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# Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (January 2022– September 2024)

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A rolling check-list

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STUDY

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PE 762.858 – December 2024

EN



# Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (January 2022– September 2024)

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## A rolling check-list

Reviews of existing legislation provide an evidence-based assessment of the performance of policies and legislation. Review findings support political decision-making and inform the design of possible future revisions. The systematic review of legislation has become a key policy-making tool at the EU level, most notably in the context of the EU's better regulation agenda.

This rolling check-list has been published periodically since 2014. It contributes to the European Parliament's scrutiny of the European Commission's reporting duties by analysing all review clauses contained in EU legislative acts adopted during a certain time period. This ninth edition covers all review clauses in legislative acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (i.e. January 2022–September 2024), complementing the previous eighth edition, which covers the first half of the ninth term. The complete dataset of review clauses is preceded by an initial analysis that places review clauses within the broader context of better law-making and explores the main features of the review clauses included in the dataset, reflecting the choices of the co-legislators during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term. In an effort to show the evolution of review clauses over the past decade, the analysis also compares data of the ninth with those of the eighth term.

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## **LINGUISTIC VERSIONS**

Original: EN

Manuscript completed in December 2024

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PE: 762.858

ISBN: 978-92-848-2421-2

DOI: 10.2861/9209626

CAT: QA-01-24-074-EN-N

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## Executive summary

The systematic review of legislation is a key feature of the European Union (EU) better regulation agenda. This is reflected in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making (IIA-BLM), concluded in 2016, in which the European Commission, the Council and Parliament agreed to systematically consider the use of review clauses in legislation. Embedding review clauses – i.e. review, evaluation, monitoring and reporting provisions – into legislation renders the review a legal requirement and is common practice today. It is also in line with the 'evaluate first' principle, as set out in the IIA-BLM, according to which the revision of legislation should build on lessons learned from a preceding evaluation.

The European Parliament is strongly committed to the principles of better law-making, and in particular to the effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation throughout the legislative cycle. Accordingly, Parliament has a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and EU programmes, and more generally, monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policies and programmes in practice.

Under Article 14 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the European Parliament is mandated to 'exercise functions of political control' of the Commission throughout the policy cycle. In the area of ex-post evaluation, the Parliament scrutinises, inter alia, Commission action that is required under the 'review clauses', to monitor, assess and review the operation of EU legislation after adoption.

Since 2014, the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), has prepared rolling check-lists of review clauses in EU legislation. This scrutiny tool gives an overview of all reviews, evaluations and implementation reports to be put forward by the Commission in a particular year in line with specific review clauses in legislation. It supports scrutiny by Parliament and its committees, as it enables them to check whether the Commission is complying with its review obligations, as set out in EU legislation, in their respective areas of competence.

This rolling check-list presents a comprehensive overview of review clauses adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, i.e. between January 2022 and September 2024. It complements the previous eighth edition, which covers the first half of the ninth term. In addition to exploring the main features of the review clauses included in the dataset, the analysis also shows the evolution of review clauses over the past decade. Accordingly, it makes a comparison of data for the second half with those of the first half of the ninth term and, when relevant, data for the ninth term as a whole with those of the eighth term. While the dataset in Section 7 of this publication includes review clauses contained in legislation adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure (OLP) and the special legislative procedure (SLP), the analysis is more strongly focused on OLP acts, where Parliament acts as co-legislator on equal footing with the Council.

The data show that **review clauses were used frequently in the period examined: three quarters of the legislative acts adopted through OLP in the reporting period contain provisions for review, evaluation, monitoring or reporting.**

The analysis of the legislative output of the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, and the comparison of data for the eighth and ninth parliamentary terms, allow the following deductions.

- In the second half of the ninth term, a total of 240 acts were adopted through OLP and 10 acts through SLP. **Roughly 75 % of OLP acts adopted during that period contain a review clause** (178 out of 240) which is a **record high**. However, when comparing the share of review clauses in OLP acts adopted in the ninth term as a whole (68 %) with that of the eighth term (69 %), there was almost no change.
- Similar to previous terms, **review clauses adopted in the second half of the ninth term vary significantly in terms of the requirements** they place – from reviews and

evaluations of a legislative act on the one hand to monitoring of and reports on the implementation of a legislative act, on the other.

- Of the 178 OLP acts with a review clause adopted in the second half of the ninth term, as many as **150 (84 %) contain (at least) a 'core' review clause** (provisions calling for a review *stricto sensu* or an evaluation) while the remaining 28 (16 %) contain only lighter provisions (e.g. provisions calling for regular monitoring, implementation reports and similar). Interestingly, the **share of 'core' review clauses in OLP acts adopted during the entire ninth term increased considerably (from 76 % in the eighth to 85 % in the ninth term)**. A possible reason for this increase might be the greater importance of the 'evaluate first' principle further to the adoption of the Inter-Institutional Agreement on Better Law-making (IIA-BLM) in 2016.
- As observed already in the eighth term, the majority of OLP acts adopted in the ninth term were regulations (with 303 regulations compared to only 77 directives and 37 decisions). This seems to **confirm a tendency to issue more regulations than directives over the last decade**. This, in turn, appears to impact the number of review clauses contained in legislation, as the observation made in the eighth term – that **directives are more likely to contain a review clause** – holds true also for the ninth term. However, while directives tended to include predominantly 'core' review clauses in the eighth term, the distribution of 'core' review clauses among directives and regulations was almost equal in the ninth term.
- As was the case in the past, the frequency of use of review clauses in EU acts varied across policy areas in the ninth term too. Among the OLP acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, **review clauses were most frequently found in files handled by the Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) Committee (100 % of acts contained a review clause), the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) Committee (86 %) and the Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) Committee (80 %)**. While ITRE also led the ranking in the first half of the ninth term as well as in the eighth term, ECON was, during the same period, among the top three committees in terms of review clauses in legislation they were in charge of. Although LIBE had been one of the front-runners in the eighth and first half of the ninth term, it did not make it to the top three in the second half of the ninth term.
- For **'core' review clauses**, the **period to the first review** typically tends to be **longer than for 'non-core' review clauses**. It was **between 3 and 5 years** (from transposition or application of the legal act) in the majority of cases in the second half of the ninth term (57 %). While this was also the case in the eighth (72 %) and ninth terms (65 %), it is striking that a non-negligible number of 'core' review clauses adopted in the ninth term stipulate a period of only 2 years to the first review (40 out of 150). The Commission, however, recommends a period of 3 to 4 years to collect the necessary data and cautions against ex-post evaluations to be carried out more frequently than every 5 to 8 years after transposition, application or implementation. By contrast, **'non-core' review clauses** tend to have **shorter periods to the first review**. Over half of 'non-core' review clauses adopted in the second half of and the entire ninth term (56 % for both) require the first review to take place **between 1 and 3 years** after transposition or application (compared to 68 % in the eighth term). Compared to the eighth term, there were thus **more outliers deviating from the standard period in the ninth term** (in the case of both 'core' and 'non-core' review clauses).
- In the second half of the ninth term, slightly **more legislative acts (64, or 36 %) require a one-off review** than those requiring repetitive reviews (54, or 30 %), with the rest (60, or 34 %) containing a combination of both. This also goes for the entire ninth term, with a slightly higher share of legislative acts with a one-off review than that with repetitive reviews (38 % compared with 34 %). By contrast, in the eighth term, the share of legislative acts with one-off review provisions was almost equal to the share of such acts with repetitive review provisions (49 % and 50 % respectively).

- Moreover, **multiple review clauses**, i.e. review clauses with several monitoring, reporting and evaluation requirements, **clearly outnumbered review clauses with one single review provision** in the second half of the ninth term (149 multiple compared to 29 single review clauses). While this was also the case in the first half of that term, during the eighth term, there were slightly more review clauses containing one single review provision ('single review clauses') than those containing multiple review provisions ('multiple review clauses').
- **Out of 10 SLP** acts adopted during the second half of the ninth term, **three contain a review clause** (two of which are 'core' review clauses). During the ninth term as a whole, however, only eight SLP acts out of 42 (19 %) contain a review clause. This is significantly less than in the eighth term (where almost a third of SLP acts included review clauses).
- Recent crises, notably the **COVID-19 pandemic** and **Russia's war against Ukraine**, have had a significant impact on the EU's legislative activities. Owing to the urgent need to act, over the past 4 years many legislative measures have been adopted without having been subject to any ex-ante impact assessment and, in addition, without a review clause. While the absence of an ex-ante impact assessment may have been justified in a number of such cases, the (additional) lack of a requirement to review these measures (which is the case for 28 out of 37 emergency measures examined by the study, i.e. 76 %) raises concern from a better law-making perspective. This also in the light of a 'democratic deficit' in cases where, in crisis situations, EU measures were adopted through emergency or fast-track procedures, thereby side-lining the European Parliament and its prerogatives. As pointed out in a 2023 Parliament resolution and a 2022 Parliament analysis<sup>1</sup>, the European Commission should consider carrying out post-implementation reviews of legal acts that bypassed ex-ante impact assessment requirements.

Despite the fact that review clauses are widely used in EU legislation, there are no common interinstitutional definitions of the different types of ex-post review. As noted by the European Court of Auditors in 2018, this can lead to 'situations where the content of a review clause, and correspondingly, its expected output is not always clear'. In an effort to increase clarity and consistency in the wording of review clauses included in its proposals, the European Commission has, in 2021, provided more detailed guidance on this matter in its latest revision of the better regulation guidelines and the associated toolbox. While the revised guidelines and toolbox are addressed primarily to Commission staff and are not binding for the European Parliament and the Council, they still provide a reference framework for these institutions. In this context, it should be mentioned that, while the Commission is responsible for including review clauses in its proposals, it is for the co-legislators to ensure that legislation they adopt indeed includes such provisions and that these are appropriate. Any possible future efforts to streamline the wording of review clauses should nonetheless leave co-legislators the much-needed flexibility to honour the specificities of each case and to provide the necessary space for political choices.

The recent past has, more than ever, shown the importance of laws that are robust, resilient and reactive enough to deal with future crises and disruptive events. Review clauses – which require periodic or one-off reconsideration of legislation – can certainly play a role in the future-proofing of EU legislation and might therefore gain in importance in the future.

Finally, it is worth noting that, like its predecessors, this publication does not examine the European Commission's follow-up to the provisions contained in the review clauses, either quantitatively or qualitatively. This makes it impossible to analyse if and how the wording of a review clause influences the outcome. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is accurate. Readers are encouraged to contact the author via the functional mailbox of the ex-post evaluation unit within DG EPRS, should they have any questions or comments or should they identify any inadvertent error or omission.

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## Acronyms of European Parliamentary committees

AFCO	Committee on Constitutional Affairs
AFET	Committee on Foreign Affairs
AGRI	Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
BUDG	Committee on Budgets
CONT	Committee on Budgetary Control
CULT	Committee on Culture and Education
DEVE	Committee on Development
ECON	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
EMPL	Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
ENVI	Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
FEMM	Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality
IMCO	Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection
INTA	Committee on International Trade
ITRE	Committee on Industry, Energy and Research
JURI	Committee on Legal Affairs
LIBE	Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
PECH	Committee on Fisheries
PETI	Committee on Petitions
REGI	Committee on Regional Development
TRAN	Committee on Transport and Tourism

## Other acronyms

ECA	European Court of Auditors
IIA-BLM	Interinstitutional agreement on Better Law-Making
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEIL	European Parliament Legislative Observatory
OLP	Ordinary legislative procedure
REFIT	Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme
RSB	Regulatory Scrutiny Board
SLP	Special legislative procedure
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
TEU	Treaty on European Union



# 1. Introduction

The European Parliament is firmly committed to the principles of better law-making and the **effective use of ex-ante impact assessment and ex-post evaluation** throughout the legislative cycle. It is in this spirit that Parliament shows a particular interest in following the transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU law and EU programmes, and more generally, monitoring the impact, operation, effectiveness and delivery of policies, legislation and programmes in practice. Under **Article 14 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU)**, the European Parliament has the right – and even the duty – of 'political control'. As the only directly elected EU institution, the Parliament is mandated to scrutinise the European Commission throughout the policy cycle. While Parliament carries out its oversight duties in numerous ways, one way that it does so in the area of ex-post evaluation is to scrutinise Commission action that is required to assess and review EU legislation after its adoption, as set out in the '**review clauses**'.

In order to support European Parliament scrutiny in this context, since 2014 the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) has prepared a '**rolling check-list of review clauses in EU legislation**'. This scrutiny tool provides an overview of all reviews, evaluations, monitoring or implementation reports to be put forward by the Commission in a particular year. It helps Parliament and its committees oversee the Commission's compliance with its review obligations, as set out in EU legislation, in their respective areas of competence. The rolling check-list thereby supports Parliament in monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of EU law, policies and programmes. At the same time, the Commission's ex-post reporting informs future decision-making, as the findings inform the design of possible legislative revisions.

This rolling check-list gives a comprehensive **overview of review clauses (i.e. review, evaluation, reporting and monitoring provisions)** contained in EU legislation adopted during the **second half of the ninth parliamentary term (January 2022 to September 2024)**.<sup>1</sup> As such, it complements the previous eighth edition of the rolling check-list, covering review clauses in legislation adopted during the first half of the ninth term (October 2019 to December 2021).<sup>2</sup> The review clauses in this publication are listed by the parliamentary committee responsible for the file at the time of the adoption of the relevant legislative act and by the year in which the review is due. The clauses are primarily addressed to the European Commission, requiring that it reviews, evaluates and/or reports on the implementation of a particular legal act after a certain number of years. The information gathered and processed by the Commission is then submitted to the Parliament and the Council of the EU in form of reports (typically Commission communications or staff working documents).

This publication creates a **single point of access** to acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term that contain a review clause. As in previous editions, the dataset considers acts that were adopted either under the ordinary legislative procedure (OLP) or the special legislative procedure (SLP). The list draws on information available in the Official Journal<sup>3</sup> and the Parliament's

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<sup>1</sup> The study covers the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 September 2024, considering also legislative acts adopted at the start of the 10th parliamentary term (i.e. between July and September 2024). This approach was based on the fact that the negotiations of the legislative acts adopted in this period had actually been concluded under the ninth parliamentary term, even if they were formally adopted only during the 10th term. This also corresponds to the approach taken in previous editions of the rolling check-list. The present edition of the rolling check-list complements the previous one, published in October 2022 and covering the first half of the ninth parliamentary term (spanning from 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2021).

<sup>2</sup> N. Hahnkamper-Vandenbulcke, [Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the first half of the ninth parliamentary term \(2019–2024\) – A Rolling Check-List](#), October 2022, EPRS, European Parliament.

<sup>3</sup> [Official Journal of the EU](#).

Legislative Observatory (OEIL),<sup>4</sup> increasing its accessibility by bringing all review clauses together in one place. The publication also **analyses** the dataset, and compares data for the second half with those of the first half of the ninth term and data for the entire ninth term with those of the eighth term when relevant, in an effort to show the evolution of review clauses over the past decade.

It is important to note that the study does not examine the European Commission's follow-up in response to the provisions contained in the review clauses, either quantitatively or qualitatively. This makes it impossible to analyse if and how the wording of a review clause influences the outcome.

The study is **divided into seven sections**: Section 1 offers a general introduction to Parliament's scrutiny role in ex-post evaluation, the purpose of the rolling check-list of review clauses and the study's structure. Section 2 explains the evolution of review clauses in the context of the EU better regulation agenda over the years, Parliament's position on review clauses, and review clauses in legislation adopted in times of crisis. Section 3 sets out the study's methodology. Section 4 offers an analysis of the dataset (i.e. data included in this rolling check-list), examining both quantitative and qualitative aspects, and focusing on review clauses adopted under the OLP. For ease of reference, Section 5 lists all legislative acts subject to the analysis (including acts that do not contain any review clauses). The Section 6 presents the main findings of the study. The complete dataset – setting out the review clauses found in legislative acts adopted under the ordinary and special legislative procedure during the reporting period – are to be found in Section 7.

To **complete the picture of review clauses in EU legislation** that are currently in force but that were adopted in previous terms (i.e. review clauses included in EU law that are not covered by the current edition, which looks only at legislation adopted in the second half of the ninth term), this edition of the rolling check-list would need to be read together with the fifth, seventh and eighth editions of the rolling check-list.<sup>5</sup> While the fifth edition covers both the sixth and seventh term in a consolidated manner, the seventh edition only covers the eighth term. Similarly, the eighth edition of the rolling check-list only covers the first half of the ninth parliamentary term.

Furthermore, it might be useful to read this rolling check-list in conjunction with other EPRS rolling check-lists, the '**Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling check-list and state of play**',<sup>6</sup> last issued in October 2023, and the '**European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests, 2022-2024**'.<sup>7</sup> These research and analysis tools complement each other and offer the reader an overview of the relevant information available in a given policy area or on a specific legislative act with regard to reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Together they constitute a toolbox at the service of Parliamentary committees and Members.

<sup>4</sup> [Legislative Observatory](#) of the European Parliament.

<sup>5</sup> I. Kiendl Kristo and S. Huber, [Review clauses in EU legislation – A rolling check-list](#) (fifth edition), 2017, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), European Parliament; I. Kiendl Kristo, [Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the eighth Parliamentary term \(2014-2019\) – A rolling check-list](#) (seventh edition), 2022, EPRS, European Parliament; N. Hahnkamper-Vandenbulcke, [Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the first half of the ninth parliamentary term \(2019-2024\) – A rolling check-list \(eighth edition\)](#), 2022, EPRS, European Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> I. Anglmayer, [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling check-list and state of play-5th edition](#), October 2023, EPRS, European Parliament. The study provides an overview of planned, ongoing and recently completed Commission evaluations. The dataset is preceded by an analysis of ex-post evaluation under the better regulation agenda. Particular emphasis is placed on the transparency of the European Commission's evaluation process and output, measured against the commitments set out in the 2016 Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making and the Commission's own better regulation guidelines and toolbox. The paper also includes a section on how the European Parliament uses the Commission's evaluations.

<sup>7</sup> [European Commission follow-up to European Parliament requests, 2022-2024](#), November 2024, DG EPRS and DG for the Presidency (PRES), European Parliament. The study is produced twice per legislature by the Ex-post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) within DG EPRS together with the Parliament's Inter-institutional Relations Unit within the Directorate-General for the Presidency. It lists all requests made by Parliament to the Commission and examines whether they were followed up appropriately.

## 2. Review clauses in EU legislation

### 2.1. Review clauses in the context of the EU better regulation agenda

As early as **1997**, the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** recognised governments' responsibility to review their regulations systematically to ensure that they continue to meet their intended objectives.<sup>8</sup> In the years thereafter, the systematic review of legislation was also the subject of discussion within the EU, as is evident in the **Mandelkern Report**,<sup>9</sup> adopted in **2001**, and the (first) **Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making**<sup>10</sup> the Commission, the Council and Parliament concluded in **2003**.

More recently, the use of review clauses in EU legislation was shaped by the **Commission's better regulation agenda**, which was introduced in **2015**,<sup>11</sup> subsequently revised in **2017**<sup>12</sup> and, most recently, streamlined in **2021**,<sup>13</sup> to enable a better distinction between evaluations and implementation reports (see further details in Section 3.1). Moreover, the latest **Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making (IIA-BLM)**, concluded in **2016**<sup>14</sup> and currently marked for revision<sup>15</sup> places a special focus on the follow-up of the effects of EU legislation. It states that '[a]ppropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements' are considered to be essential for further action.<sup>16</sup> It further lays down the 'evaluate first' principle by setting out that 'evaluations of existing legislation and policy [...] should provide the basis for impact assessments of options for further actions'.<sup>17</sup> Therefore, **'the three Institutions agree to systematically consider the use of review clauses in legislation'** and to take account of the time needed for implementation and for gathering evidence on results and impacts'.<sup>18</sup> In this context, the Commission's evaluation planning 'will respect the timing for reports and reviews set out in Union legislation'.<sup>19</sup>

According to a 2023 EPRS study,<sup>20</sup> this requirement 'generally appears to be fulfilled' at the moment the Commission launches an evaluation. The study finds, however, that 'the completion of evaluations and fitness checks is often way behind schedule [...]'. As to embedding the 'evaluate first' principle in the policy cycle, the Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB), the Commission's regulatory oversight body, recently found that, despite 78 % of revisions complying with this principle in 2023, '[...] mainstreaming evaluations into the policy development process and culture is a permanent task and requires continued efforts and clear commitments by all actors'.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> [The OECD Report on Regulatory Reform: Synthesis](#), OECD, 1997, p. 5.

<sup>9</sup> [Final report](#), 13 November 2001, Mandelkern Group on Better Regulation, pp. 17–18 on review and sunset clauses.

<sup>10</sup> [Interinstitutional Agreement on better law-making](#), 31 December 2003, pp. 1–5.

<sup>11</sup> European Commission, [Better regulation for better results – An EU agenda](#), COM(2015)215.

<sup>12</sup> European Commission, [Completing the Better Regulation Agenda: Better solutions for better results](#), COM(2017)0651.

<sup>13</sup> European Commission, [Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws](#), COM(2021).

<sup>14</sup> [Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making](#), 12 May 2016.

<sup>15</sup> U. von der Leyen, [Political guidelines for the next European Commission 2024–2029](#), p. 7.

<sup>16</sup> *ibid.*, para. 3.

<sup>17</sup> *ibid.*, para. 22.

<sup>18</sup> *ibid.*, para. 23.

<sup>19</sup> *ibid.*, para. 21.

<sup>20</sup> I. Anglmayer, [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling Check-List and State of Play-5th edition](#), October 2023, EPRS, European Parliament.

<sup>21</sup> Regulatory Scrutiny Board, [Annual Report 2023](#), 13 May 2024, p. 29.

In **2018**, the **European Court of Auditors** (ECA) dedicated a **special report** to the European Commission's ex-post review system.<sup>22</sup> It found that the ex-post review system is 'as a whole, well-managed and quality-controlled, thereby contributing effectively to the Better Regulation cycle'.<sup>23</sup> However, it noted that review clauses and monitoring clauses are 'widely used but frequently unclear'.<sup>24</sup> The report also highlighted that there are no common interinstitutional definitions of the different types of ex-post review, leading to situations where the content of a review clause, and correspondingly, its expected output is not always clear. The Court did note that there is 'the advantage of allowing the Commission and the co-legislators to tailor review clauses to the specific needs of each piece of legislation',<sup>25</sup> but advocated for more clarity nonetheless.

