qu'elles se trouvent, d'aider les entreprises européennes travaillant dans les secteurs à plus fort potentiel, à tirer profit de la spécialisation sectorielle mondiale par des économies d'échelle. Il est prévu que les critères d'importance de ces pays et secteurs soient énoncés dans une communication de la Commission prévue pour avril 2006 sur le thème des aspects externes de la compétitivité.</p>	2006/TRADE/002

Draft recommendation for a negotiation Mandate. Economic integration and free trade agreement with the Republic of Ukraine	Agr. with third countries / Draft or recom. for a neg. mandate	The proposal will request a mandate from the Council to negotiate an economic integration and free trade agreement with the Republic of Ukraine. The objectives of the agreement are to foster trade, investment and economic ties between the EU and Ukraine, which is an important neighbour of the enlarged EU.	2006/TRADE+/003
Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the development of energy markets with neighbouring countries	Non-legislative action / Commission Communication	<p>La communication portera sur la création d'un marché de l'énergie avec les pays voisins fondé sur la complémentarité des stratégies énergétiques de l'Union et de ses voisins immédiats, qu'ils soient producteurs, consommateurs, ou pays de transits.</p> <p>L'objectif est de concourir par la création de ce marché à la sécurité de l'approvisionnement énergétique de l'Union Européenne qui, dans les décennies à venir, devrait demeurer fortement dépendante des sources externes d'énergies fossiles.</p>	2006/TREN+/015