In **2019**, the Commission undertook a **stock-taking exercise – 'Better regulation: taking stock and sustaining our commitment'**,<sup>26</sup> the findings of which fed into the **Commission communication 'Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws'**, presented in **April 2021**.<sup>27</sup> Among other things, the 2021 communication identifies the need for more useful monitoring and review clauses as well as for better differentiation between implementation reports and evaluations. The communication further notes that '[i]t is the joint responsibility of the co-legislators to see to it that [monitoring and review clauses] are of high quality, so that the effectiveness of EU legislation in the Member States can be properly assessed'.<sup>28</sup> On this, the Commission observes that, while the proposal (and any embedded review clause) is in the hands of the Commission, 'the end-result remains largely in the hands of the co-legislators'.<sup>29</sup> The Commission therefore invites the co-legislators to 'develop common definitions and identify best practices through our regular dialogue in the context of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making'.<sup>30</sup>

The communication also refers to the timing of reviews and notes that a 'legislative act can be evaluated only with the involvement of those affected and only after it has been fully implemented by the Member States. Therefore, sufficient time has to pass before the Commission can gather enough data and evidence to assess the effectiveness of the legislation'.<sup>31</sup> The communication maintains that this is in practice not always the case – such as when deadlines are imposed 'for evaluating (parts of) legislation that expire before there is enough practical experience and information on its implementation and effects'.<sup>32</sup>

Furthermore, it is worth noting that strategic foresight exercises – which anticipate alternative futures and, hence, represent a key tool for the EU to future-proof its policies and legislation, especially in areas that are subject to rapid change – were integrated into the EU's Better Regulation Guidelines in 2021. While foresight will mainly be considered in ex-ante impact assessments, it also has its place in retrospective review (such as fitness checks and evaluations) in order to assess the continued relevance of an initiative (i.e. whether an intervention that is relevant today will remain

<sup>22</sup> European Court of Auditors, [Ex-post review of EU legislation: a well-established system, but incomplete](#), Special Report no 16, 2018.

<sup>23</sup> *ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>24</sup> *ibid.*, p. 18.

<sup>25</sup> *ibid.*, p. 19.

<sup>26</sup> European Commission, [Taking stock and sustaining our commitment](#), COM(2019)178, 2019.

<sup>27</sup> European Commission, [Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws](#), COM(2021) 219, 2021.

<sup>28</sup> *ibid.*, p. 3.

<sup>29</sup> *ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> *ibid.*, pp. 18 and 22.

<sup>31</sup> *ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>32</sup> *ibid.*, p. 17.

relevant tomorrow).<sup>33</sup> According to a recent EPRS briefing,<sup>34</sup> the number of impact assessments featuring a foresight component has increased steadily since January 2022.

To implement the 2021 Better Regulation communication, in **November 2021** the Commission presented an **update of its Better Regulation Guidelines**<sup>35</sup> and **toolbox**,<sup>36</sup> including a revised tool on review clauses (tool #44, Legal provisions on monitoring and evaluation, see Section 3.1).

## 2.2. The European Parliament's position on review clauses

The streamlining of review clauses was also a response to the European Parliament's repeated calls. **Parliament** has raised the issue of review clauses in several resolutions. In its **2016 resolution** on the regulatory fitness and performance programme (REFIT), Parliament called for inclusion 'if appropriate of "review clauses" in legislative measures to regularly reassess the continued relevance of legislative measures at European level'.<sup>37</sup> Parliament's **2018 resolution** on the interpretation and implementation of the IIA-BLM reiterated the importance of the agreement's paragraph 23 on review clauses and invited the Commission 'to include review clauses in its proposals whenever appropriate and, if not, to state its reasons for departing from this general rule'.<sup>38</sup>

In its **June 2021 resolution on the EU's regulatory fitness**,<sup>39</sup> the European Parliament underlined that 'systematic review of legislation plays an increasingly important role for achieving better regulation'.<sup>40</sup> The resolution emphasised the need for the three institutions to engage in 'a more structured cooperation in order to assess the application and effectiveness of Union law with a view to its improvement'.<sup>41</sup> It also pointed to 'the need for the swift, timely and correct application of Union legislation by the Member States in order to properly assess the need for further legislation'.<sup>42</sup>

In its topical **resolution**, adopted in **July 2022**, on the Commission's **2021 Better Regulation communication**,<sup>43</sup> Parliament reiterated the need for regulatory review, referring to the recommendations to improve the quality of ex-post reviews included in the 2018 ECA special report. Parliament also considered, inter alia, the 'evaluate first principle' as an essential tool for better law making. In this context, it encouraged the Commission 'to make greater use of ex-post assessments to evaluate the effectiveness and benefits of legislation which in turn can help inform future policy developments and improve regulatory approaches'.

Moreover, while welcoming existing quality control for evaluations (and supporting studies), Parliament encouraged the Commission to 'define a set of minimum quality standards for ex-post

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<sup>33</sup> I. Anglmayer, S. Vettorazzi, [New European Commission communication on Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws](#), May 2021, EPRS, and I. Anglmayer, S. Vettorazzi, [What is new in the Commission's 2021 Better Regulation Guidelines](#), February 2022, EPRS, European Parliament.

<sup>34</sup> S. Anghel, [The use of strategic foresight in Commission impact assessments: Existing practices and the way forward](#), February 2024, EPRS, European Parliament.

<sup>35</sup> [Better Regulation Guidelines](#), SWD(2021)305 final, 3 November 2021.

<sup>36</sup> European Commission, [Better Regulation' toolbox – November 2021 edition](#), 2021.

<sup>37</sup> European Parliament, Resolution of 12 April 2016 on the Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme (REFIT): State of Play and Outlook, [2014/2150\(INI\)](#), paragraph 4.

<sup>38</sup> European Parliament, Resolution of 30 May 2018 on the interpretation and implementation of the Inter-institutional Agreement on Better Law-Making, [2016/2018\(INI\)](#), paragraph 40.

<sup>39</sup> European Parliament, Resolution of 24 June 2021 on European Union regulatory fitness and subsidiarity and proportionality – report on Better Law Making covering 2017, 2018 and 2019, [2020/2262\(INI\)](#).

<sup>40</sup> *ibid.*, paragraph 22.

<sup>41</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> European Parliament, Resolution of 7 July 2022 on Better regulation: Joining forces to make better laws, [2021/2166\(INI\)](#).

reviews other than evaluations with a view to ensuring their quality across the Commission's services'. According to Parliament, such minimum quality standards should require ex-post reviews to include a detailed outline of the methodology used, including data collection and analysis tools, a justification of its choice and the limitations involved. Finally, Parliament invited the Commission, in cooperation with the European Parliament and the Council, to develop, in the context of the existing IIA, an 'interinstitutional toolbox on review and monitoring clauses', containing, inter alia, guidance on drafting monitoring clauses, both for the EU institutions and the Member States.

In its **follow-up to Parliament's 2022 resolution** (paragraphs 53 and 54), submitted to Parliament in September 2022, the Commission stated that 'the revised better regulation toolbox (Tool #44) clarifies better the taxonomy of and quality standards for ex-post reviews that are not evaluations'. These revisions would also respond to the European Court of Auditors' report on ex-post evaluations. The Commission noted Parliament's invitation to develop an interinstitutional toolbox for 'monitoring and review clauses', in cooperation with both co-legislators. This would be in line with the Commission's call to Parliament and the Council to develop common definitions and identify best practices in this area. As regards the development of an interinstitutional toolbox, the Commission therefore referred the issue back to the co-legislators.

Most recently, in its **resolution on the EU's regulatory fitness**, adopted in **November 2023**,<sup>44</sup> Parliament stressed the importance of a 'holistic approach towards ex post evaluation', calling on the Commission 'to come up with a thorough ex post "practice check" aimed at clarifying any supporting best practices, as well as stumbling blocks, such as bureaucracy that acts as a hindrance, preventing citizens and businesses from making the necessary sustainable transition'. Following-up on Parliament's 2023 resolution in April 2024, the Commission stated that it 'uses evaluations to assess whether policies and legislation are still fit for purpose and able to deliver effectively and efficiently on their goals. Before revising existing legislation, the Commission carries out an evaluation (according to the 'evaluate first' principle) which helps ensure all necessary information is gathered before changes are proposed. It also gathers feedback through expert groups, such as its [Fit for Future Platform](#), the ['Have your say' portal](#), and is looking at the experience of innovative practices tested in some Member States, such as 'practice checks'.

## 2.3. Review clauses and ex-post evaluation in times of crisis

The **COVID-19 pandemic** and **Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine** (triggering not least a vast humanitarian and energy crisis) have had a significant impact on the EU's recent legislative activities. Over the past 4 years, a significant number of legislative acts have been adopted under the emergency procedure (Article 122 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – TFEU) or fast-tracked.<sup>45</sup> Owing to the urgent need to move quickly, many of these legislative measures were adopted **without having been subject to any ex-ante impact assessment and, in addition, do not contain a review clause**.

This is, for instance, the case for a number of legal acts relating directly to the pandemic that were adopted between March 2020 and December 2021 by the European Union.<sup>46</sup> A closer analysis reveals that the majority of these acts (19 out of 28) were adopted without being accompanied by an ex-ante

<sup>44</sup> European Parliament, Resolution of 23 November 2023 on European Union regulatory fitness and subsidiarity and proportionality – report on Better Law-Making covering 2020, 2021 and 2022, [2023/2079\(INI\)](#), paragraph 23.

<sup>45</sup> [The use of Article 122 TFEU – Institutional implications and impact on democratic accountability](#), September 2023, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, DG Internal Policies (IPOL), European Parliament.

<sup>46</sup> Note that the analysis was restricted to legal acts with a direct link to the COVID-19 pandemic that were adopted between the start of the pandemic in March 2020 and September 2024. A (non-exhaustive) list of documents related to the common EU response to the COVID-19 pandemic can be found in [Eurlex](#).

impact assessment and do not contain any review clause.<sup>47</sup> In its proposals' explanatory memorandum, the Commission frequently used the urgency of the concerned measures as an argument to justify the absence of an ex-ante impact assessment.<sup>48</sup>

Similarly, due to the urgency, none of the nine legal acts directly relating to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and adopted between March 2022 and September 2024 was accompanied by an ex-ante impact assessment<sup>49</sup> and none of them includes a review clause.

Legal acts without any review clause were also adopted in the second half of the ninth parliamentary term in policy areas other than those with a direct link to the COVID-19 pandemic or Russia's war against Ukraine, in particular in areas pertaining to civil protection, health, migration, anti-money laundering, fisheries, agriculture, judicial cooperation and data protection.<sup>50</sup> Analysis of these legal acts shows that none of them was accompanied by a (fully-fledged) ex-ante impact assessment, although some of them would arguably have warranted one under the better regulation rules.<sup>51</sup>

The Commission's reasons for not preparing an ex-ante impact assessment for these proposals vary: while some of the draft acts justify the absence of an impact assessment with the need for urgent action, others simply state that an impact assessment was not considered necessary, without providing a specific justification. The Commission in several instances also argues that, while the proposed legal act in question is not accompanied by an impact assessment, an impact assessment was carried out to underpin the basic act that it is amending.<sup>52</sup> It is worth noting also that in a number of cases, the Commission proposals were accompanied by other forms of supporting analysis (frequently issued as staff working documents, either together with the proposal or within a few months after its adoption) instead of a fully-fledged ex-ante impact assessment.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Regulations (EU) 2020/460, 2020/558, 2020/697, 2020/872, 2020/1040, 2020/1042, 2020/1043, 2020/1429, 2020/1694, 2021/177, 2021/250, 2021/267, 2021/954, 2021/1068, 2022/1035, 2022/2038, Council Directives (EU) 2020/2020 and 2021/1159, Decision (EU) 2020/1109.

<sup>48</sup> Under the better regulation rules (in particular, Article 13 of the 2016 [IIA-BLM](#) and the 2021 [Better Regulation Guidelines](#), p. 30), an ex-ante impact assessment is required when a proposal is expected to have (i) significant economic, social or environmental impacts; or (ii) significant impact on the EU budget; and (iii) when the Commission has a choice of policy options. In instances of urgency, the latter condition (iii) will usually not be fulfilled (meaning that the absence of an ex-ante impact assessment is in line with the better regulation requirements).

<sup>49</sup> Regulations 2022/562, 2022/613, 2022/838, 2022/1033 and 2022/1278, Council Regulations 2022/1848 and 2022/2496, Decisions 2022/2512 and 2023/2671.

<sup>50</sup> The analysis covered the following 13 legal acts (adopted under the OLP and SLP procedures between January 2022 and December 2024): Regulations 2024/593, 2024/868, 2024/897, 2024/1230, 2024/1352, 2024/1468, 2024/1860 and 2024/2495, Directives 2024/1174, 2024/1654 and 2024/1306, Decisions 2023/2671 and 2024/592.

<sup>51</sup> For example, as regards Regulation (EU) 2024/1352, [COM\(2021\)96](#) (proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2019/816 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) where the Commission, on p. 5, states that 'The evidence-based document prepared in relation to the legislative proposals adopted together with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum remains relevant for this proposal which complements the proposed Screening Regulation.' Similarly, as regards Regulation (EU) 2023/2131, [COM\(2021\)757](#) (proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and the Council and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, as regards the digital information exchange in terrorism cases), the Commission, on p. 7, argues that 'No impact assessment was conducted, as the proposal mainly aims at establishing an up to date technical solution for supporting Member States' authorities and Eurojust, without changing the main principles, which underpin the existing legal cooperation framework. However, the Commission services prepared an analytical supporting document in the form of a staff working document, which accompanies the proposal'.

<sup>52</sup> For example, in [COM\(2022\)109](#) (proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 and Regulation (EU) No 223/2014 as regards Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE)), the Commission refers to the impact assessment carried out to prepare the proposals for Regulations 1303/2013 and 223/2014 and argues that: 'These current targeted changes to respond to critical situations do not require a separate impact assessment'.

<sup>53</sup> It is worth noting that such other forms of supporting analysis are – other than fully-fledged ex-ante impact assessments – exempted from scrutiny by the RSB and thus from respecting the better regulation requirements. For instance, in its proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as regards the EU Recovery prospectus

Although the **absence of an ex-ante impact assessment may have been justified** in a number of cases (exempting the proposals from the requirement to be accompanied by such an impact assessment), the **(additional) absence of a requirement to review these measures remains a matter of concern from the better law-making perspective**. This also in view of a 'democratic deficit' in cases where, in crisis situations, EU measures were adopted through emergency or fast-track procedures, thereby side-lining the European Parliament and its prerogatives.<sup>54</sup> While it could be argued that the co-legislators could (or even should) have amended the Commission proposals by adding a review clause where the Commission did not propose any, the European Parliament's margin of manoeuvre in that respect was limited as regards Commission proposals adopted through emergency or fast-track procedures.

As pointed out in a 2023 Parliament resolution on the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>55</sup> and a 2022 parliamentary analysis,<sup>56</sup> the European Commission should consider carrying out **post-implementation reviews of legislation that bypassed ex-ante impact assessment requirements**. In this context, it seems all the more important to set quality standards for ex-post reviews other than evaluations, as requested by Parliament in 2022.<sup>57</sup> Similarly, the OECD in 2020 stated that '[i]t is very important that fast track or emergency regulations, as well as any administrative flexibilities or relaxations of certain rules, undergo some form of ex-post review in the future, to ensure that the effectiveness and efficiency of the measures is scrutinised and lessons learned'.<sup>58</sup>

Finally, in order to make (existing and future) legislation 'future-proof' (i.e. to ensure that legislation is sufficiently robust and resilient against future crises and disruptive events), a 2022 EPRS study<sup>59</sup> introduces a practical methodology to stress-test EU legislation. According to the study, **stress-testing** can – in combination with strategic foresight – be applied in the agenda-setting phase, but also in other phases of the legislative cycle (such as in ex-post evaluation of existing legislation). More specifically, the study develops a standardised approach to the review of EU policies. This includes – as well as retrospective and prospective analysis – the identification of flexibilities in legislation (such as sunset clauses, review clauses, emergency exceptions etc.).

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and targeted adjustments for financial intermediaries to help the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic ([COM\(2020\)281](#)), the Commission, on p. 7, notes that: 'Given the urgency of measures to be taken to help the recovery after the crisis on financial markets and on the real economy resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact assessment was replaced by a cost-benefit analysis included in the Staff Working Document supporting the Capital Markets Recovery Package'.

<sup>54</sup> [The use of Article 122 TFEU - Institutional implications and impact on democratic accountability](#), September 2023, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, DG Internal Policies (IPOL), European Parliament.

<sup>55</sup> In its [resolution](#) on the COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons learned and recommendations for the future (2022/2076(INI)), adopted in July 2023, the European Parliament noted that 'the law-making and scrutiny roles of national parliaments were undermined in some Member States, including through the delegation of legislative powers to the executive and the implementation of emergency and fast-track legislative procedures, and that these decisions must be appropriately reviewed to ensure that they abide by democratic standards'. Whilst referring to emergency legislation adopted at national level, Parliament's call for an appropriate ex-post review of emergency decisions certainly also applies to emergency legislation adopted at EU level.

<sup>56</sup> [Assessment of current initiatives of the European Commission on better regulation](#), June 2022, Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, DG Internal Policies (IPOL), European Parliament.

<sup>57</sup> While the better regulation guidelines and toolbox include a clear definition of ex-post evaluations and set out a detailed methodology on how to do evaluations (with 'major evaluations' subject to a quality control by the RSB), 'other ex-post reviews' are less regulated in terms of what they are and how they should be done (as also highlighted in the 2018 ECA report, as mentioned). In its 2022 resolution ([2166\(INI\)](#)), Parliament therefore encouraged the Commission to 'define a set of minimum quality standards for ex-post reviews other than evaluations with a view to ensuring their quality across the Commission's services'.

<sup>58</sup> OECD, [Regulatory quality and COVID-19: The use of regulatory management tools in a time of crisis](#), Key messages, September 2020.

<sup>59</sup> M. Fernandes and A. Heflich, [How to stress-test EU policies - Building a more resilient Europe for tomorrow](#), January 2022, European Added Value Unit (EAVA), DG EPRS, European Parliament.

As explained in the study, the purpose of such an analysis is to assess the legislation's general resilience (i.e. its ability to provide quick responses in case of crisis or to ensure a continuous future-proofing exercise). Review, evaluation and reporting provisions can be helpful in the process of future-proofing legislation by requiring periodic reconsideration of the framework. In this respect, review clauses might gain in importance in the future.<sup>60</sup>

## 3. Methodology

### 3.1. Working definition of the term 'review clause'

Despite the wide use of the term 'review clause' and the increasing importance attached to it, there is still **no agreed interinstitutional definition** for it, as noted by the European Commission in 2021<sup>61</sup> and by the European Court of Auditors in 2018.<sup>62</sup>

Definitions of 'evaluation' and 'implementation report'<sup>63</sup> are nevertheless provided in the Commission's internal better regulation guidelines and toolbox (as introduced in 2015 and last updated in 2021).

- **'Evaluation'** is an evidence-based assessment of the extent to which an intervention:
  - is effective in fulfilling expectations and meeting its objectives;
  - is efficient in terms of cost-effectiveness and proportionality of actual costs to benefits;
  - is relevant to current and emerging needs;
  - is coherent (internally and externally with other EU interventions or international agreements); and
  - has EU added value – i.e. produces results beyond what would have been achieved by Member States acting alone.<sup>64</sup>
- **Implementation reports** describe – on the basis of available monitoring data – the state of play of implementation of an EU legislative act in the Member States and provide information on progress against agreed timetables, targets, or objectives. They often have a wider scope than purely legal compliance reports but nonetheless build on existing conformity/compliance checking.<sup>65</sup>

It is worth noting that **in tool #44 of its updated 2021 Better Regulation Toolbox**, the Commission uses the term 'monitoring and evaluation clause' rather than 'review clause'. Although the term 'review' is not explicitly mentioned, 'monitoring and evaluation clauses' seem to encompass both (extensive) evaluations (of an initiative as a whole) and 'other intermediate reports' (with both

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<sup>60</sup> In her [mission letter](#) of 17 September 2024 to Commissioner-designate Valdis Dombrovskis, Commission-President Ursula von der Leyen stated: 'You will lead the work of the College to stress-test the EU acquis with a view to eliminate overlaps and contradictions, while maintaining high standards. On this basis, you will coordinate the work with all relevant Members of College, to make proposals to simplify, consolidate and codify legislation where it is needed'. As this element was also included in the mission letters to other Commissioner-designates, this might be an indication of an increased number of ex-post reviews to be expected under the Von der Leyen II Commission.

<sup>61</sup> European Commission, [Better Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws](#), COM(2021) 219, 29 April 2021, pp. 16–17.

<sup>62</sup> European Court of Auditors, [Ex-post review of EU legislation: a well-established system, but incomplete](#), Special Report no 16, 2018.

<sup>63</sup> Note that within the Parliament, the term 'implementation report' designates one of the categories of Parliament's own-initiative reports, and therefore has a different meaning.

<sup>64</sup> Better Regulation toolbox 2021, tool #45: What is an evaluation and when it is required, p. 376.

<sup>65</sup> Better Regulation toolbox 2021, tool #44: Legal provisions on monitoring and evaluation, p. 372.

categories of review to be based on data collected under monitoring requirements). The latter include 'implementation reports' as well as 'review reports'.<sup>66</sup>

While, according to the toolbox, 'implementation reports' present the state of play of implementation of an EU legislative act in the Member States, as mentioned, 'review reports' are to assess, shortly after its adoption or implementation, the effects of certain provisions of a legislative act only. Given the possibly limited data availability in cases of review reports, they may not constitute a sufficient basis for proposing a revision of the entire legislation, but 'inform a revision of the specific aspects reviewed.' The Commission also notes that review reports should not be confused with an evaluation. As a result, where the legislation requires an implementation report as well as an assessment of the effects of certain provisions (i.e. a review report), this should not prevent the Commission, where sufficient data are available, from conducting a full evaluation.

Importantly, the Commission calls on its services to be consistent in using the term 'implementation report' across policy areas (rather than 'application', 'transposition' or 'monitoring' report).

In tool #44, the Commission provides examples of monitoring and evaluation clauses, acknowledging, however, that '[t]here is no single template for monitoring and evaluation clauses that may be applied in every case' and that in every specific case, 'their wording should be adjusted to the needs of evaluation and monitoring' including the data or information to be collected. In light of their frequent use in recent EU legislation, the Commission also provides the typical wording of monitoring clauses requiring the establishment of 'monitoring programmes'.<sup>67</sup>

For the purpose of this rolling check-list, the **term 'review clause'** is understood to cover a **wide spectrum of provisions** in legislative acts, as follows:

- 1 provisions calling for a 'review' of the legislative act (or parts of it);
- 2 provisions calling for an 'evaluation' of the legislative act (or parts of it);
- 3 provisions calling for implementation reports, regular monitoring, and similar.

In the analysis provided in Section 4, a **distinction** is made between 'core review clauses' and 'non-core review clauses'.

- **Core review clauses** include 'heavier', 'substantive' review provisions, corresponding to **reviews *stricto sensu*** and **evaluations**, see points 1 and 2 above.<sup>68</sup>
- **Non-core review clauses** include 'lighter' provisions (e.g. reports on implementation, reports on application, reports on transposition, regular monitoring provisions), corresponding to point 3 above.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>66</sup> As the analysis of adopted legislation shows, this distinction between evaluation, implementation and review reports is, however, not always as clear cut. Article 1(22) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2674, for instance, proposes to add the following new Article 19c in Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009: 'The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council by 20 December 2028 an evaluation report on the implementation of Article 4a and Article 7(1), point (g), accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal for a legislative act amending Article 19(1), point (a)'.

<sup>67</sup> As explained on p. 369 of tool #44, the Commission may opt to establish programmes for monitoring the outputs, results, and impacts of legislation (so-called 'monitoring programmes') in cases where it is impossible to spell out the details of what will be needed from the Member States or other stakeholders in the legislation. In the monitoring programmes, the Commission will, in particular, set out the means for/intervals of data collection. See further details under Section 4.5.

<sup>68</sup> Article 27 of Regulation 2024/1083, for example, includes a typical core review clause: '1. By 8 August 2028, and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. [...] 5. The reports referred to in paragraph 1 may be accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal to amend this Regulation'.

<sup>69</sup> Article 14 of Regulation 2023/2418, for example, includes a non-core review clause: '1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Instrument and shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on progress made. To that end, the Commission shall put in place the necessary monitoring arrangements.[...]..'

It should be noted that, as shown in the analysis, review clauses often include both 'core' and 'non-core' review clauses. Such 'multiple review clauses' may, for instance, require regular monitoring and, based on this, an implementation report ('non-core' review clause), followed by a review or evaluation and a report on its results, possibly accompanied by a proposal to revise the legislative act, if considered appropriate by the Commission ('core' review clause). Also, while generally addressed to the Commission, review clauses may, in exceptional cases, also require action from the co-legislators or other EU bodies.<sup>70</sup>

This working definition of a review clause was formulated with a view to assisting parliamentary committees (and their secretariats) in their scrutiny work. As committees need to know what the Commission is required to do in a given year to fulfil both 'core' review clauses (reviews and evaluations), and 'non-core' review clauses (implementation reports and similar), both types of clauses have been included in the study.

### 3.2. Sources of information on review clauses

The study relies primarily on **two publicly accessible databases**.

The first is **EUR-Lex**,<sup>71</sup> which is managed by the Publications Office of the European Union. Review clauses are retrieved from the L series (legislation) of the Official Journal (OJ) of the European Union on the EUR-Lex website. This is done by continuously examining newly adopted legislative acts, following publication in the OJ, to establish whether or not they contain review clauses.

The other database used is the **Legislative Observatory**<sup>72</sup> – the Parliament's database for monitoring the EU decision-making process.

While the relevant information on review clauses in EU legislation can be found in the two sources mentioned above, given the sheer amount of relevant data available, drawing a complete picture of review clauses in EU legislation requires regular and systematic monitoring of these sources. This not only requires time, but remains potentially prone to inaccuracies.

### 3.3. Acts included in the rolling check-list

This study includes all **legislative acts**<sup>73</sup> **that contain a review clause and that were adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (1 January 2022 to 30 September 2024)**.<sup>74</sup>

These are **regulations, directives and decisions** adopted under the **OLP** (former co-decision procedure/COD) and the **SLP**.<sup>75</sup> In SLP procedures, the Council is the only legislator, with Parliament being either consulted or required to give its consent.

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<sup>70</sup> For example, Article 5 of Decision (EU) 2024/1246 on the subscription by the European Union to additional shares in the capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), stipulates that: 'As part of the annual report to the European Parliament, the Governor of the EBRD representing the Union shall also report on the EBRD's activities and operations in sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq'.

<sup>71</sup> [EUR-Lex](#) and [EUR-Lex statistics](#) on legal acts.

<sup>72</sup> [European Parliament Legislative Observatory \(OEIL\)](#).

<sup>73</sup> [Official Journal, LI \(Legislative Acts\) \(a\) Regulations, \(b\) Directives and \(c\) Decisions](#).

<sup>74</sup> There were also 14 budget adoptions during the reporting period. Although budget adoptions are legislative acts adopted under the budgetary procedure (the LI (d) section of the Official Journal, Article 314 TFEU), they are not included in the analysis, since, by their very nature, they cannot include a review clause.

<sup>75</sup> According to [EUR-Lex](#), 'Special legislative procedures are the exception from the ordinary legislative procedure. These are used in certain more sensitive policy areas. Unlike in the case of the ordinary legislative procedure, the TFEU does not give a precise description of special legislative procedures. The rules for these are therefore defined on a case-by-case basis by the treaty articles that lay down the conditions for their implementation. Under special legislative

### 3.4. How to read this rolling check-list

This section provides guidance on how to navigate through the check-list that features in Section 7.

#### **Column 1: Act**

Gives the title of the act.

In the case of OLP legislative acts, the title is given in an abbreviated form, omitting reference to the co-legislators and the date of adoption.

Other acts include all elements, except the date of adoption, and can thus be differentiated from the OLP legislative acts (e.g. Council Decision xxxx/xxxx).

#### **Column 2: Committee responsible (at the time of voting on the legislative act)**

Refers to the parliamentary committee that was responsible for the file during the legislative procedure. Committee acronyms are used (full committee names can be found in the glossary).

#### **Column 3: Date of application (transposition)/entry into force**

The date indicated refers to the application date or date of entry into force for regulations and decisions, and to the transposition date for directives.<sup>76</sup> The asterisk (\*) indicates that there are several exceptions related to the transposition/application/entry into force date.

#### **Column 4: Special review provisions**

Includes the text of the review provision: a single article, parts of an article or multiple articles.

#### **Column 5: Reference to the year the report is due**

In the case of a single review requirement, the year in which that review is planned is included.

In the case of repetitive review requirements set for different years, the years of the first and following reviews are included. In case of multiple review requirements set for different years, all review years are mentioned. If several review requirements fall within one single year, the year in which these reviews are planned is included.

For example, '2024' may mean that there is a single review that falls within the year 2024 or that there are several reviews in that year. It is therefore important to read the reference year in conjunction with the text of the special provision for review.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this publication is accurate. Readers are encouraged to contact the author via the functional mailbox of the Ex-post Evaluation Unit within DG EPRS,<sup>77</sup> should they have any questions or comments or should they identify any inadvertent error or omission.

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procedures, the Council is, in practice, the sole legislator. The Parliament is simply associated with the procedure. Its role is thus limited to consultation (such as under Article 89 TFEU concerning cross-border police operations) or consent (such as under Article 86 TFEU concerning the European Public Prosecutor's Office) depending on the case'.

<sup>76</sup> See more on dates, time limits, etc. in guidelines 20 and 21 of the [Joint Practical Guide for persons involved in the drafting of European Union legislation](#), December 2014, pp. 68–73.

<sup>77</sup> Ex-post Evaluation Unit email address: [EPRS-ExPostEvaluation@europarl.europa.eu](mailto:EPRS-ExPostEvaluation@europarl.europa.eu).

## 4. Analysis

This section provides an **analysis of the review clauses identified in legislative acts** adopted during the **second half of the ninth parliamentary term (1 January 2022 to 30 September 2024)**. The study covers the period ending on 30 September 2024 (instead of 30 June 2024), covering also legislative acts adopted at the very beginning of the 10th parliamentary term (i.e. July, August and September 2024). This approach (also followed in previous editions of this rolling check-list) takes account of the fact that legislative acts adopted in this period were concluded during the ninth parliamentary term, even if they were formally adopted only under the tenth term. The present edition of the rolling check-list complements the previous one, published in October 2022 and covering the first half of the ninth parliamentary term (spanning from 1 October 2019 to 31 December 2021). In addition to exploring the main features of the review clauses included in the dataset, the analysis provides a comparison of data for the second half with those of the first half of the ninth term and data for the entire ninth term with those of the eighth term when relevant, in an effort to show the evolution of review clauses over the past decade.

Between January 2022 and September 2024, **a total of 240 acts** was adopted through the **OLP** and **10 acts** through the **SLP**.

**The analysis of the review clauses contained in OLP and SLP acts is presented separately:**

- review clauses in OLP acts<sup>78</sup> are covered in Section 4.1,<sup>79</sup>
- review clauses in SLP acts<sup>80</sup> are covered in Section 4.2.<sup>81</sup>

**There are two reasons for this approach.** The first has to do with the **type of legislative procedure involved** and the different role of the Parliament in the two procedures. Given that this publication aims to primarily support the Parliament's committees, the analysis is more strongly focused on acts adopted through the OLP procedure, where the Parliament acts as a co-legislator on equal footing with the Council.

The second reason is that **OLP acts greatly outnumber SLP acts**, in absolute terms (240 OLP versus 10 SLP) and in terms of the number of those acts with a review clause (178 OLP versus three SLP).

Finally, the comprehensive dataset for acts adopted through OLP provides a **good basis for analysis along several criteria**, the results of which are presented in Sections 4.1.2. to 4.1.8.

In comparison, the **data set of acts adopted through SLP is very small** (only 10 SLP acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term and 42 SLP acts adopted during the entire ninth term compared to 416 OLP acts). It is thus difficult to draw any firm conclusions on the basis of such a small data set.

### 4.1. The broad spectrum of what constitutes a 'review clause'

There is **no 'typical' review clause** in EU legislative acts. They vary in terms of their requirements, formulation, level of complexity and detail. In particular, review clauses:

- may have **different requirements** (from regular monitoring and reporting provisions, on the one side, to reviews and evaluations of a legislative act, on the other; some

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<sup>78</sup> On the ordinary legislative procedure, see Article 294 TFEU.

<sup>79</sup> The dataset for the OLP acts is presented in Section 5.1.

<sup>80</sup> On the special legislative procedure, see Article 289(1) and (2) TFEU.

<sup>81</sup> The dataset for the SLP acts is presented in Section 5.2.

review clauses might call for the submission of a legislative proposal jointly with a review report, but this is not always the case);

- come in **different forms** (from regular, often annual, reports, to interim, mid-term and final reports, to reviews and ex-post evaluations, sometimes including provisions for external evaluation);
- have **different levels of complexity** (from simple review provisions to complex, multiple provisions);
- might call for a **single review** at a certain point in the future **or** for **repetitive reviews**;
- might be **general or specific**: review clauses might concern a legislative act or programme in its entirety, calling, for example, for a review of the legislative act itself, or they might concern only one (or several) specific articles of that act.

This wide variety of review clauses does not appear to be solely the consequence of the 'broad' definition of review clauses adopted for this publication (spanning from *stricto sensu* reviews and evaluations to implementation reports), as explained in the previous section. Indeed, even among the same group of review clauses, there appear to be considerable differences in the wording of the review provisions and their level of precision. In addition, this analysis shows that review clauses frequently use the terms 'implementation', 'evaluation' and 'review' interchangeably.<sup>82</sup> This observation is not new however and was already made in relation to EU legislation adopted under previous terms.<sup>83</sup>

The differences in review requirements might lead to different and not always predictable outcomes. In 2021, to increase the clarity and consistency of the wording of review clauses, the Commission provided more detailed guidance in its latest update of the Better Regulation Toolbox.<sup>84</sup>

On the positive side, review clauses are unique in the sense that they leave co-legislators the flexibility to honour the specific characteristics of each case and to provide the necessary space for political choices. As a consequence, any effort to increase clarity and consistency in the wording of review clauses should perhaps steer away from more formulaic 'standard clauses', such as those agreed for delegated acts in the appendix to the IIA on BLM in 2016.

<sup>82</sup> Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1257, for instance, uses the term 'evaluation report on application' which goes clearly against the delineation laid down by the Commission in its recent Better Regulation toolbox, as mentioned. Another example is Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/792 which states: '1. The Commission shall provide to the European Parliament and the Council an independent interim evaluation report on the implementation of the Facility by 31 December 2026, and an independent ex post evaluation report by 31 December 2031.'

<sup>83</sup> See M. Weber, N. Edwards and S. Huber, '[EU Review Clauses in Need of Review? An Analysis of Review Clauses in EU Legislation in the Context of Better Lawmaking](#)', European Journal of Risk Regulation, 8 (2017), pp. 121-139.

<sup>84</sup> See Legal Provisions on Monitoring and Evaluation in two editions of the European Commission Better Regulation Toolbox – [2017 edition](#) (tool #42, pp. 309-313) and [2021 edition](#) (tool #44, pp. 366-372).

## 4.2. Review clauses in acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure

### 4.2.1. The majority of legislative acts contain a review clause (75 %)

Our analysis of legislative acts adopted under the OLP during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term shows that the **majority of legislative acts include a review clause**.

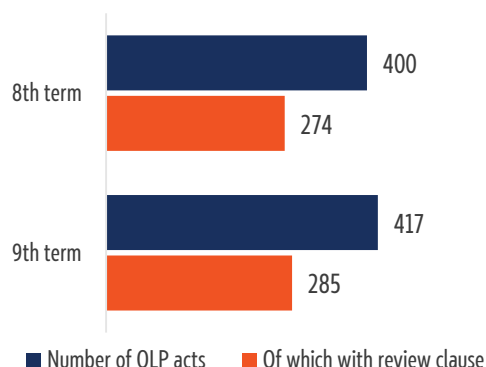
More specifically, **Figure 1** (below) shows that, out of a total of 240 OLP acts, as many as 178 acts include some kind of a review clause (roughly 75 %). This is significantly more than under the first half of the ninth parliamentary term where roughly 60 % of OLP acts contained review clauses (107 out of 177). While the share of review clauses in legislation adopted in the second half of the ninth term (75 %) stands out as a **record high**, it remains to be seen whether this trend will continue in the future.

Figure 1 – Total number of OLP acts in the second half of the ninth term, of which including a review clause



**Figure 2** (below) shows the number of review clauses (285) included in the 417 OLP acts adopted during the **ninth term** as a whole (i.e. from October 2019 to September 2024). **This corresponds to 68 % which is almost equivalent to the share of review clauses in OLP acts adopted in the eighth**

Figure 2 – Total number of OLP acts in the eighth and ninth terms, of which including a review clause



**parliamentary term** (namely 69 %, with 274 out of 400 OLP acts containing review clauses).

**Of the 178 OLP acts with a review clause** adopted in the **second half** of the ninth term, as many as **150 contain (at least) a 'core' review clause** (provisions calling for a review *stricto sensu* or an evaluation) while the remaining 28 contain only lighter provisions (e.g. provisions calling for regular implementation reports and similar). This corresponds to **84 %** and is only slightly less than in the first half of the ninth parliamentary term (where 92 out of 107 OLP acts, i.e. 86 %, contained at least 'core' review clauses). **When comparing the ninth with the eighth term, the share of 'core' review clauses in OLP acts increased considerably (with 85 % vs 76 % 'core' review clauses respectively)**. A possible reason for this increase might be the greater importance of the 'evaluate

first' principle since entry into force of the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-making (IIA BLM) adopted in 2016.

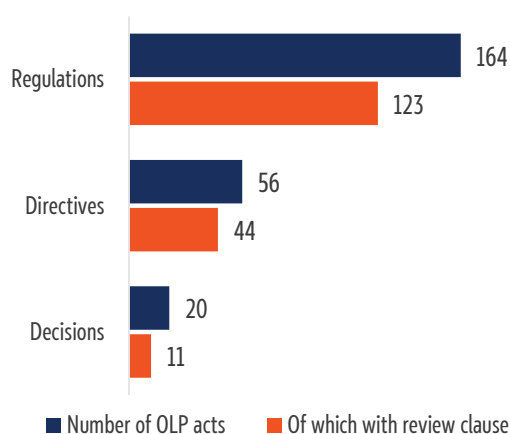
#### 4.2.2. Use of review clauses almost equivalent in directives and in regulations

Similar to the first half the ninth term, the majority of OLP acts adopted in the second half of the ninth term are regulations (with 164 regulations, 56 directives and 20 decisions adopted in the second half and 139 regulations, 21 directives and 17 decisions adopted in the first half of the ninth term). **Interestingly, a clear preference of the legislator for regulations rather than directives could already be observed in the eighth parliamentary term** (where 281 regulations were adopted under OLP compared to only 98 directives).

In the first half of the ninth term, the number of adopted directives containing a review clause was considerably higher than the number of adopted regulations with a review clause (76 % vs 60 % respectively). Accordingly, it appeared that the use of review clauses was more frequent in directives than in regulations adopted during that period. By contrast, in the **second half of the ninth term, the use of review clauses was almost equivalent in directives and regulations**.

**Figure 3** (below) takes a closer look at the review clauses used in regulations, directives and decisions adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, and shows the distribution of acts with review clauses among each of these types of legislative acts.

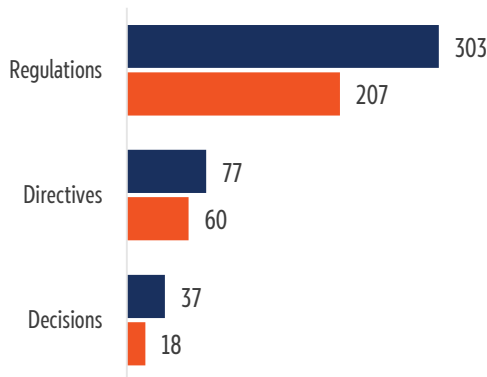
Figure 3 – Review clauses in OLP acts by legislation type (second half of ninth term)



While **78 % of directives** adopted during the **second half** of the ninth term (44 out of 56) **contain a review clause**, this is the case for **75 % of adopted regulations** (123 out of 164). As with the first half of the ninth term, the number of OLP **decisions** adopted during the **second half** of that term is rather low: 20 in total, of which 11 contained a review clause (**55 %**). This, however, is higher than the share of review clauses in decisions adopted in the first half of the ninth term (7 out of 17, i.e. 41 %).

**Figure 4** illustrates the distribution of acts with review clauses among each type of legislative acts for the **entire ninth term**. Accordingly, roughly **68 % of OLP regulations (207 out of 303)**, **78 % of OLP directives (60 out of 77)** and **49 % of OLP decisions (18 out of 37)** adopted in the **ninth parliamentary term included review clauses**. In the eighth term, the use of review clauses was even more frequent in OLP directives than regulations, with review clauses contained in 85 % of OLP directives (83 out of 98) compared to 62 % of OLP regulations (175 out of 281) adopted that term.

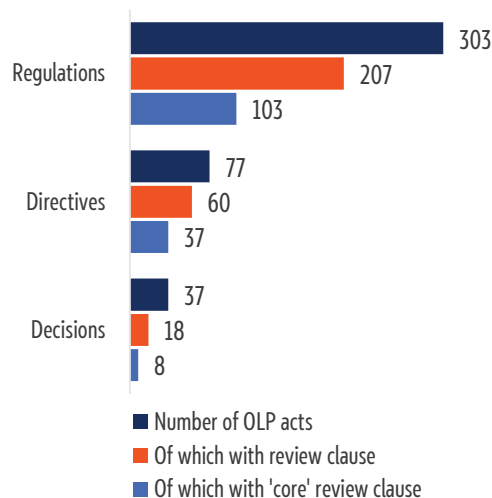
Figure 4 – Review clauses in OLP acts by legislation type (ninth term)



**Figure 5** (below) takes a closer look at the types of review clauses used in regulations, directives and decisions adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, and shows the distribution of acts with 'core' review clauses among each of these types of legislative acts.

In the **second half** of the ninth term, 103 (out of 123) OLP regulations and 37 (out of 44) OLP directives contained '**core**' review clauses. This corresponds, in both cases, to **84 %**. As far as OLP **decisions** adopted in the **second half** of the ninth term are concerned, a majority of the decisions with a review clause contain a 'core' review clause (**64 %**, or 7 out of 11). This is slightly more than their share in the first half of that term (57 %, or 4 out of 7).

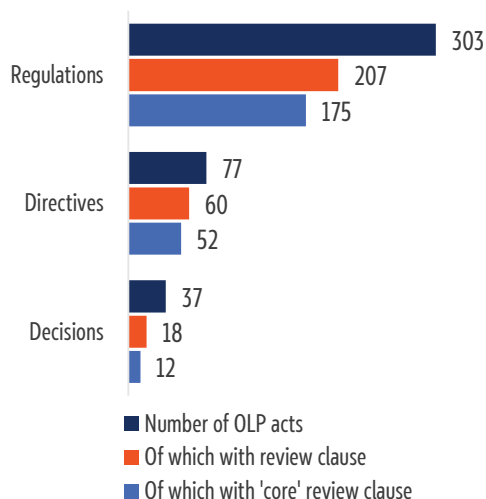
Figure 5 – Core review clauses in OLP acts by legislation type (second half of ninth term)



**Figure 6** shows the distribution of acts with 'core' review clauses among each type of legislative acts for the **entire ninth term**.

**In the ninth term**, 175 (out of 207, i.e. **85 %**) OLP regulations and 52 (out of 60, i.e. **87 %**) OLP directives contained '**core**' review clauses. Moreover, 12 out of 18 OLP decisions with a review clause adopted throughout the ninth term contained a 'core' review clause (**64 %**, or 7 out of 11). In the eighth term, the difference regarding 'core' review clauses in OLP regulations and directives respectively was more significant: 73 % of regulations (127 out of 175) and 82 % of directives (68 out of 83) contained such clauses.

Figure 6 – Core review clauses in OLP acts by legislation type (ninth term)



**In light of the above, the observation made in the eighth term as well as in the first half of the ninth term – that directives are more likely to contain a review clause – also holds true for the ninth term in its entirety.** These differences in the use of review clauses in regulations, directives and decisions can be explained not only by the co-legislators' choices, but also by the **differing nature of these instruments**. While regulations are directly applicable, directives need to be incorporated in the Member States' legislation through the process of transposition. This two-step process is arguably more complex and, as such, is prone to delays in transposition or to incorrect transposition into national law.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>85</sup> This is not to say that the application of regulations does not itself suffer from inadequate enforcement. However, the focus appears to be on (the transposition and implementation of) directives both in e.g. institutional documents and in studies on EU law. See, for example, the [2020 Commission report on monitoring the application of EU law](#), July 2021, and a study on [Monitoring the implementation of EU law: tools and challenges](#), Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, European Parliament, 2017.

In its resolution of 20 January 2021 on monitoring the application of Union law in 2017, 2018 and 2019, the European Parliament noted that 'the legislation which gives rise to the most serious infringement proceedings is the result of directives' ([2019/2132\(INI\)](#), point 9). In its resolution on monitoring the application of Union law in 2020, 2021 and 2022 of November 2023, Parliament noted with concern 'that the average transposition time in the EU has increased, with directives in 2019 taking an average of three months longer to be transposed into national legislation than in 2018' and considered that 'in order to reduce the problems related to transposition at national level, Parliament, the Council and the Commission should, when permitted by the Treaties, favour the legal form of regulations as opposed to directives [...]' ([2023/2080 \(INI\)](#), points 15 and 18).

However, in its [2023 report on monitoring the application of EU law](#) from July 2024, the Commission observed that '2023 saw the lowest number of new infringement cases for incomplete transposition of directives (284) in over 20 years'. According to the Commission, this was linked in part to the decreasing number of new directives to be transposed (from 67 in 2014 to 34 in 2023).

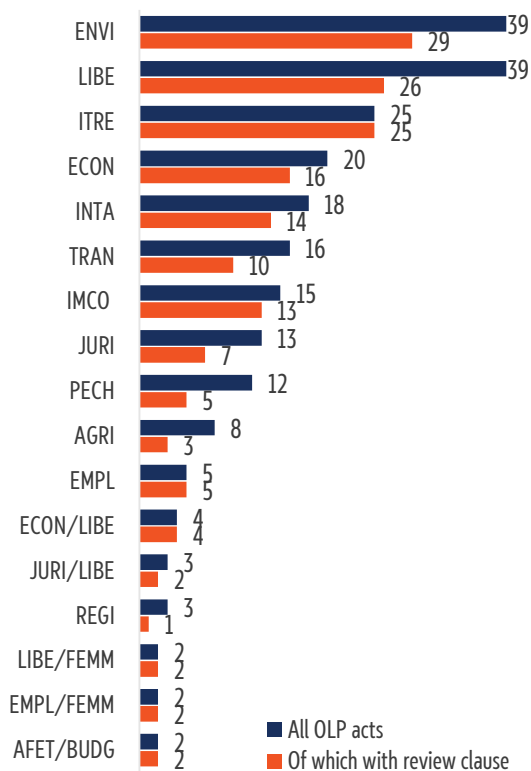
**However, while directives have tended to include predominantly 'core' review clauses (frequently along with lighter review provisions such as monitoring requirements) in the eighth and the first half of the ninth term, the distribution of 'core' review clauses among directives and regulations was equal in the second half of and almost equal in the entire ninth term.**

#### 4.2.3. Differences in frequency of use of review clauses across policy areas

As **Figure 7** (below) shows there was **some difference in the frequency of use of review clauses in adopted OLP acts** across policy areas in the second half of the ninth term, as there had been in the first half of the term.

Among the OLP acts adopted during the second half of the ninth term, review clauses were most frequently found<sup>86</sup> in files handled by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) (25 out of 25 acts contained a review clause), the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) (5 out of 5 acts) and the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) (13 out of 15).<sup>87</sup>

Figure 7 – Review clauses in all OLP acts, by European Parliament committee (second half of ninth term)



<sup>86</sup> For the purpose of this study, the number of OLP acts containing a review clause adopted by a specific committee was compared with the total number of OLP acts adopted by this committee in the period concerned. The resulting ranking is thus a relative one. In absolute terms, the highest number of OLP acts with review clauses was adopted by the ENVI and LIBE (both 39), ITRE (25) and ECON (20) committees.

<sup>87</sup> In the second half of the ninth term, a significant number of joint committees adopted OLP acts with review clauses. While, in some instances, all adopted OLP acts contain review clauses, the above ranking – for reasons of representativeness – only considers those cases where joint committees adopted more than one OLP act. Accordingly, the following joint committees are shown in the chart (Figure 4): LIBE/FEMM, EMPL/FEMM and AFET/BUDG (all two out of two acts), JURI/LIBE (two out of three) and ECON/LIBE (four out of four). By contrast, the following joint committees (which all only adopted one OLP act) do not appear in the chart (even though each of the adopted OLP

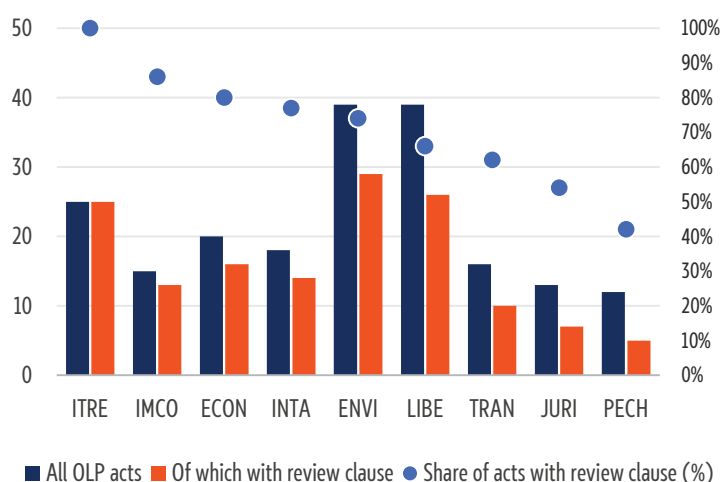
Review clauses were also included in at least half of the OLP acts adopted by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) (16 out of 20), the Committee on International Trade (INTA) (14 out of 18), the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) (29 out of 39), the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) (26 out of 39), the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) (10 out of 16) and the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) (7 out of 13).

By contrast, review clauses were less used in OLP acts adopted under the lead of the Committee on Fisheries (PECH) (5 out of 12), the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) (three out of eight) and the Regional Development (REGI) Committee (one out of three).

It is worth noting that the above ranking does not take into account the fact that some committees adopted significantly more OLP acts in the reporting period compared to others. As a consequence, this ranking lacks representativeness.<sup>88</sup>

For the sake of a better representativeness (and as in the previous edition of this rolling check-list), **Figure 8** (below) therefore focuses on **nine committees, each having handled more than 10 OLP files** that were adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term. Among these committees, review clauses were most frequently found in ITRE (100 % of acts contained a review clause), followed by IMCO (86 %), ECON (80 %), INTA (77 %), ENVI (74 %), LIBE (66 %), TRAN (62 %), JURI (54 %) and PECH (42 %). The grey line in Figure 8 shows the percentage of OLP acts with a review clause out of the total number of OLP acts adopted by a committee in the period concerned.

Figure 8 – Review clauses in all OLP acts, by committee adopting more than 10 acts (second half of ninth term)



acts contains a review clause): AFET/INTA/AFCO, AFET/ITRE, BUDG/ECON, CONT/BUDG, EMPL/ENVI, ENVI/ITRE, JURI/FEMM, IMCO/LIBE and ITRE/BUDG.

<sup>88</sup> While the ENVI and LIBE committees, for instance, each adopted 39 OLP acts in the concerned period, with 29 and 26 of them respectively containing a review clause (which corresponds to 74 % and 66 % respectively), the ITRE committee adopted in total considerably fewer OLP acts (25 acts) compared to the number adopted in ENVI and LIBE (39 acts) in this period. In the above ranking, ITRE is nevertheless ranked higher than ENVI and LIBE, given that it adopted proportionately more acts with review clauses (100 %). This is even more striking in case of the EMPL committee which adopted a significantly smaller number of OLP acts than ENVI and LIBE (five acts), but finds itself higher up in the ranking than these committees, given that all OLP acts adopted by EMPL contain a review clause (100 %). By contrast, the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) which only adopted one OLP act in the concerned period would rank first in the ranking in Figure 7, as the only OLP act adopted contains a review clause (100 %). There is no doubt, however, that the respective percentage (100 %) cannot be considered representative (which is why BUDG and CULT are not mentioned in the ranking). The same goes for OLP acts adopted by various joint committees that all only adopted one OLP act, as explained in footnote 88.

**Various factors influence the number of adopted acts in any given period**, such as, for example, the number of Commission legislative proposals in a given policy area.

Other factors at play are Article 294 TFEU governing the ordinary legislative procedure and Articles 289(1) and (2) TFEU on the special legislative procedure. As noted in the introduction to this study, the **focus** of this rolling check-list and the accompanying analysis is on review clauses in acts adopted through the **ordinary legislative procedure**. The consequence of this approach is that some committees will necessarily be under-represented or absent from the dataset, given that the ordinary legislative procedure is not their usual *modus operandi*. A good example here is the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET), which is almost absent from our data set (with only one OLP act adopted in the period concerned, which does not contain any review clauses).<sup>89</sup>

The opposite is also true: for instance, the relatively high number of acts for which the JURI committee was responsible during the second half of the ninth term is partly a consequence of this committee's specific role in the process of simplification of EU law, in particular through codifying legislative acts. Thus, the JURI committee is responsible for codifications, irrespective of which committee was responsible for the 'original' act.<sup>90</sup>

Similarly, the **inclusion of a review clause** in any given act is **not solely determined by (first) the Commission's and (subsequently) the co-legislators' choices but also by other factors**. Several types of legislative acts will never, or almost never, contain a review clause, the most obvious examples being repeals<sup>91</sup> and short amending<sup>92</sup> acts. The 14 budget adoptions during the reporting period provide a further example. As mentioned in the methodology section of this publication, although budget adoptions are legislative acts (Article 314 TFEU), they are excluded from the dataset, since, by their very nature, they do not include a review clause (see footnote 75).

The findings presented in Figures 7 and 8, both in terms of the numbers of acts adopted and the inclusion of review clauses in these acts, should therefore be read with the above factors in mind.

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<sup>89</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2192 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 November 2022 laying down specific provisions for the 2014–2020 cooperation programmes supported by the European Neighbourhood Instrument and under the European territorial cooperation goal, following programme implementation disruption.](#)

<sup>90</sup> E.g. JURI was the committee responsible for [Directive \(EU\) 2022/993 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2022 on the minimum level of training of seafarers](#), given that it was a codification, while TRAN was the committee responsible for the original Directive 2008/106.

<sup>91</sup> See [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna \(\*Thunnus thynnus\*\) and repealing Regulation \(EU\) No 640/2010.](#)

<sup>92</sup> See, for example, [Directive \(EU\) 2024/505 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 amending Directive 2005/36/EC as regards the recognition of professional qualifications of nurses responsible for general care trained in Romania.](#)

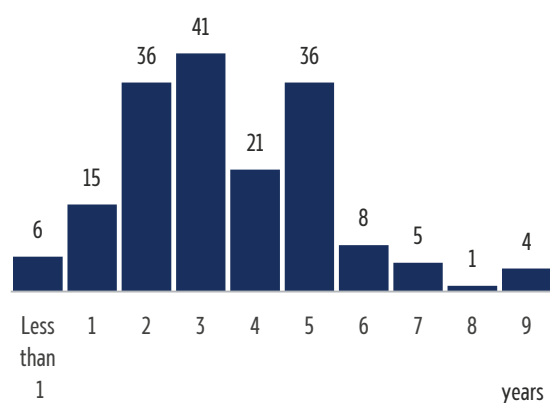
#### 4.2.4. Longer first review timeframes for acts with a 'core' review clause, shorter timeframes for acts with 'non-core' review clauses

This section looks at the time period between the date of the application or transposition of a legislative act and the date of review/evaluation/reporting. Figures 9, 10, and 11 (below) show the number of years from the application date or transposition deadline to the first review.<sup>93</sup>

**Figure 9** shows the number of years from the application date or transposition deadline, as applicable, to the first review for legislative acts adopted under the OLP in the second half of the ninth term that include review clauses (both 'core' and 'non-core').<sup>94</sup> **A majority of these review clauses (149 out of 178, i.e. 84 %) allow for a period between 1 and 5 years to carry out the first review.**<sup>95</sup>

This corresponds roughly to the first half of the ninth term (where 92 out of 107, i.e. 86 % of review clauses allowed for a period between 1 and 5 years to carry out the first review). Interestingly, however, while almost half of the review clauses included in legislation adopted in the first half of the ninth term (38 out of 77) allowed for a period of 4 years to the first review, the same period (4 years) figures in only 21 out of 149 review clauses in the second half of that term.

Figure 9 – Number of years to first review, for all OLP acts with review clauses (second half of ninth term)



<sup>93</sup> It should be noted that in cases where a legislative act contains multiple review provisions, the study takes the following approach when determining the timing of the first review for the purposes of this analysis:

- when a provision contains both 'core' and 'non-core' review clauses, the timing of the 'core' review is chosen as a reference for the first review;
- when a provision contains several 'core' or several 'non-core' review clauses, the timing of the review clause of a more general nature is chosen as a reference for the first review.

<sup>94</sup> Note that in some instances the review period starts from another moment than the application or transposition date (e.g. at the end of the availability period, as is the case in Decision (EU) 2022/313 providing macro-financial assistance to Ukraine or Decision (EU) 2022/563 providing macro-financial assistance to the Republic of Moldova). Furthermore, in four cases, the reporting year is not specified (Regulation (EU) 2023/1077, Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, Regulation (EU) 2023/2124 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2675). In one instance, reporting is required before entry into force of the legislation (Regulation (EU) 2023/1077 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part). The mentioned 5 OLP acts are therefore not shown in the above chart.

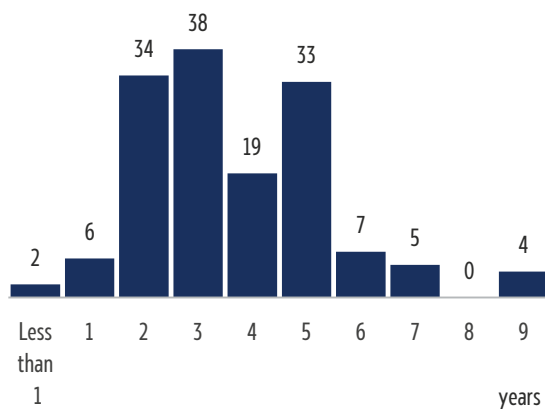
<sup>95</sup> It is important to note that, with very few exceptions, the deadline for the first review, evaluation or report provided for in the review clause of an act stands for the end of the review process. This means that the date stipulated includes not only the implementation of the legislative act, but also the process of review itself.

Figures 10 and 11 (below) use the same dataset, but distinguish between 'core' and 'non-core' review clauses.

On the one hand, **Figure 10** – which presents the reporting periods for OLP acts with (at least) a 'core' review provision – shows that, **for the majority (90 out of 148, i.e. 57 %), the first review is required between 3 and 5 years after application or transposition.**<sup>96</sup> This is less than in the first half of the ninth term where nearly three quarters of 'core' reviews (65 out of 91, i.e. 71 %) required the first review to take place between 3 and 5 years after application or transposition. In contrast to the first half of the ninth term, moreover, a relatively low share of review clauses require the first review within 4 years from application or transposition (19 out of 90 compared to 37 out of 65) which corresponds to the observation made in relation to Figure 9.

While some 'core' reviews (16) allow for longer review periods (up to 9 years),<sup>97</sup> others (2) lay down very short timeframes for the first review (between 6 weeks and 6 months),<sup>98</sup> which could raise doubts as to the effectiveness of such reviews. Compared to the first half of the ninth term, a significantly higher share of 'core' review clauses stipulate a period of only 2 years for the first review in the second half of that term (34 out of 148, i.e. 23 %, compared to 6 out of 91, i.e. 7 %).

Figure 10 – Number of years to first review, for OLP acts with core review clauses (second half of ninth term)



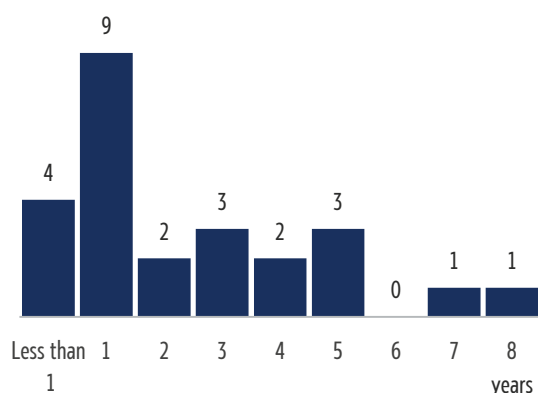
<sup>96</sup> Note that the total number of 'core' review clauses that were taken into account in this section (148) differs from that mentioned in section 4.1.3. (150) as the period to the first review was not specified in a few of these provisions, making it impossible to determine the period to the first review.

<sup>97</sup> Under Art. 27(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/955 establishing a Social Climate Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, for instance, the Commission shall, by 2033, carry out an evaluation of the Regulation (which is 9 years from the Regulation's date of application).

<sup>98</sup> Under Art. 2(4) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2036 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2014/59/EU as regards the prudential treatment of global systemically important institutions with a multiple-point-of-entry resolution strategy and methods for the indirect subscription of instruments eligible for meeting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities, the Commission shall carry out a review and submit a report thereon (accompanied by a legislative proposal, where appropriate) by 31 December 2022 (which is 6 weeks from the Regulation's date of application). Similarly, Article 1(b) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 (which amends Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2021/953 on an EU Digital COVID Certificate) requires the Commission to submit a report on the application of the Regulation by 31 December 2022 (which is six months from the Regulation's start of application), accompanied by a legislative proposal, if appropriate.

On the other hand, **Figure 11** presents the reporting periods for OLP acts with solely a 'non-core' review clause (thus not considering acts containing a combination of 'core' and 'non-core' review clauses).

Figure 11 – Number of years to first review, for OLP acts with only 'non-core' review clauses (second half of ninth term)



It demonstrates that review periods tend to be shorter in cases of 'non-core' review clauses. This seems to be a logical consequence of the fact that these provisions usually only set out reporting obligations or similar rather than a fully-fledged evaluation and/or review. As with the first half of the ninth term, **over half of 'non-core' review clauses (14 out of 25, i.e. 56 %) require the first review to take place between 1 and 3 years after the transposition deadline or application date.**<sup>99</sup> As in the first half of the ninth term, some 'non-core' review clauses in OLP acts adopted in the second half of that term nevertheless lay down exceptionally short or long review periods.<sup>100</sup>

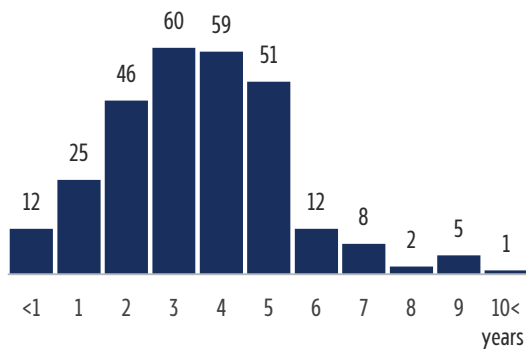
The figures below show the time period between the date of the application or transposition of a legislative act to the first review for the **entire ninth term**: for all review clauses adopted in the ninth term (Figure 12), only OLP acts with 'core' review clauses (Figure 13) and only OLP acts with 'non-core' review clauses respectively (Figure 14).

<sup>99</sup> Note that the total number of 'non-core' review clauses that were taken into account in this section (25) differs from that mentioned in section 4.1.3. (28) as the period to the first review was not specified in a few of these provisions, making it impossible to determine the period to the first review.

<sup>100</sup> For example, Art. 1(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2495 (which amends Art. 5 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 as regards restrictions to the access to Union waters) requires the Commission to report to the European Parliament and to Council on the application of that article by June 2031 (which is 8 years from the Regulation's application).

As shown in **Figure 12**, a **majority of review clauses (241 out of 281, i.e. 86 %) adopted in the ninth term allow for a period between 1 and 5 years to carry out the first review.**

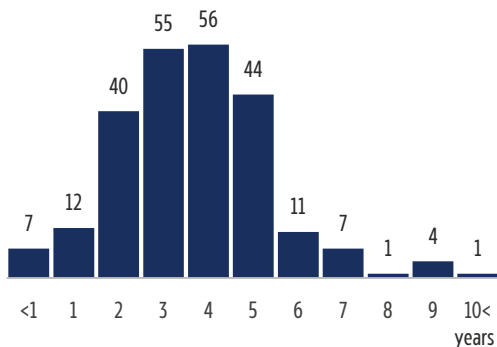
Figure 12 – Number of years to first review, for all OLP acts with review clauses (ninth term)



As regards the reporting periods for OLP acts with (at least) a 'core' review provision adopted in the ninth term (**Figure 13**), **for a majority (155 out of 238, i.e. 65 %), the first review is required between 3 and 5 years after application or transposition.**

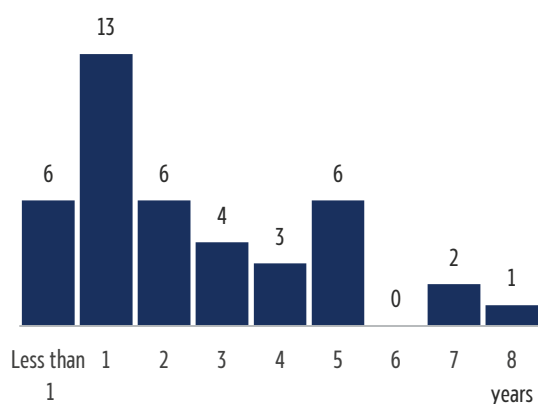
It is striking, however, that a non-negligible number of 'core' review clauses stipulates a period of only 2 years to the first review (40, most of which (34) were adopted in the second half of the ninth term).

Figure 13 – Number of years to first review, for OLP acts with a 'core' review provision (ninth term)



As shown in **Figure 14**, over half of 'non-core' review clauses (23 out of 41, i.e. 56 %) require the first review to take place between 1 and 3 years after the transposition deadline or application date.

Figure 14 – Number of years to first review, for OLP acts with a 'non-core' review clauses (ninth term)



It appears that the co-legislators continue to prefer longer review periods in case of 'core' review clauses compared to 'non-core' review clauses, as was already the case during the eighth term (where 129 out of 209, i.e. 62 %, of 'core' review clauses required a first review between 3 and 5 years after transposition or application while the period to the first review was between 1 and 3 years for 53 out of 65 (i.e. 68 %) of 'non-core' review clauses adopted in that term).<sup>101</sup>

It is important to note that, with very few exceptions, the deadline for the first review, evaluation or report provided for in the review clause of a legislative act, stands for the end of the review process. As a consequence, the prescribed number of years includes both the implementation of the legislative act as such and the review process.

<sup>101</sup> I. Kristo, [Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the eighth Parliamentary term \(2014–2019\) – A rolling check-list](#), EPRS, European Parliament, March 2022.

## Timing of reviews

In this context, the **need to provide sufficient time for both the implementation of legislation and the review process** was emphasised in the 2016 Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making<sup>102</sup> and was reiterated, most recently, in the 2021 Better Regulation communication and the revised implementing toolbox. The **2021 Better Regulation communication** states that '[...] an EU legislative act can be evaluated [...] only after it has been **fully implemented** by the Member States. Therefore, sufficient time has to pass before the Commission can gather enough data and evidence to assess the effectiveness of the legislation'. Similarly, in its **revised 2021 toolbox**, the Commission acknowledged that some review clauses included in EU legislation are '[...] too short for a rigorous evaluation based on information gained from the application of the legislation', thereby clearly pointing to the co-legislators' responsibility for the final outcome of the legislative procedures, including review clauses (and, thus, for what are in some cases unrealistic deadlines).

As to the **timing of ex-post evaluations**, the Commission considers that, as a rule of thumb, **3 to 4 years** are needed to **collect** the necessary **data**. Moreover, it notes that '[i]n setting the period on which an evaluation is to be provided, account must be taken also of the transposition, implementation and application deadlines, the moment when the key elements of the legislation will be applied in practice, as well as any time needed for the collection of data, for the evaluation and for the reporting'. In particular, the Commission recommends giving due consideration to the time needed to carry out the evaluation (including the drafting of the report, inter-service consultations, where relevant, and the process for adoption of the report to the co-legislators, if the legislation provides for such a report). In order not to impose unnecessary burdens, the Commission cautions **not to require ex-post evaluations more frequently than every 5 to 8 years after transposition, application or implementation**.<sup>103</sup> **While most 'core' review clauses contained in legislation adopted during the ninth term require (at least the first) reviews and ex-post evaluations to be carried out between 3 and 5 years after application/transposition (with only a few requiring longer periods), as shown above, it remains to be seen whether the co-legislators will follow this approach by default in the future.**<sup>104</sup>

On **implementation reports**, the toolbox states that such reports should be produced by the Commission **within 1 and 3 years** (presumably after transposition or application). In an attempt to better delineate implementation reports from ex-post evaluations, the Commission clarifies that such '[...] intermediate product cannot be considered as a substitute for a comprehensive, fully-fledged evaluation and cannot inform on its own a possible revision of the legislation'.<sup>105</sup> Here also, the analysis of review clauses adopted during the ninth term shows that such delineation has, in many cases, not been made. Accordingly, a number of review clauses state that reports on the implementation or application of a specific legal act may, if appropriate, be accompanied by legislative proposals for its revision.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> Point 23 of the [Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making](#) (p. 5) states that '[t]he three Institutions agree to systematically consider the use of review clauses in legislation and to take account of the time needed for implementation and for gathering evidence on results and impacts'.

<sup>103</sup> European Commission, [Better Regulation' toolbox – November 2021 edition](#), tool #44, 2021.

<sup>104</sup> As the Commission's recommendation not to require ex-post evaluations more frequently than every 5 to 8 years after transposition, application or implementation stems from the 2021 reform of the Better Regulation Guidelines and Toolbox which only applied from January 2022, its effect will, given the length of the legislative procedure, only be visible at a later point in time.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid, p. 372.

<sup>106</sup> E.g. Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2023/657 laying down rules for the exercise of the Union's rights in the implementation and enforcement of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part,

## Timeframes in review clauses: Some examples

When examining texts of review provisions, the usual formulation concerning timing is as follows: 'the Commission shall submit an implementation, evaluation or review report **by a certain date**'.

**Regulation (EU) 2024/573** on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014

Article 35

Review

4. *By 1 July 2028, the Commission shall publish a report assessing the impact of this Regulation on the health sector, particularly the availability of metered dose inhalers for the delivery of pharmaceutical ingredients, as well as the impact on the market of cooling equipment used in conjunction with batteries.*

In the above example, the date stipulated is the **end date** of the review process.

However, the analysis of the legislation adopted in the first and second half of the ninth term shows that the **co-legislators do not necessarily stick to this wording**.

For instance, review clauses may also set out the **start and end date** of a review, as in the following example.

**Regulation (EU) 2021/821** setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (recast)

Article 26

4. *Between 10 September 2026 and 10 September 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. After 10 September 2024, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of Article 5 and report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee.*

The above example is also interesting as, in its second part, it stipulates **at which point in time the review process should start** rather than finish. Accordingly, no end date is specified for the submission of the evaluation report.

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and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part, for example, stipulates that: 'By 12 April 2026, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the application of this Regulation, accompanied where appropriate by relevant legislative proposals.'

Similarly, the following provision somewhat delimits the start and the end of the review.

**Regulation (EU) 2021/167** amending Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 concerning the exercise of the Union's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules

Article 1

Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 is amended as follows:

[...]

(9) Article 10 is replaced by the following:

Article 10

Review

1. At the earliest possible opportunity after 13 February 2021, but no later than one year after that date, the Commission shall review the scope of this Regulation, taking into account in particular the commercial policy measures that may be adopted, as well as its implementation, and shall report its findings to the European Parliament and the Council. [...]

Another example is a review clause that stipulates that the **review should not be done sooner than a certain date**.

**Directive (EU) 2020/1828** on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers and repealing Directive 2009/22/EC

Article 23

Monitoring and evaluation

1. No sooner than 26 June 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive and present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. The evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Commission's better regulation guidelines. In the report, the Commission shall in particular assess the scope of this Directive laid down in Article 2 and Annex I and the functioning and effectiveness of this Directive in cross-border situations, including in terms of legal certainty. [...]

Moreover, Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2022/1031 determines two alternative moments for a review to be carried out by the Commission, with whichever the earlier constituting the deadline for the review.

**Regulation (EU) 2022/1031** on the access of third-country economic operators, goods and services to the Union's public procurement and concession markets and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union economic operators, goods and services to the public procurement and concession markets of third countries (International Procurement Instrument – IPI)

Article 14

Review

No later than four years after the adoption of an implementing act or no later than 30 August 2027, whichever the earlier, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall review the scope, functioning and efficiency of this Regulation, and shall report its findings to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 also contains a (rather unusual) review clause **requiring the Parliament and Council to review the regulation within a certain period of time after submission of an application report by the Commission.**

**Regulation (EU) 2024/1350** establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147

Article 15

*Evaluation and Review*

1. *By 12 June 2028, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation, [...]. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals to achieve that aim.*

3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of a proposal of the Commission, review this Regulation within two years of submission of the Commission report pursuant to paragraph 1, taking into account the content of that report.

**The analysis of legislation adopted in the first half of the ninth term found that, as already observed during the eighth term, co-legislators increasingly defer the establishment of detailed monitoring mechanisms** – that are crucial for the data collection needed for the review of a legislative act – **to after the adoption** of a legislative act. In those cases, it is for the Commission – rather than for the co-legislators – to set out the details of monitoring and reporting mechanisms at a later stage (such as under Article 32 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1783).<sup>107</sup>

**Regulation (EU) 2020/1783** on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (taking of evidence) (recast)

Article 32

*Monitoring*

1. *By 2 July 2023, the Commission shall establish a detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impact of this Regulation.*

2. *The monitoring programme shall specify the action to be taken by the Commission and by the Member States to monitor the outputs, results and impact of this Regulation. It shall set out when the data referred to in paragraph 3 are to be collected for the first time, which shall be at the latest 2 July 2026, and at what further intervals those data are to be collected.*

<sup>107</sup> Note that, as of November 2024, the monitoring programme under Article 32 of Regulation 2020/1783 was not available.

**This trend – to set out detailed monitoring mechanisms only at a later stage – seems to have continued during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term, with several legislative acts adopted during that period including such provisions.**

While the previous example uses the term 'monitoring programme', Article 4 of Decision 2022/591 requires the Commission to present a 'monitoring framework'.<sup>108</sup>

**Decision (EU) 2022/591** on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030

Article 4

*Monitoring framework and governance*

1. *The Commission, supported by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), without prejudice to their independence, shall monitor, assess and report on the progress of the Union and the Member States with regard to attaining the priority objectives set out in Article 2, on an annual basis, taking into consideration the enabling conditions laid down in Article 3 and the overall goal of achieving systemic change. The information that results from that monitoring, assessment and reporting shall be made publicly available and easily accessible.*

2. *The monitoring, assessment and reporting referred to in paragraph 1 shall aim to facilitate high-level strategic political communication. Following a consultation process with all relevant stakeholders, the Commission shall, by 2 May 2022, present a monitoring framework, based on [...].*

In some cases, the monitoring programme is to be established through a **delegated act**, such as in Article 12 of Regulation 2021/840.<sup>109</sup>

**Regulation (EU) 2021/840** establishing an exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting for the period 2021–2027 (the 'Pericles IV' programme), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 331/2014

Article 12

*Monitoring*

1. *Indicators to report on progress of the Pericles IV programme towards the achievement of the specific objective laid down in Article 2 are set out in the Annex.*

2. *To ensure the effective assessment of progress of the Pericles IV programme towards the achievement of its objectives, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 11, to amend the Annex with regard to the indicators where considered necessary for the purposes of evaluation, as well as to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.*

<sup>108</sup> Note that the Commission presented the monitoring framework required under Article 4(2) of Decision (EU)2022/591 (with a slight delay) on 26 July 2022 ([COM/2022/357](#)).

<sup>109</sup> The delegated act required under Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/840 was adopted by the Commission on 30 August 2022 ([C\(2022\)6102](#)).

A similar provision is included in Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2023/588, which explicitly empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts for the purpose of a monitoring and evaluation framework.<sup>110</sup>

**Regulation (EU) 2023/588** establishing the Union Secure Connectivity Programme for the period 2023–2027

*Article 41*

*Programming, monitoring and reporting*

2. Indicators to report on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the general and specific objectives referred to in Article 3 are set out in the Annex.

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 45, to amend the Annex with regard to the indicators where considered necessary as well as to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

[...]

5. The performance reporting system shall ensure that data for monitoring the implementation and the results of the Programme are collected efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner.

To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where appropriate, on Member States.

Another interesting example of pushing back the details – including the timing – of an evaluation to after adoption can also be found in Article 141 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. As with the previous example, responsibility for establishing a multiannual evaluation plan of the common agricultural policy (CAP) is placed on the Commission.

**Regulation (EU) 2021/2115** establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013

*Article 141*

*Performance assessment and evaluation*

1. The Commission shall establish a multiannual evaluation plan of the CAP to be carried out under its responsibility. That evaluation plan shall also cover the measures under Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013.

[...]

<sup>110</sup> As of November 2024, the monitoring programme under Article 41 of Regulation 2023/588 was not available.

## Frequent delays in ex-post evaluations

Finally, it is worth noting that the **timing for review stipulated in a legislative act often differs from the real timing of the required review.**

In a report presented in 2021,<sup>111</sup> the RSB found, for example, that '**evaluations tend not to be delivered on time.** In general, only about half of the selected evaluations are finalised in the year originally planned. [...] of the 13 cases that the Board scrutinised in 2020, only 5 concerned evaluations that were selected for 2020 delivery, while the others were originally planned to be delivered in 2019 (7 cases) and 2018 (1 case)'. More recently, the situation seems to have worsened still further. In its 2023 annual report, the Regulatory Scrutiny Board stated<sup>112</sup> that '[...] **none of the evaluations that were planned for scrutiny in 2023 were delivered on time.** However, eight of the scrutinised evaluations were delayed evaluations, which indicates that some of the existing backlog was caught up'.

Similarly, the **ECA, in its special report** on ex-post review adopted in 2018, noted the following: 'On the whole, **European Commission ex-post reviews are not conducted on time** (69 out of 85) and delays are rarely explained. The average delay across the whole sample is just over a year in relation to the legal obligation the ex-post reviews are designed to meet, notwithstanding the fact that such ex-post reviews may well be broader and deeper in scope than those originally foreseen in legislation. This delay includes a very broad range of ex-post reviews and, given the Commission's emphasis on evaluations, it is worth noting that the average delay for evaluations and fitness checks is just over 16 months. This can be explained by delays in the transposition by Member States (which delay compliance assessment for example), the late implementation and/or reporting from Member States'.<sup>113</sup>

Five years after the ECA special report, a **2023 EPRS<sup>114</sup> study found that 'From the dataset sampled in this present study, it appears that legally mandated evaluations are on average nine months behind schedule.** This is an improvement to the 16-month delay the Court of Auditors noted in a 2018 special report'. This figure was based on the analysis of 35 evaluations published between July 2020 and 31 May 2023 with an unambiguous evaluation deadline set out in a review clause in the legal act itself.

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<sup>111</sup> Regulatory Scrutiny Board, [Annual Report 2020](#), 8 April 2021, p. 11.

<sup>112</sup> Regulatory Scrutiny Board, [Annual Report 2023](#), 13 May 2024, p. 14.

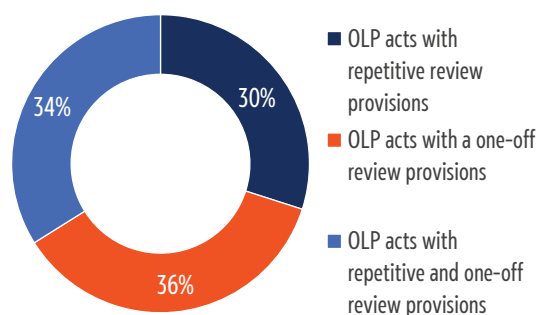
<sup>113</sup> European Court of Auditors, [Ex-post review of EU legislation: a well-established system, but incomplete](#), Special Report no 16, 2018, paragraph 47, pp. 22–23.

<sup>114</sup> I. Anglmayer, [Evaluation in the European Commission: Rolling Check-List and State of Play-5th edition](#), October 2023, EPRS, European Parliament, p. 46.

#### 4.2.5. (Slightly) more legislative acts requiring a one-off review than those requiring repetitive reviews

**Figure 15** shows that, in the second half of the ninth term, slightly more legislative acts require a one-off review than those requiring repetitive review. Of 178 OLP acts adopted that contain a review clause, 64 acts (**36 %**) stipulate a **one-off review** and 54 acts (**30 %**) require **repetitive reviews**. The remaining 60 acts (**34 %**) contain **both repetitive and one-off reviews**.

Figure 15 – Distribution of one-off, repetitive and mixed review provisions in OLP acts (second half of ninth term)



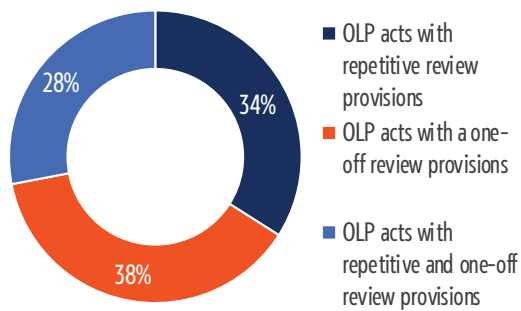
By contrast, in the first half of the ninth term, out of 107 OLP acts with review clauses, an almost equal proportion of acts required repetitive reviews as contained a one-off review clause (40 % and 41 % respectively).<sup>115</sup> The remaining provisions contained a mix of review clauses, including both repetitive and one-off reviews. In relative terms, the share of such 'mixed' clauses adopted in the second half of the ninth term (34 %) was thus considerably higher than in the first half of that term (18 %).

<sup>115</sup> Note that for the purposes of this study, provisions requiring an interim as well as a final ex-post evaluation – which is very common for spending programmes – were treated as 'repetitive' review clauses.

**Figure 16** illustrates the distribution of one-off, repetitive and 'mixed' clauses in OLP acts adopted in the **entire ninth parliamentary term**.

**In the ninth term**, of the 285 OLP acts adopted that contain a review clause, 108 acts (**38 %**) require a **one-off review** and 97 acts (**34 %**) require **repetitive reviews**. The remaining 80 acts (**28 %**) contain **both repetitive and one-off reviews**. As for the first half of the ninth term, the share of OLP acts with one-off review provisions was almost equal to the share of such acts with repetitive review provisions in the eighth term (49 % and 50 % respectively).

Figure 16 – Distribution of one-off, repetitive and mixed review provisions in OLP acts (ninth term)



The typical wording of a review clause that calls for a **repetitive review** is '**by [year] and every [xx] years thereafter, the Commission shall...**'.

Regulation (EU) 2023/2405 contains an example of this wording:

[\*\*Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2405\*\*](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport (ReFuelEU Aviation)

*'Article 17  
Reports and review*

*1. By 1 January 2027, and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, on the application of this Regulation. [...]*

Conversely, an example of a review clause that calls for a **one-off, non-repetitive review** is contained in Decision (EU) 2023/936, Article 7 of which states the following:

**Decision (EU) 2023/936** on a European Year of Skills

Article 7

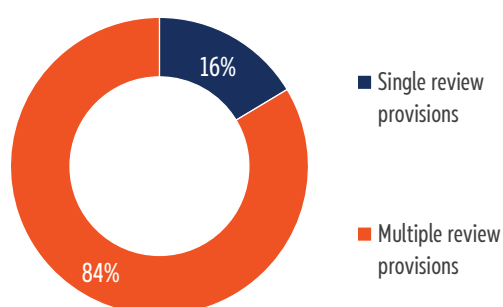
*Monitoring and evaluation*

*By 31 May 2025, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation, results and overall assessment of the initiatives provided for in this Decision and implemented in the Member States and across the Union as a whole. That report shall include ideas for further common endeavours in the field of skills in order to create a long-lasting legacy of the European Year of Skills.*

#### 4.2.6. Significantly more review clauses with multiple review provisions than with single review provisions

Among the 178 acts adopted in the second half of the ninth term that contain a review clause, 29 have a single review provision (16 %) while 149 have multiple provisions for review (84 %), as shown in **Figure 17**.

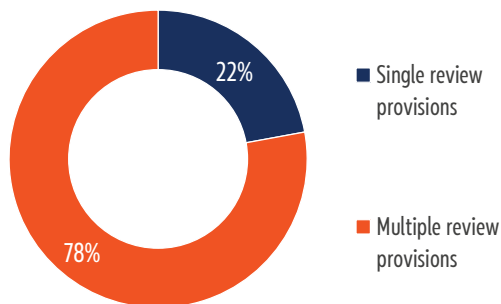
Figure 17 – Single review provisions versus multiple review provisions in OLP acts (second half of ninth term)



While acts with multiple review clauses also prevailed in the first half of the ninth term, the difference was slightly less significant. Out of 107 OLP acts with review clauses, 34 acts contained a single review provision (32 %) while 73 acts had multiple provisions for review (68 %).

Among the 285 acts adopted in the **ninth term** that contain a review clause, 63 have a single review provision (22 %) while 222 have multiple provisions for review (78 %), as shown in **Figure 18**. By contrast, during the eighth term, there were slightly more review clauses containing one review provision ('single review clauses') than those containing multiple review provisions ('multiple review clauses'): among the 274 acts adopted during the eighth parliamentary term and containing a review clause, 140 had a single review provision (51 %) and 134 acts multiple provisions (49 %).

Figure 18 – Single review provisions versus multiple review provisions (ninth term)



An example of a **review clause with a single provision** can be found in Regulation (EU) 2022/2495.

[\*\*Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2495\*\*](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013

*Article 1*

*Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 is amended as follows: (1) Article 5 is amended as follows: [...]*

*(b) the following paragraph is added: '5. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Article by 30 June 2031.*

By contrast, a **review clause** may often be **complex and contain several provisions of a different nature and with different timelines**, such as Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation (EU) 2024/795: establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP).

**Regulation (EU) 2024/795** establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)

#### Article 7

##### *Monitoring and annual reporting*

1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the STEP and measure the achievement of the STEP objectives, on the basis of the monitoring frameworks of the Union programmes referred to in Article 3. [...]

3. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of the STEP and shall make that report publicly available. [...]

#### Article 8

##### *Evaluation of the STEP*

1. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall provide the European Parliament and the Council with an interim evaluation report on the implementation of the STEP, for the purpose of informing future decision-making. [...]

3. Where appropriate, the interim evaluation report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for an amendment of this Regulation [...].

4. At the end of the implementation of the Union programmes by which the STEP is financially supported, but no later than 31 December 2031, the Commission shall provide the European Parliament and the Council with a final evaluation report on the implementation of the STEP, [...].

The methodological approach applied in this section involved assigning review clauses to a 'single provision' group and a 'multiple provision' group, on the basis of the substantive requirements placed by the review clause, rather than on the basis of the number of articles or paragraphs.

For instance, the study classified the review clause in Regulation (EU) 2024/900, shown below, as a 'single provision' review clause as – despite the review clause's length – it essentially requires only one deliverable: a report, which should include certain information, to be submitted to the co-legislators by a certain date (with further reports to be submitted a certain period of time thereafter) and made public.

**Regulation (EU) 2024/900** on the transparency and targeting of political advertising

Article 27

*Evaluation and review*

*Within two years after each election to the European Parliament, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall be made public and shall assess the need for amendment to this Regulation, in particular with regard to:*

- (a) the scope of this Regulation and the definition of political advertising in Article 3, point 2;*
- (b) the effectiveness of this Regulation as regards specific means of political advertising;*
- (c) the effectiveness of the transparency measures, especially the declaration and mechanisms to identify the political nature of an advertising service or of an advertisement as provided for in Articles 7 and 8;*
- (d) the effectiveness of the rules restricting the processing of personal data for the purposes of the targeting techniques and ad-delivery techniques;*
- (e) the effectiveness of the supervision and enforcement structure, as well as the type and amount of sanctions imposed by the Member States;*
- (f) the impact of this Regulation on media actors qualifying under Article 3 (1), (2) and (3) of Directive 2013/34/EU as micro, small and medium-sized undertakings;*
- (g) the effectiveness of this Regulation in view of technological, scientific and other developments;*
- (h) the way in which this Regulation interacts with the Union legal acts referred to in Article 2(3);*
- (i) the progress made in establishing the European repository and its subsequent functioning.*

By contrast, the study categorised the review clause contained in Article 46 of Directive (EU) 2023/2225 as a 'multiple provision' review clause, as it calls for regular evaluation and assessment reports, monitoring and, if appropriate, revision of the directive:

**Directive (EU) 2023/2225** on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Directive 2008/48/EC

Article 46

*Review and monitoring*

- 1. The Commission shall undertake, by 20 November 2029 and every four years thereafter, an evaluation of this Directive. The evaluation shall include: [...]*
- 2. By 20 November 2025, the Commission shall assess the necessity of protecting consumers borrowing and investing via crowdfunding platforms, as defined in Article 2(1), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1503, where those platforms do not act as creditors or credit intermediaries, but facilitate the granting of credit between consumers.'*
- 3. The Commission shall, in particular, monitor the effect of the existence of the regulatory choices referred to in Article 42 on the functioning of the internal market and on consumers.*
- 4. The Commission shall report the results of the evaluation and assessment referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.*

### 4.3. Review clauses in acts adopted under the special legislative procedure

This section provides an **overview of the review clauses** identified in **legislative acts adopted under the special legislative procedure (SLP)** during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term. In addition to 240 acts adopted under the OLP, **10 acts** were adopted under the SLP, of which **three with a review clause**. In relative terms, this is more than in the first half of the ninth term (where out of 32 SLP acts adopted, only 5 contained a review clause). **During the ninth term as a whole, however, only 8 SLP acts out of 42 (i.e. 19 %) contain a review clause**. This is considerably less than in the eighth term where almost one third of SLP acts contained a review clause (10 out of 32, i.e. 32 %). A full **list of all SLP acts** adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term can be found in **Section 5.2** (SLP data set).

The main reason for presenting our findings on SLP acts separately lies in the different role of the Parliament in the two procedures and the fact that this study aims primarily to support Parliament's committees in their scrutiny of the Commission. As a result, the study's focus is on acts adopted under the OLP, where the European Parliament acts as a co-legislator. Moreover, as the SLP data sub-set is considerably smaller than the OLP data sub-set (10 SLP acts compared to 240 OLP acts) it is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions. Therefore, the study is limited to the description of the SLP data set rather than its analysis.

#### 4.3.1. Main features of the special legislative procedure data sub-set

As with the first half of the ninth term (where all but one SLP act were adopted by the Council), all acts adopted under a SLP procedure between January 2022 and September 2024 are acts adopted by the Council. In terms of the **policy** field in which they legislate, **half of them relate to taxation (five acts out of 10); this is similar to the first half of the ninth term** (with 18 tax-related SLP acts out of 32).

Out of 10 SLP acts adopted during the reporting period, **three contain a review clause** (with two of those relating to taxation).

Out of three SLP acts with a review clause, **two contain a 'core review' provision**, namely:

- Council Directive (EU) 2022/542 amending Directives 2006/112/EC and (EU) 2020/285 as regards **rates of value added tax** (Article 113 TFEU, 'core' review clause); and
- Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 on ensuring a **global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups** in the Union (Article 115 TFEU, 'core' review clause).

**Two out of three SLP acts** call (at least) for a **repetitive review** (i.e. the first review in year xx and every xx years thereafter). The period to that review spans from **6 months to 5 years** after the application or transposition date.<sup>116</sup>

<sup>116</sup> [Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/542](#) requires the Commission to submit a report to Council within 6 months as well as another report within 4 years after transposition (and every five years thereafter). [Council Directive \(EU\) 2024/1499](#) requires the Commission to report on the application of the directive within 5 years after transposition (and every five years thereafter).

## 5. Dataset

### 5.1. Dataset of acts adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure

**Of the 240 OLP legislative acts in total adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (January 2022–September 2024), 178 acts contain a review clause.** While all acts with a review clause are included in the rolling check-list under Section 7, this section lists all acts that do not contain any review clause as well as those that were considered to include a 'core' review clause.

#### LIST OF 178 OLP ACTS WITH A REVIEW CLAUSE

These are included in the rolling check-list (Section 7).

#### LIST OF 62 OLP ACTS WITHOUT A REVIEW CLAUSE

- **41 regulations:** 2022/111, 2022/112, 2022/312, 2022/562, 2022/590, 2022/613, 2022/641, 2022/838, 2022/839, 2022/992, 2022/1033, 2022/1035, 2022/1190, 2022/1278, 2022/2037, 2022/2038, 2022/2040, 2022/2056, 2022/2192, 2022/2480, 2023/144, 2023/607, 2023/675, 2023/850, 2023/1231, 2023/1321, 2023/2131, 2023/2419, 2023/2663, 2023/2857, 2023/2869, 2023/2833, 2024/823, 2024/868, 2024/897, 2024/1230, 2024/1352, 2024/1468, 2024/1860, 2024/2019, 2024/2495
- **12 directives:** 2022/211, 2022/228, 2022/642, 2022/2561, 2022/2556, 2023/2123, 2023/2864, 2023/2843, 2024/505, 2024/1174, 2024/1306, 2024/1654
- **9 decisions:** 2022/871, 2022/2512, 2023/136, 2023/145, 2023/852, 2023/1165, 2023/2671, 2024/593, 2024/867

#### LIST OF 150 OLP ACTS WITH A 'CORE' REVIEW CLAUSE

Of the 178 acts with a review clause, 150 acts contain a 'core' review clause, as follows:

- **103 regulations:** 2022/123, 2022/585, 2022/612, 2022/850, 2022/858, 2022/868, 2022/869, 2022/991, 2022/1031, 2022/1034, 2022/1279, 2022/1925, 2022/2036, 2022/2039, 2022/2065, 2022/2370, 2022/2371, 2022/2399, 2022/2400, 2022/2463, 2022/2560, 2022/2554, 2023/435, 2023/588, 2023/606, 2023/657, 2023/734, 2023/839, 2023/851, 2023/857, 2023/955, 2023/956, 2023/957, 2023/969, 2023/988, 2023/1113, 2023/1114, 2023/1115, 2023/1230, 2023/1322, 2023/1525, 2023/1542, 2023/1543, 2023/1781, 2023/1804, 2023/1805, 2023/2418, 2023/2411, 2023/2405, 2023/2674, 2023/2631, 2023/2667, 2023/2675, 2023/2841, 2023/2859, 2023/2842, 2023/2854, 2023/2844, 2023/2845, 2024/573, 2024/792, 2024/795, 2024/791, 2024/886, 2024/900, 2024/903, 2024/982, 2024/1083, 2024/1106, 2024/1143, 2024/1028, 2024/1157, 2024/1183, 2024/1263, 2024/1244, 2024/1258, 2024/1252, 2024/1257, 2024/1309, 2024/1347, 2024/1348, 2024/1349, 2024/1350, 2024/1351, 2024/1356, 2024/1358, 2024/1449, 2024/1610, 2024/1620, 2024/1623, 2024/1624, 2024/1747, 2024/1679, 2024/1735, 2024/1781, 2024/1849, 2024/1689, 2024/1787, 2024/1789, 2024/1938, 2024/1991, 2024/2509, 2024/2516
- **39 directives:** 2022/362, 2022/431, 2022/993, 2022/2041, 2022/2380, 2022/2381, 2022/2464, 2022/2555, 2022/2557, 2023/958, 2023/959, 2023/970, 2023/977, 2023/1544, 2023/1791, 2023/2225, 2023/2413, 2023/2673, 2023/2661, 2023/2668, 2024/825, 2024/790, 2024/869, 2024/884, 2024/927, 2024/1069, 2024/1226, 2024/1203, 2024/1233, 2024/1260, 2024/1275, 2024/1346, 2024/1385, 2024/1438, 2024/1711, 2024/1760, 2024/1799, 2024/1785, 2024/1788
- **8 decisions:** 2022/313, 2022/563, 2022/591, 2022/1201, 2022/1628, 2022/2481, 2023/1461, 2024/1167

## 5.2. Dataset of acts adopted under the special legislative procedure

**Of the 10 SLP legislative acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (January 2022–September 2024), 3 contain a review clause, as follows, while 7 contain none.**

### **LIST OF SEVEN SLP ACTS WITHOUT A REVIEW CLAUSE**

[Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/543](#), [Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/890](#), [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2022/1848](#), [Council Regulation \(EU, Euratom\) 2022/2496](#), [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2023/246](#), [Council Decision \(EU\) 2024/592](#), [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2024/741](#)

### **LIST OF THREE SLP ACTS WITH A REVIEW CLAUSE<sup>117</sup>**

- [Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/542 of 5 April 2022 amending Directives 2006/112/EC and \(EU\) 2020/285 as regards rates of value added tax](#) (Article 113 TFEU, 'core' review clause)
- [Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union](#) (Article 115 TFEU, 'core' review clause)
- [Council Directive \(EU\) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022 on ensuring a global minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups in the Union](#) (Article 19 TFEU)

The specific review clauses contained in these SLP acts are included in the rolling check-list (Section 7).

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<sup>117</sup> Each SLP act with a review clause includes reference to its legal basis and an indication whether the provision is considered a 'core' review clause.

## 6. Conclusion

This rolling check-list has been published periodically since 2014 and is designed to contribute to the European Parliament's scrutiny of the European Commission's reporting duties. This ninth edition covers **all review clauses in legislative acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (i.e. from January 2022 to September 2024)**, complementing the previous eighth edition, which covers the first half of the ninth term.

The **complete dataset of review clauses** contained in OLP and SLP acts adopted in the before-mentioned period can be found in **Section 7**. For ease of reference, the review clauses in the dataset are listed by parliamentary committee responsible at the time of the adoption of the relevant legislative act and by the year in which the review, evaluation or implementation report is due. The clauses are primarily addressed to the European Commission, requiring that it review, evaluate and/or report on the implementation of a particular act after a certain number of years. The information gathered and processed by the Commission is then generally submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council of the EU by means of reports. **These reports are the starting point for parliamentary scrutiny of the effectiveness of the legislative acts in question.**

The dataset is preceded by an **analysis** that explores the main features of the review clauses included therein. For the sake of completeness and in an effort to show the evolution of review clauses contained in EU legislation (and, in particular, OLP acts) over the past decade, this study also provides a **comparison of data for the first and second half of the ninth term as well as of the eighth and ninth parliamentary terms**. Its **main findings** are presented below.

In the **second half of the ninth term**, a total of **240 acts** were adopted through **OLP** and **10 acts** through **SLP**, i.e. procedures where the Council is the only legislator, with Parliament being either consulted or required to give its consent. Roughly **75 % of OLP acts adopted during that period contain a review clause** (178 out of 240) which is a record high. This is significantly more than under the first half of the ninth parliamentary term (from October 2019 to December 2021) where roughly 60 % of such acts contained review clauses (107 out of 177). During the entire **ninth term**, the share of review clauses in OLP acts adopted during that period was **68 %** (285 out of 417). This is **more or less equivalent** to the share of review clauses used in the **eighth parliamentary term** where **69 %** of such acts contained review clauses (274 out of 400). Similar to previous terms, review clauses adopted in the second half of the ninth term **vary significantly in terms of the requirements they place** – from reviews and evaluations of a legislative act on the one hand, to monitoring of and reports on the implementation of a legislative act, on the other. While some target the entire act, others limit the review requirement to specific provisions. Review clauses **also vary in terms of their formulation, level of complexity and detail**. While some are detailed and specific, others are quite general and/or vague and could potentially lead to different follow-up.

**Out of the 178 OLP acts with a review clause adopted in the second half of the ninth term**, as many as **150 (i.e. 84 %) contain (at least) a 'core' review clause** (provisions calling for a review *stricto sensu* or an evaluation) while the remaining 28 (i.e. 16 %) contain only lighter provisions (e.g. provisions calling for regular monitoring, implementation reports and similar). In relative terms, this is **slightly less than in the first half of the ninth parliamentary term** (where 92 out of 107 OLP acts, i.e. **86 %**, contained at least core review clauses, compared to 84 % in the second half of the term). Compared with the eighth term, the **share of 'core' review clauses in OLP acts adopted during the entire ninth term increased considerably** (from 76 % to 85 % respectively). A possible reason for this increase might be the greater importance of the 'evaluate first' principle since entry into force of the Inter-Institutional Agreement on Better Law-making (IIA BLM) adopted in 2016.

Similar to the first half the ninth term, the **large majority of OLP acts adopted in the second half of the ninth term are regulations**, with 303 regulations in total adopted in the entire ninth term

compared to only 77 directives and 37 decisions (which seems to **confirm a trend towards more regulations than directives observed over the last decade**).

While, in the first half of the ninth term, the share of adopted directives containing a review clause was considerably higher than the share of adopted regulations with a review clause (76 % versus 60 % respectively), the difference was much less significant in the second half of the ninth term (with 78 % of directives with a review clause compared to 75 % of regulations). Similarly, while directives tended to include predominantly 'core' review clauses (frequently found, however, in addition to lighter review provisions such as monitoring requirements) in the eighth and first half of the ninth term, the distribution of 'core' review clauses among directives and regulations was equal in the second half of the ninth term (84 % for both). Although the **difference in the use of review clauses in directives and regulations respectively is obvious for the ninth term as a whole (78 % versus 68 %)**, the share of 'core' review clauses in OLP acts adopted in that term is almost equal in directives (52 out of 60, i.e. 87 %) and regulations (175 out of 207, i.e. 85 %). While, in the eighth term, 85 % of directives contained review clauses, this was the case for only 62 % of regulations.

Consequently, the **observation made in the eighth term as well as in the first half of the ninth term – that directives are more likely to contain a review clause – holds true also for the ninth term as a whole**. However, while directives tended to include predominantly 'core' review clauses in the eighth and the first half of the ninth term, the distribution of 'core' review clauses among directives and regulations was equal in the second half of the ninth term and almost equal in the ninth term as a whole.

As has also been the case in the past, in the ninth term too the frequency of use of review clauses in EU acts varied across policy areas. Among the OLP acts adopted during the **second half of the ninth parliamentary term, review clauses were most frequently found in files handled by the ITRE committee (100 % of acts contained a review clause)**, followed by the IMCO committee (86 %), the ECON committee (80 %), the INTA committee (77 %), the ENVI committee (74 %), the LIBE committee (66 %), the TRAN committee (62 %), the JURI committee (54 %) and the PECH committee (42 %).

While **ITRE led the ranking in the first half of the ninth term as well as in the eighth term, ECON** was, during the same period, **among the top three committees** in terms of review clauses in legislation they were in charge of. Although LIBE had been one of the front-runners in the eighth and first half of the ninth term, it did not make it to the top three in the second half of the ninth term.

For **'core' review clauses**, the **period to the first review** typically tends to be **longer** than for 'non-core' review clauses. In the **second half of the ninth term**, it was **between 3 and 5 years in 57 % of cases** (compared to **71 %** in the **first half of the ninth term**, **65 %** in the **ninth term** as a whole and **72 %** in the **eighth term**). This can be explained by the fact that a fully-fledged evaluation and a legislative review are substantial exercises that need to be based on substantial data which first has to be collected and gathered. It is striking, however, that a **non-negligible number of 'core' review clauses adopted in the ninth term stipulates a period of only 2 years to the first review** (40 out of 150, most of which (34) were adopted in the second half of the ninth term). This is surprising given that the Commission, in its Better Regulation Toolbox, recommends a period of 3 to 4 years to collect the necessary data and cautions against ex-post evaluations being carried out more frequently than every 5 to 8 years after transposition, application or implementation.

By contrast, **'non-core' review clauses** (laying down 'lighter' review obligations such as monitoring of or reporting on the implementation or application) tend to have **shorter periods to the first review**. Over half of 'non-core' review clauses (**56 %**) adopted in the **second half of the ninth term** therefore require the first review to take place **between 1 and 3 years** after the transposition deadline or application date. This was also the case for a majority of 'non-core' review clauses adopted in the **first half of that term**, the **ninth term** as a whole (**56 % for both**), and, even more so, the **eighth term (68 %)**.

As regards the distribution between legislative acts requiring a **single review** at some point in time in the future (one-off review) and those acts that require **repetitive reviews** (e.g. 'by [year] and every [xx] years thereafter, the Commission shall review [...]'), **(slightly) more legislative acts (64 acts, i.e. 36 %) adopted in the second half of the ninth term require a one-off review than those requiring repetitive reviews (54 acts, i.e. 30 %)**. This is different from the first half of the ninth term where an almost equal number of legal acts contained one-off (44 acts, i.e. 41 %) and repetitive reviews (43 acts, i.e. 40 %). Moreover, the share of review clauses including a combination of one-off and repetitive reviews (34 %) in the second half of the ninth term was considerably higher than in the first half of that term (18 %). In the **ninth term** as a whole, the **share of legislative acts with a one-off review was slightly higher than those with repetitive reviews (38 % versus 34 %)**, with **28 % containing both repetitive and one-off reviews**. By contrast, in the **eighth term**, the share of legislative acts with one-off review provisions was **almost equal** to the share of such acts with repetitive review provisions (**49 % and 50 % respectively**).

As with the first half of the ninth term, **multiple review clauses**, i.e. review clauses with several monitoring, reporting and evaluation requirements, clearly **outnumber review clauses with one single review provision in the second half of that term** (149 multiple compared to 29 single review clauses). By contrast, during the **eighth term**, there were **slightly more** review clauses containing a **single review provision** ('single review clauses') **than** those containing **multiple review provisions** ('multiple review clauses').

As regards legislative acts adopted through SLP, **out of 10 SLP acts adopted during the second half of the ninth term, three contain a review clause** (two of which are 'core' review clauses). In relative terms, this is **more than in the first half of the ninth term** (where of 32 SLP acts adopted, only five contained a review clause). During the **ninth term** as a whole, however, **only 8 SLP acts out of 42 contain a review clause**, corresponding to **19 %**. This is **significantly less than in the eighth term** (where **32 %**, i.e. almost a third, of SLP acts included review clauses).

It is worth noting that recent crises, notably the **COVID-19 pandemic** and **Russia's war against Ukraine**, have had a significant impact on the EU's legislative activities. Over the past 4 years, an **significant amount of legislation was adopted under emergency procedures**. The urgent need to act led many of these legislative measures to be adopted without being subject to any ex-ante impact assessment and, in addition, without any review clauses. **While the absence of an ex-ante impact assessment may have been justified in a number of such cases, the (additional) absence of a requirement to review these measures (which is the case for 28 out of 37 such measures, i.e. 76 %) raises concern from a better law-making perspective**. This also represents a 'democratic deficit' in cases where, in crisis situations, EU measures were adopted through emergency or fast-track procedures, thereby side-lining the European Parliament and its prerogatives. As pointed out in a 2023 European Parliament resolution and a 2022 parliamentary analysis, the **European Commission should consider carrying out post-implementation reviews of legal acts that bypassed ex-ante impact assessment requirements**.

Moreover, the analysis of **13 legal acts** adopted without any review clause in the second half of the ninth parliamentary term in policy areas other than those linked to the COVID-19 pandemic or Russia's war against Ukraine shows that **none of them was accompanied by a (fully-fledged) ex-ante impact assessment, although some of them would arguably have warranted one according to the better regulation rules**.

Finally, in order to make (existing and future) legislation 'future-proof' (i.e. to ensure that legislation is sufficiently robust and resilient against future crises and disruptive events), **stress-testing** can – in combination with strategic foresight – be applied in the agenda-setting phase, but also in other phases of the legislative cycle (such as in ex-post evaluation of existing legislation). As set out in a 2022 EPRS study, **review, evaluation and reporting provisions can be helpful in the process of future-proofing legislation** by requiring periodic reconsideration of the framework. In

September 2024, **in all her mission letters** to the Commissioners-designate (and in particular the letter to Valdis Dombrovskis), **Commission President Ursula von der Leyen** included the **requirement to 'stress-test' the EU acquis and to aim for a simplification of legislation**. This might be an indication of an increased number of ex-post reviews to be expected under the von der Leyen II Commission. Against this backdrop, **review clauses may gain further in importance in the years to come**.

## 7. Rolling check-list of all OLP and SLP legislative acts containing provisions for review, evaluation and/or implementation report and adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Regulation 2022/123 on a reinforced role for the European Medicines Agency in crisis preparedness and management for medicinal products and medical devices</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	28/02/2022	<p>Article 36</p> <p>Reporting and review</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2026, and every fourth year thereafter, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation. In particular, that report shall review:</p> <p>(a) the crisis preparedness and management framework for medicinal products and medical devices, including the outcomes of periodic stress tests;</p> <p>(b) instances of non-compliance with the obligations set out in Articles 10 and 26 by marketing authorisation holders, manufacturers of medical devices, authorised representatives, importers, distributors and notified bodies;</p> <p>(c) the remit and functioning of the ESMP.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, following a public health emergency or a major event, the Commission shall present, in a timely manner, a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the instances referred to in paragraph 1, point (b).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. Based on the report referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall, where appropriate, present a legislative proposal in order to amend this</p>	2026, 2030

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Regulation. In particular, the Commission shall consider the need for: (a) extending the scope of this Regulation to veterinary medicinal products and to personal protective equipment for medical use; (b) amending Article 2; (c) introducing measures to strengthen at Union or national level compliance with the obligations established in Articles 10 and 26; and (d) expanding the remit of the ESMP, the need for further facilitating the ESMP interoperability with national and Union IT systems, the need for national shortage monitoring platforms, and the need for meeting any additional requirements to address structural shortages of medicinal products that may be introduced in the context of a revision of Directive 2001/83/EC and Regulation (EC) No 726/2004.	
<b>Decision (EU) 2022/313 providing macro-financial assistance to Ukraine</b>	<b>INTA</b>	28/02/2022	Article 1 [...] 3. [...] The Commission shall regularly inform the European Parliament and the Council of developments regarding the Union's macro-financial assistance, including disbursements thereof, and shall provide those institutions with the relevant documents in due time. Article 2 [...] 2. The Commission and the European External Action Service shall monitor the fulfilment of the precondition set out in paragraph 1 throughout the life-cycle of the Union's macro-financial assistance. Article 3	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>[...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall verify, at regular intervals, that the conditions referred to in Article 4(3) continue to be met, including whether the economic policies of Ukraine are in accordance with the objectives of the Union's macro-financial assistance. For the purposes of that verification, the Commission shall coordinate closely with the IMF and the World Bank, and, where necessary, with the European Parliament and with the Council.</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. Where the conditions referred to in paragraph 3, first subparagraph, are not met, the Commission shall temporarily suspend or cancel the disbursement of the Union's macro-financial assistance. In such cases, it shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the reasons for the suspension or cancellation.</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>1. By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <p>(a) examine the progress made in implementing the Union's macro-financial assistance;</p> <p>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Ukraine, as well as the progress made in implementing the policy measures referred to in Article 3(1);</p> <p>(c) indicate the connection between the economic policy conditions set out in the MOU, Ukraine's ongoing economic and fiscal performance and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the Union's</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			macro-financial assistance. 2. Not later than two years after the expiry of the availability period referred to in Article 1(4), the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex-post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's macro-financial assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.	
<b>Directive 2022/362 amending Directives 1999/62/EC, 1999/37/EC and (EU) 2019/520, as regards the charging of vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	24/03/2022	Article 1 Amendments to Directive 1999/62/EC  Directive 1999/62/EC is amended as follows: [...] (11) the following Articles are inserted: [...] 'Article 7ga [...] 8. By 25 March 2027, the Commission shall assess the implementation and effectiveness of the variation of charges based on CO2 emissions referred to in this Article, as well as whether it is still necessary and its coherence with Directives 2003/87/EC and 2003/96/EC. Based on that assessment, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to amend the relevant provisions of this Directive on the variation of charges on the basis of CO2 emissions. 9. The Commission shall, every five years, after 24 March 2022, review the maximum rates for the user charges in Annex II and the reduction levels referred to in paragraph 3 and, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal, based on the results of that review process, to	2025, 2027, 2028, 2031, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>amend those provisions.</p> <p>10. Every 30 months after 24 March 2022, the Commission shall draw up a report assessing the appropriateness of the thresholds for CO<sub>2</sub> emission classes 2 and 3 referred to in Article 7ga(2), points (b) and (c), of this Directive in relation to the reference emissions published in accordance with Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 or to the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reported in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/956, and where appropriate submit a legislative proposal to amend those thresholds based on the results of that assessment. [...]</p>	
<b>Decision 2022/563 providing macro-financial assistance to the Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>INTA</b>	10/04/2022	<p>Article 8</p> <p>1. By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <p>(a) examine progress made in implementing the Union's macro-financial assistance;</p> <p>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Moldova, as well as progress made in implementing the policy measures referred to in Article 3(1);</p> <p>(c) indicate the connection between the economic policy conditions set out in the MOU, Moldova's on-going economic and fiscal performance and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the Union's macro-financial assistance.</p> <p>2. Not later than 2 years after the expiry of the availability period referred to in Article 1(4), the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex-post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's macro-financial</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2027, 2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.	
<b>Regulation 2022/585 amending Regulations 514/2014 laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management, 516/2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and 2021/1147 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/04/2022	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(5) Article 57 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(b) in paragraph 2, point (b) is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'(b) an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of this Regulation and the Specific Regulations, following the closure of the national programmes, by 30 June 2025.'</p>	2025
<b>Decision 2022/591 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	01/05/2022	<p>Article 4</p> <p>Monitoring framework and governance</p> <p>1. The Commission, supported by the European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), without prejudice to their independence, shall monitor, assess and report on the progress of the Union and the Member States with regard to attaining the priority objectives set out in Article 2, on an annual basis, taking into consideration the enabling conditions laid down in Article 3 and the overall goal of achieving systemic change. The information that results</p>	2022,2024,2025,2029

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>from that monitoring, assessment and reporting shall be made publicly available and easily accessible.</p> <p>2. The monitoring, assessment and reporting referred to in paragraph 1 shall aim to facilitate high-level strategic political communication. Following a consultation process with all relevant stakeholders, the Commission shall, by 2 May 2022, present a monitoring framework, based on [...].</p> <p>Article 5 Mid-term review</p> <p>1. By 31 March 2024, the Commission shall carry out a mid-term review of the progress achieved in attaining the thematic priority objectives set out in Article 2(2), taking into consideration the status of the enabling conditions laid down in Article 3, and the progress made towards monitoring and assessing systemic change. The Commission shall propose, where appropriate, changes to the headline indicators referred to in Article 4(2) in light of the outcome of the mid-term review. The mid-term review shall be based on the assessments carried out pursuant to Article 4(1) and on any other relevant findings. The Commission shall submit a report on the mid-term review to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>2. In light of the mid-term review referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, of the possible responses of the European Parliament and the Council to that review, of other relevant policy developments and of the latest report from the European Environment Agency on the state and outlook of the European environment, in order to attain the thematic priority objectives set out in Article 2(2), the Commission shall present, where appropriate, a legislative proposal to add an annex to the 8th</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>EAP, for the period after 2025, containing a list of actions with a view to reaching those objectives, as well as a timeline for the respective actions.</p> <p>Article 6 Evaluation By 31 March 2029, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the 8th EAP. The Commission shall submit a report containing the main findings of that evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council, followed, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal for the next environmental action programme by 31 December 2029.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/850 on a computerised system for the cross-border electronic exchange of data in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters (e-CODEX system), and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726</b>	<b>JURI, LIBE</b>	20/06/2022	<p>Article 16 Monitoring and reporting 1. Two years after it takes over responsibility for the e-CODEX system, and every two years thereafter, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the Commission on the technical functioning and use of the e-CODEX system, including the security of the e-CODEX system. 2. eu-LISA shall consolidate the data received from the Commission and the Member States pursuant to Article 6(4), Article 8(1) and Article 15 and provide the following indicators as part of the report provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article: (a) the list and number of digital procedural standards for which the e-CODEX system has been used during the reporting period; (b) the number of authorised e-CODEX access points for each Member State and for each digital procedural standard; (c) the number of technical messages sent through the e-CODEX system for each digital procedural standard between each of the authorised e-CODEX access points;</p>	2027, 2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>(d) the number and type of incidents impacting the security of the e-CODEX system and information on compliance with the e-CODEX security plan.</p> <p>3. Three years after eu-LISA takes over responsibility for the e-CODEX system, and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of the e-CODEX system. That overall evaluation shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and an examination of results achieved against objectives pursued and may propose possible future actions. When producing its evaluations, the Commission shall also re-examine the role of the e-CODEX Programme Management Board and its continuation based on objective grounds and, if necessary, shall propose improvements. The Commission shall transmit the overall evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/869 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	22/06/2022	<p>Article 21</p> <p>Reporting and evaluation</p> <p>By 30 June 2027, the Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of projects on the Union list, and submit it to the European Parliament and the Council. That report shall provide an evaluation of:</p> <p>(a) the progress achieved in the planning, development, construction and commissioning of projects on the Union list, and, where relevant, delays in implementation and other difficulties encountered;</p> <p>(b) the funds engaged and disbursed by the Union for projects on the Union list, compared to the total value of funded projects on the Union list;</p> <p>(c) the progress achieved in terms of integration of renewable energy sources, including offshore renewable energy sources, and reduced</p>	2027

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>greenhouse gas emissions through the planning, development, construction and commissioning of projects on the Union list;</p> <p>(d) for the electricity and renewable or low-carbon gases including hydrogen sectors, the evolution of the interconnection level between Member States, the corresponding evolution of energy prices, as well as the number of network system failure events, their causes and related economic cost;</p> <p>(e) the permit granting process and public participation, in particular:</p> <p>(i) the average and maximum total duration of the permit granting process for projects on the Union list, including the duration of each step of the pre-application procedure, compared to the timing foreseen by the initial major milestones referred to in Article 10(6);</p> <p>(ii) the level of opposition faced by projects on the Union list, in particular the number of written objections during the public consultation process and the number of legal recourse actions;</p> <p>(iii) best and innovative practices with regard to stakeholder involvement;</p> <p>(iv) best and innovative practices with regard to mitigation of environmental impacts, including climate adaptation, during permit granting processes and project implementation;</p> <p>(v) the effectiveness of the schemes provided for in Article 8(3) regarding compliance with the time limits set in Article 10(1) and (2);</p> <p>(f) regulatory treatment, in particular:</p> <p>(i) the number of projects of common interest having been granted a cross-border cost allocation decision pursuant to Article 16;</p> <p>(ii) the number and type of projects of common interest which received specific incentives pursuant to Article 17;</p> <p>(g) the effectiveness of this Regulation in contributing to the Union's</p>	

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			<p>2030 targets for energy and climate and the achievement of climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest.</p> <p>Article 22 Review By 30 June 2027, the Commission shall carry out a review of this Regulation, on the basis of the results of the reporting and evaluation provided for in Article 21 of this Regulation, as well as the monitoring, reporting and evaluation carried out pursuant to Articles 22 and 23 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1153.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	30/06/2022	<p>Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 is amended as follows: [...] (2) the following articles are inserted: [...] 'Article 6d Monitoring and enforcement [...] 3. Based on the information provided by the competent authority and, if applicable, the designated entity of each Member State, the Commission shall report regularly to the GCG.' [...] (5) the following article is inserted: 'Article 17a Commission reporting 1. By 28 February 2023 and annually thereafter, the Commission shall submit reports to the European Parliament and to the Council,</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>containing:</p> <p>(a) an overview of the measures taken by Member States to fulfil the storage obligations;</p> <p>(b) an overview of the time needed for the certification procedure set out in Article 3a of Regulation (EC) No 715/2009;</p> <p>(c) an overview of the measures requested by the Commission in order to ensure compliance with the filling trajectories and the filling targets;</p> <p>(d) an analysis of the potential effects of this Regulation on gas prices and potential gas savings in relation to Article 6b(4).';</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/1034 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/953 on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable COVID-19 vaccination, test and recovery certificates (EU Digital COVID Certificate) to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic</b>	LIBE	30/06/2022	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2021/953 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(10) Article 16 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'3. By 31 December 2022, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>The report shall contain, in particular:</p> <p>(a) an overview of the information received pursuant to Article 11 regarding the restrictions to free movement put in place by the Member States to limit the spread of SARS-CoV-2;</p> <p>(b) an overview describing all the developments regarding the domestic and international uses of the certificates referred to in Article 3(1) and the adoption of implementing acts pursuant to Article 8(2) on COVID-19 certificates issued by third countries;</p> <p>(c) any relevant updates regarding the assessment, set out in the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, of the impact of this</p>	2022

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Regulation on the facilitation of free movement, including on travel and tourism and the acceptance of the different types of vaccine, fundamental rights and non-discrimination, as well as the protection of personal data during the COVID-19 pandemic;</p> <p>(d) an assessment of the appropriateness of the continued use of the certificates referred to in Article 3(1) for the purposes of this Regulation, taking into account epidemiological developments and the latest available scientific evidence.</p> <p>When drawing up the report, the Commission shall request guidance from the ECDC and the Health Security Committee, which shall be annexed to that report.</p> <p>The report may be accompanied by a legislative proposal, in particular to shorten the period of application of this Regulation, taking into account the evolution of the epidemiological situation with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic and any recommendations from the ECDC and the Health Security Committee to that effect.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/991 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794, as regards Europol's cooperation with private parties, the processing of personal data by Europol in support of criminal investigations, and Europol's role in research and innovation</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	07/07/2022	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2016/794 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(17) Article 24 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(h) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'11. Europol shall prepare an annual report for the Management Board on the personal data exchanged with private parties pursuant to Articles 26, 26a and 26b, on the basis of quantitative and qualitative evaluation criteria established by the Management Board.</p> <p>The annual report shall include specific examples demonstrating why Europol's requests in accordance with paragraph 6b of this Article were</p>	2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>necessary to achieve its objectives and carry out its tasks.</p> <p>The annual report shall take into account the obligations of discretion and confidentiality and the examples shall be anonymised insofar as personal data are concerned.</p> <p>The annual report shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and national parliaments.‘;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(49) Article 61 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(h) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>‘3. By 29 June 2025, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, evaluating and assessing the operational impact of the implementation of the tasks provided for in this Regulation, in particular in Article 4(1), point (t), Article 18(2), point (e), Article 18(6a), and Articles 18a, 26, 26a and 26b, with regard to Europol’s objectives. The report shall assess the impact of those tasks on fundamental rights and freedoms as provided for by the Charter. It shall also provide a cost-benefit analysis of the extension of Europol’s tasks.‘;</p>	
<b>Decision (EU) 2022/1201 providing exceptional macro-financial assistance to Ukraine</b>	<b>INTA</b>	13/07/2022	<p>Article 3</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall verify, at regular intervals, the implementation of the Union’s macro-financial assistance, and in particular of the reporting requirements set out in the MoU. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council about the results of that verification.</p> <p>Article 6</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>During the implementation of the Union's macro-financial assistance, the Commission shall re-assess, by means of an operational assessment, the soundness of Ukraine's financial arrangements, the administrative procedures, and the internal and external control mechanisms which are relevant to the assistance.</p> <p>Article 91 By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council, as part of its annual report, an assessment of the implementation of this Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) examine the progress made in implementing the Union's macro-financial assistance;</li> <li>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Ukraine, as well as the implementation of the requirements referred to in Article 3(1);</li> <li>(c) indicate the connection between the requirements and conditions set out in the MoU, Ukraine's ongoing macro-financial situation, and the Commission's decision to release the instalment of the Union's macro-financial assistance.</li> </ul> <p>2. Not later than two years after the end of the availability period, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex-post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's macro-financial assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.</p>	

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<b>Directive (EU) 2022/993 on the minimum level of training of seafarers</b>	<b>JURI</b>	17/07/2022	Article 28 Evaluation report No later than 2 August 2024, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an evaluation report, including suggestions for follow-up actions to be taken in the light of that evaluation. In that evaluation report, the Commission shall analyse the implementation of the mutual recognition scheme of seafarers' certificates issued by Member States, and any developments regarding digital certificates for seafarers at international level. The Commission shall also evaluate any developments regarding future consideration of the European Maritime Diplomas of Excellence, as underpinned by the recommendations provided by the social partners.	2024
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/1280 laying down specific and temporary measures, in view of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, concerning driver documents issued by Ukraine in accordance with its legislation</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	26/07/2022	Article 8 Monitoring The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the implementation of this Regulation, once every six months after the entry into force of this Regulation, mainly on the basis of information provided by the Member States to the Commission.	2022,2023,2024

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/1031 on the access of third-country economic operators, goods and services to the Union's public procurement and concession markets and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union economic operators, goods and services to the public procurement and concession markets of third countries (International Procurement Instrument – IPI)</b>	<b>INTA</b>	29/08/2022	<p>Article 5 Investigations and consultations</p> <p>1. On its own initiative or upon a substantiated complaint of a Union interested party or a Member State, the Commission may initiate an investigation into an alleged third-country measure or practice by publishing a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union. Such a notice of initiation shall include the Commission's preliminary assessment of the third-country measure or practice and invite interested parties and Member States to provide relevant information to the Commission within a specified period of time. The Commission shall make an online tool available on its website. Member States and Union interested parties shall use that tool in order to submit a substantiated complaint.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. Upon conclusion of the investigation and the consultations, the Commission shall make publicly available a report setting out the main findings of the investigation and a proposed course of action. The Commission shall present that report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>Article 13 Reporting</p> <p>1. By 30 August 2025 and at least every two years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation and on the progress made in international negotiations, regarding access for Union economic operators to the public procurement or concession markets of third countries, undertaken under this Regulation. That report shall be made</p>	2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2032, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>public. Member States shall, upon request, provide the Commission with information on the application of measures under this Regulation, including as regards the number of public procurement procedures at central and sub-central level in which a given IPI measure was applied, the number of tenders received from third countries subject to that IPI measure, as well as cases in which a specific exception from the IPI measure was applied.</p> <p>2. Contracting authorities and contracting entities shall report to the Commission through the Tenders electronic daily about the application of IPI measures, as part of the information on contract awards. Such report shall include, for each relevant procedure, information on the application of IPI measures, the number of tenders received from third countries subject to the relevant IPI measure, the number of tenders for which the exclusion of the tender or score adjustment were applied and the application of specific exceptions from the IPI measure. The Commission shall use this data in its regular reporting required under this Article. Member States shall provide the Commission with additional information on the application of measures under this Regulation upon its request</p> <p>Article 14 Review No later than four years after the adoption of an implementing act or no later than 30 August 2027, whichever the earlier, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall review the scope, functioning and efficiency of this Regulation, and shall report its findings to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Decision (EU) 2022/1628 providing exceptional macro-financial assistance to Ukraine, reinforcing the common provisioning fund by guarantees by Member States and by specific provisioning for some financial liabilities related to Ukraine guaranteed under Decision No 466/2014/EU, and amending Decision (EU) 2022/1201</b>	<b>INTA</b>	22/09/2022	<p>Article 2 Precondition for the Union's macro-financial assistance</p> <p>1. A precondition for granting the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance shall be that Ukraine respect effective democratic mechanisms, including a multi-party parliamentary system, and the rule of law, and guarantee respect for human rights.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall monitor the fulfilment of the precondition set out in paragraph 1 throughout the life-cycle of the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance, in particular before disbursements are made, also taking into account the circumstances in Ukraine and the consequences of the application there of martial law. [...]</p> <p>Article 3 Memorandum of Understanding</p> <p>1. The Commission shall agree with Ukraine on policy conditions to which the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance is to be linked. The policy conditions shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2). Those policy conditions shall be set out in a Memorandum of Understanding (the 'MoU'). [...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall verify, at regular intervals, the implementation of the reporting requirements and the progress made towards fulfilling the policy conditions set out in the MoU. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council about the results of that verification.</p>	2022,2023,2024

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 7 Information to the European Parliament and to the Council The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of developments regarding the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance, including disbursements thereof, and developments in the operations referred to in Article 5(2), and shall provide those institutions with the relevant documents in due time.</p> <p>Article 17 Annual report 1. By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council, as part of its annual report, an assessment of the implementation of Chapter I of this Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) examine the progress made in implementing the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance;</li> <li>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Ukraine, as well as the implementation of the requirements and conditions referred to in Article 3(1) and (2);</li> <li>(c) indicate the connection between the requirements and conditions set out in the MoU, Ukraine's ongoing macro-financial situation and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance.</li> </ul> <p>2. Not later than two years after the end of the availability period, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the</p>	

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			completed Union's exceptional macro-financial assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2039 amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013 and (EU) 2021/1060 as regards additional flexibility to address the consequences of the military aggression of the Russian Federation FAST (Flexible Assistance for Territories) – CARE</b>	<b>REGI</b>	25/10/2022	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2021/1060</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(3) in Article 112, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'7. Where a separate priority is established within a programme to support operations promoting the socioeconomic integration of third country nationals, a co-financing rate of up to 100 % shall be applied to expenditure declared in payment applications until the end of the accounting year ending on 30 June 2024. After that date, the co-financing rate set out in the programme in accordance with the maximum co-financing rates listed under paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply. The total amount programmed under such priorities in a Member State shall not exceed 5 % of the initial national allocation from the ERDF and the ESF+ combined. The Commission shall review the co-financing rate by 30 June 2024. At least 30 % of the financial allocation of such a separate priority shall be attributed to operations which have beneficiaries that are local authorities or civil society organisations operating in local communities. Member States shall report on the fulfilment of that condition in the final performance report required under Article 43. Where that condition is not fulfilled, reimbursement by the Commission under the priority concerned shall be reduced proportionately to ensure that that condition is respected when calculating the final balance to be paid to the programme.'</p>	2024

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2022/2434 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 as regards the establishment of a diversified funding strategy as a general borrowing method</b>	<b>BUDG</b>	08/11/2022	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(2) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 220a</p> <p>Diversified funding strategy</p> <p>1. The Commission shall implement a diversified funding strategy comprising the borrowings authorised under Article 5(1) of Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 (*1) and, except in duly justified cases, borrowing and debt management operations to fund programmes of financial assistance. The diversified funding strategy shall be implemented through all necessary transactions aiming at a regular capital market presence, shall be based on pooling of funding instruments and shall make use of a common liquidity pool.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall establish the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the diversified funding strategy. The Commission shall regularly and comprehensively inform the European Parliament and the Council about all aspects of its borrowing and debt management strategy.'</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2036 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2014/59/EU as regards the prudential treatment of global systemically important institutions with a</b>	<b>ECON</b>	13/11/2022	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2014/59/EU</p> <p>Directive 2014/59/EU is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(4) in Article 129, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'By 31 December 2022, the Commission shall review the impact of the indirect subscription of instruments eligible for meeting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities on the level playing field between different types of banking group structures, including</p>	2022

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>multiple-point-of-entry resolution strategy and methods for the indirect subscription of instruments eligible for meeting the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities</b>			where groups have an operating company between the holding company identified as a resolution entity and its subsidiaries. It shall assess in particular the following: (a) the possibility to allow entities that are not themselves resolution entities to comply with the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities on a consolidated basis; (b) the treatment, under the rules governing the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities, of entities whose resolution plan provides that they are to be wound up under normal insolvency proceedings; (c) the appropriateness of limiting the amount of deductions required pursuant to Article 72e(5) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. The Commission shall submit a report thereon to the European Parliament and to the Council. Where appropriate, that report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal, taking into account the application date of Article 72e(5) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.'.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/1999 on uniform procedures for checks on the transport of dangerous goods by road (codification)</b>	<b>JURI</b>	13/11/2022	Article 91 Each Member State shall send the Commission for each calendar year, not later than 12 months after the end of that year, a report, drawn up in accordance with the model standard form set out in Annex III to this Directive, on the application of Directive 95/50/EC and this Directive, including the following particulars: (a) if possible, the determined or estimated volume of dangerous goods transported by road, in tonnes transported or in tonnes/kilometres; (b) the number of checks carried out; (c) the number of vehicles checked by place of registration (vehicles registered nationally, in other Member States or in third countries); (d) the number of infringements recorded according to risk category as	2023,2026,2029,2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>referred to in Annex II;</p> <p>(e) the type and number of penalties imposed.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall send the European Parliament and the Council, for the first time in 1999 and subsequently at least every three years, a report on the application of Directive 95/50/EC and this Directive by the Member States, stating the particulars in accordance with paragraph 1.</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2399 establishing the European Union Single Window Environment for Customs and amending Regulation (EU) No 952/2013</b></p>	<p><b>IMCO</b></p>	<p>12/12/2022</p>	<p>Article 20</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall regularly monitor the functioning of the EU Single Window Environment for Customs, taking into account, inter alia, information relevant for monitoring purposes and provided by the Member States, including information on the functioning of their national single window environments for customs.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall regularly evaluate the performance of EU CSW-CERTEX. That evaluation shall include an assessment of the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance and Union added-value of EU CSW-CERTEX.</p> <p>3. By 31 December 2027 and every year thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this Regulation. That report shall include:</p> <p>(a) an overview of Union non-customs formalities included in Union legislation and the Commission's legislative proposals;</p> <p>(b) a detailed overview of the stage of progress that every Member State has reached on its national single window environment for customs in relation to the implementation of this Regulation; and (c) a detailed overview of the overall progress of the EU Single Window</p>	<p>2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034</p>

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Environment for Customs in relation to the work programme referred to in Article 19. By 31 December 2027 and every three years thereafter, the report referred to in the first subparagraph shall also include information on the monitoring and evaluation carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, including the impact on economic operators, and in particular on small and medium-sized enterprises.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2463 establishing an instrument for providing support to Ukraine for 2023 (macro-financial assistance +)</b>	<b>INTA</b>	16/12/2022	<p>Article 9 Memorandum of Understanding [...] 2. The MoU may be reviewed by the Commission at mid-term. The Commission may amend the MoU following the review.</p> <p>Article 10 Reporting requirements 1. Reporting requirements for Ukraine shall be included in the MoU and shall ensure, in particular, the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the use of the support provided under the Instrument. 2. The Commission shall verify, at regular intervals, the implementation of the reporting requirements and the progress made towards fulfilling the policy conditions set out in the MoU. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the results of that verification.</p> <p>Article 20 Annual report 1. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council, an assessment of the implementation of Chapter I of this</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Regulation, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <p>(a) examine the progress made in implementing the Union's support under the Instrument;</p> <p>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of Ukraine, as well as the implementation of the requirements and conditions referred to in Section 2 of Chapter I of this Regulation;</p> <p>(c) indicate the connection between the requirements and conditions set out in the MoU, Ukraine's ongoing macro-financial situation and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the support under the Instrument.</p> <p>2. Not later than two years after the end of the availability period, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex-post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's support under the Instrument and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2343 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) Area of Competence, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EC) No 1984/2003 and (EC) No 520/2007</b>	<b>PECH</b>	21/12/2022	<p>Article 51</p> <p>Data reporting</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall analyse the information, and send it to the IOTC Secretariat by the specific deadlines provided for in this Regulation.</p> <p>5. Member States shall submit to the Commission 75 days before the annual meeting of the IOTC information for the preceding calendar year, containing the information on actions taken to implement their reporting obligations for all IOTC fisheries, including shark species caught in association with IOTC fisheries, in particular the steps taken to improve their data collection for direct and incidental catches. The Commission shall compile the information in a Union implementation report and send</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>it to the IOTC Secretariat.</p> <p>6. Flag Member States shall send annually to the Commission a national scientific report, no later than 45 days before the session of the IOTC Scientific Committee, at a date communicated by the Commission, containing the following information:</p> <p>(a) general fisheries statistics;</p> <p>(b) report on the implementation of Committee recommendations;</p> <p>(c) the progress achieved undertaking research as provided in Article 15(3), Article 16(3), Article 17(4) and Article 18(5); and</p> <p>(d) other relevant information related to fishing activities for IOTC species as well as sharks, other by product and bycatch species.</p> <p>7. The report referred to in paragraph 6 shall be drawn up in accordance with the template prescribed by the Scientific Committee of the IOTC. The Commission shall send to the flag Member States the required template. The Commission shall analyse the information in the report, compile it in a Union report and send it to the IOTC Secretariat.</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2371 on serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 1082/2013/EU</b></p>	ENVI	25/12/2022	<p>Article 33</p> <p>Evaluations concerning this Regulation</p> <p>By 31 December 2024 and every five years thereafter at the latest, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and present a report on the main findings of that evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The evaluation shall include, in particular, an assessment of the operation of the EWRS and the epidemiological surveillance network, as well as the coordination of the response within the HSC.</p> <p>The evaluation referred to in the first paragraph shall also include an evaluation of the Commission's work in preparedness and response activities provided for in this Regulation including, where relevant, a</p>	2024, 2029, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			review of the implementation of this Regulation by the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA), as well as an assessment of the need to establish HERA as a distinct entity, considering relevant agencies or authorities active in the field of health preparedness and response. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present legislative proposals based on that evaluation in order to amend this Regulation or make further proposals.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2370 amending Regulation (EC) No 851/2004 establishing a European centre for disease prevention and control</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	25/12/2022	<p>Article 31</p> <p>Review clause</p> <p>1. By 2025, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Management Board on the Centre's activities, including an assessment of:</p> <p>(a) how the Centre progressed with implementing the amended mandate in light of the COVID-19 pandemic;</p> <p>(b) the Centre's compliance with the obligations laid down in Regulation (EU) 2022/2371 and other relevant Union legislation;</p> <p>(c) how effectively the Centre's activities address international, Union or national health priorities;</p> <p>(d) the extent to which the work of the Centre is targeted at and affects Member States' capacities.</p> <p>The report shall reflect the views of the stakeholders, at both Union and national level. The report shall be accompanied by an independent study commissioned by the Commission.</p> <p>2. By 2025, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall commission an independent external evaluation of the Centre's performance in relation to its objectives, mandate, tasks and procedures. That independent external evaluation shall be done on the basis of terms of reference, which shall, if necessary, be discussed with</p>	2025, 2030

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>the Management Board. The independent external evaluation shall, in particular, address the possible need to amend the mandate of the Centre and the financial implications of any such amendment. The first evaluation shall examine the feasibility of extending the mandate of the Centre to address the impact of cross-border threats to health on non-communicable diseases. The Management Board shall examine the conclusions of the independent external evaluation and may issue recommendations, if necessary, to the Commission regarding changes in the Centre, its working practices and the scope of its mission. The Commission shall forward the evaluation report and the recommendations to the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>3. On the basis of the independent external evaluation referred to in paragraph 2 or where it considers that the continued operation of the Centre is no longer justified with regard to its assigned objectives, mandate and tasks, the Commission may propose that the relevant provisions of this Regulation be amended accordingly.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Management Board, where relevant, on the recommendations of the Management Board and on the findings of its evaluations carried out under paragraphs 2 and 3. Those findings shall be made public.'.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2464 amending Regulation (EU) No 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC and Directive 2013/34/EU, as regards</b>	<b>JURI</b>	26/12/2022	<p>Article 6 Review and reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this amending Directive, including, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of the achievement of the goals of this amending Directive, including the convergence of reporting practices between</p>	2023,2024,2025,2026, 2027,2028,2029,2030, 2031,2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>corporate sustainability reporting</b>			<p>Member States;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of the number of small and medium-sized undertakings voluntarily using the sustainability reporting standards referred to in Article 29c of Directive 2013/34/EU;</p> <p>(c) an assessment of whether and how the scope of the provisions amended by this amending Directive should be further extended, in particular in relation to small and medium-sized undertakings and to third-country undertakings operating directly on the Union internal market without a subsidiary or a branch on the territory of the Union;</p> <p>(d) an assessment of the implementation of the reporting requirements on subsidiaries and branches of third-country undertakings introduced by this amending Directive, including an assessment of the number of third-country undertakings which have a subsidiary undertaking or a branch reporting in accordance with Article 40a of Directive 2013/34/EU; an assessment of the enforcement mechanism and of the thresholds set out in that Article;</p> <p>(e) an assessment of whether and how to ensure the accessibility for persons with disabilities to the sustainability reports published by undertakings falling under the scope of this amending Directive.</p> <p>The report shall be published by 30 April 2029 and every three years thereafter, and shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by legislative proposals.</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall review and report on the level of concentration of the sustainability assurance market. That review shall take into account the national regimes applicable to independent assurance services providers and assess whether and to what extent those national regimes contribute to opening up the assurance market.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall assess possible legal measures to ensure sufficient diversification of the sustainability assurance market and appropriate sustainability reporting quality. The Commission shall review the measures provided for in Article 34 of Directive 2013/34/EU and assess the need to extend them to other large undertakings.</p> <p>The report shall be transmitted to the European Parliament and the Council by 31 December 2028 and shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by legislative proposals.</p> <p>Article 1 Amendments to Directive 2013/34/EU Directive 2013/34/EU is amended as follows: (8) the following chapter is inserted: CHAPTER 6a SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS Article 29b Sustainability reporting standards [...] The Commission shall, at least every three years after their date of application, review the delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article, taking into consideration the technical advice of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), and, where necessary, it shall amend such delegated acts to take into account relevant developments, including developments with regard to international standards. The Commission shall, at least once a year, consult the European</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Parliament, and consult jointly the Member State Expert Group on Sustainable Finance, referred to in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, and the Accounting Regulatory Committee, referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, on EFRAG's work programme as regards the development of sustainability reporting standards.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 29c</p> <p>Sustainability reporting standards for small and medium-sized undertakings [...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall, at least every three years after their date of application, review the delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article, taking into consideration the technical advice of the EFRAG and, where necessary, it shall amend such delegated acts to take into account relevant developments, including developments with regard to international standards.'</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2400 amending Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants</b></p>	<p><b>ENVI</b></p>	<p>29/12/2022</p>	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>'Article 2</p> <p>The Commission shall assess whether it would be appropriate to amend Directive 2008/98/EC or Decision 2000/532/EC, or both, to recognise that waste containing any persistent organic pollutants exceeding the concentration limits specified in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 is to be classified as hazardous, and, if appropriate, based on that assessment and not later than 36 months after entry into force of this Regulation, shall put forward a legislative proposal to amend Directive</p>	<p>2025</p>

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			2008/98/EC or a proposal to amend Decision 2000/532/EC, or both, accordingly.'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2495 amending Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 as regards restrictions to the access to Union waters</b>	<b>PECH</b>	31/12/2022	Article 1 Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 is amended as follows: (1) Article 5 is amended as follows: [...] (b) the following paragraph is added: '5. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Article by 30 June 2031.'	2031
<b>Decision (EU) 2022/2481 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	08/01/2023	Article 4 Digital targets [...] 2. The Commission, taking into account in particular the information submitted by Member States in accordance with Article 5(2) and Articles 7, 8 and 9, shall review the digital targets and the relevant definitions by 30 June 2026. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council regarding the outcome of the review, and shall submit a legislative proposal to amend the digital targets where it considers it to be necessary to address technical, economic or societal developments in order to achieve a successful digital transformation of the Union.  Article 5 Monitoring of progress	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>1. The Commission shall monitor the progress of the Union towards the general objectives and the digital targets. To that end, the Commission shall rely upon DESI and shall set out, by means of an implementing act, the KPIs for each digital target. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 23(2). [...]</p> <p>3. The Commission, in close cooperation with Member States, shall establish Union-level projected trajectories for each of the digital targets. Those projected trajectories shall serve as a basis for the Commission's monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 and for the Member States' national digital decade strategic roadmaps (the 'national roadmaps'). Where necessary, in light of technical, economic or societal developments, the Commission, in close cooperation with the Member States, shall update one or more of those projected trajectories. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council about the Union-level projected trajectories and their updates in a timely manner.</p> <p>Article 6 Report on the state of the Digital Decade</p> <p>1. The Commission shall annually submit and present to the European Parliament and to the Council a comprehensive report on the state of the Digital Decade (the 'Report on the Digital Decade'). The Report on the Digital Decade shall cover progress with regard to the digital transformation of the Union and DESI. The Commission shall submit its first Report on the Digital Decade by 9 January 2024.</p> <p>2. In the Report on the Digital Decade, the Commission shall provide an</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>assessment of [...]</p> <p>6. The Report on the Digital Decade shall assess the need for any additional policies, measures or actions that might be required at Union level. [...]</p> <p>Article 11 Selection and implementation of multi-country projects 1. Taking into account proposals for multi-country projects in the national roadmaps and joint commitments, the Commission shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, prepare and publish, as an annex to the Report on the Digital Decade, the strategic principles and priorities for the implementation of multi-country projects, and a progress report on the multi-country projects selected for implementation at the time of the publication of the Report on the Digital Decade.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/435 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/241 as regards REPowerEU chapters in recovery and resilience plans and amending Regulations (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) 2021/1060 and (EU) 2021/1755, and Directive 2003/87/EC</b>	<b>BUDG, ECON</b>	28/02/2023	<p>Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2021/241 Regulation (EU) 2021/241 is amended as follows: [...] (14) Article 31 is amended as follows: (a) paragraph 3 is amended as follows: (i) the introductory sentence is replaced by the following: '3. The annual report shall also include the following information:' [...] (15) in Article 32, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: '2. The evaluation report shall, in particular, assess to which extent the objectives have been achieved, the efficiency of the use of the resources and the European added value. It shall also consider the continued relevance of all objectives and actions as well as</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>assess the implementation of the REPowerEU chapters and their contributions to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3).'</p> <p>Article 5 Amendments to Directive 2003/87/EC In Directive 2003/87/EC, the following Article is inserted: 'Article 10e Recovery and Resilience Facility [...] 5. The Commission shall ensure that the allowances to be auctioned under paragraphs 2 and 3, including, where appropriate, for pre-financing payments in accordance with Article 21d of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, are auctioned in accordance with the principles and modalities laid down in Article 10(4) of this Directive and in accordance with Article 24 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 to ensure an adequate amount of innovation fund resources in the period from 2023 to 2026. The period for auctioning referred to in this Article shall be reviewed one year after its start in the light of the impact of the auctioning provided for in this Article on the carbon market and price.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/588 establishing the Union Secure Connectivity Programme for the period 2023-2027</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	19/03/2023	<p>Article 41 Programming, monitoring and reporting [...] 2. Indicators to report on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the general and specific objectives referred to in Article 3 are set out in the Annex. 3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 45, to amend the Annex with regard to the indicators where considered necessary as well as to supplement this</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. [...]</p> <p>5. The performance reporting system shall ensure that data for monitoring the implementation and the results of the Programme are collected efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner. To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where appropriate, on Member States. [...]</p> <p>Article 42 Evaluation</p> <p>1. The Commission shall carry out evaluations of the Programme in a timely manner to feed into the decision-making process.</p> <p>2. By 21 March 2024 and every year thereafter, the Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of the main findings regarding the initial implementation of the Programme, including the completion of definition activities, the consolidation of user needs and implementation plans, as well as the views of relevant stakeholders at Union and national level.</p> <p>3. By 30 June 2026, the Commission shall evaluate the implementation of the Programme in light of the objectives referred to in Article 3. To that end, the Commission shall assess: [...]</p> <p>4. The evaluation of the Programme shall take into consideration the results of the evaluation of the GOVSATCOM component pursuant to Article 102 of Regulation</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			(EU) 2021/696. 5. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations accompanied by its observations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. [...]	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/858 on a pilot regime for market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology, and amending Regulations (EU) No 600/2014 and (EU) No 909/2014 and Directive 2014/65/EU</b>	<b>ECON</b>	22/03/2023	Article 14 Report and review 1. By 24 March 2026, ESMA shall present a report to the Commission on: [...] 2. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1, within three months of receipt of that report, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall include a cost-benefit analysis on whether the pilot regime provided for in this Regulation should be: (a) extended for a further period of up to three years; (b) extended to other types of financial instrument that can be issued, recorded, transferred or stored using a distributed ledger technology; (c) amended; (d) made permanent through appropriate amendments of the relevant Union financial services legislation; or (e) terminated, including all specific permissions granted under this Regulation. In its report, the Commission may propose any appropriate amendment to Union financial services legislation or any harmonisation of national laws that would facilitate the use of distributed ledger technology in the financial sector, as well as any measures needed for the transition of DLT market infrastructures away from the pilot regime provided for in this Regulation. In the event that this pilot regime is extended for a	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032

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			<p>further period as provided for in the first subparagraph, point (a), of this paragraph, the Commission shall ask ESMA to submit an additional report in accordance with paragraph 1 no later than three months before the end of the extension period. Upon receipt of that report, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council an additional report in accordance with this paragraph.</p> <p>Article 15 Interim reports ESMA shall publish annual interim reports in order to provide market participants with information on the functioning of the markets, to address incorrect behaviour of operators of DLT market infrastructures, to provide clarifications on the application of this Regulation and to update previous indications based on the evolution of distributed ledger technology. Those reports shall also provide an overall description of the application of the pilot regime provided for in this Regulation, focusing on trends and emerging risks, and shall be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. The first such report shall be published by 24 March 2024.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/657 laying down rules for the exercise of the Union's rights in the implementation and enforcement of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain</b>	<b>AFET, INTA, A FCO</b>	10/04/2023	<p>Article 6 Review By 12 April 2026, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the application of this Regulation, accompanied where appropriate by relevant legislative proposals.</p>	2026

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<b>and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part</b>				
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector and amending Directives (EU) 2019/1937 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Digital Markets Act)</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	01/05/2023	<p>Article 4</p> <p>Review of the status of gatekeeper</p> <p>1. The Commission may, upon request or on its own initiative, reconsider, amend or repeal at any moment a designation decision adopted pursuant to Article 3 for one of the following reasons: [...]</p> <p>2. The Commission shall regularly, and at least every 3 years, review whether the gatekeepers continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 3(1). That review shall also examine whether the list of core platform services of the gatekeeper which are individually an important gateway for business users to reach end users, as referred to in Article 3(1), point (b), needs to be amended. Those reviews shall have no suspending effect on the gatekeeper's obligations.</p> <p>The Commission shall also examine at least every year whether new undertakings providing core platform services satisfy those</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032

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			<p>requirements. Where the Commission, on the basis of the reviews pursuant to the first subparagraph, finds that the facts on which the designation of the undertakings providing core platform services as gatekeepers was based, have changed, it shall adopt a decision confirming, amending or repealing the designation decision. [...]</p> <p>Article 9 Suspension [...] 2. Where suspension is granted pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall review its suspension decision every year, unless a shorter interval is specified in that decision. Following such a review the Commission shall either wholly or partly lift the suspension, or decide that the conditions in paragraph 1 continue to be met.</p> <p>Article 10 Exemption for grounds of public health and public security [...] 2. Where an exemption is granted pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall review its exemption decision if the ground for the exemption no longer exists or at least every year. Following such a review, the Commission shall either wholly or partially lift the exemption, or decide that the conditions of paragraph 1 continue to be met.</p> <p>Article 17</p>	

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			<p>Market investigation for designating gatekeepers [...]</p> <p>4. When the Commission, pursuant to Article 3(8), designates as a gatekeeper an undertaking providing core platform services that does not yet enjoy an entrenched and durable position in its operations, but which will foreseeably enjoy such a position in the near future, it may declare applicable to that gatekeeper only one or more of the obligations laid down in Article 5(3) to (6) and Article 6(4), (7), (9), (10) and (13), as specified in the designation decision. The Commission shall only declare applicable those obligations that are appropriate and necessary to prevent the gatekeeper concerned from achieving, by unfair means, an entrenched and durable position in its operations. The Commission shall review such a designation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4.</p> <p>Article 18 Market investigation into systematic non-compliance [...]</p> <p>8. In order to ensure effective compliance by the gatekeeper with its obligations laid down in Articles 5, 6 and 7, the Commission shall regularly review the remedies that it imposes in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. The Commission shall be entitled to modify those remedies if, following a new market investigation, it finds that they are not effective.</p> <p>Article 19 Market investigation into new services and new practices [...]</p>	

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			<p>1. The Commission may conduct a market investigation for the purpose of examining whether one or more services within the digital sector should be added to the list of core platform services laid down in Article 2, point (2) or for the purpose of detecting practices that limit the contestability of core platform services or that are unfair and which are not effectively addressed by this Regulation. In its assessment, the Commission shall take into account any relevant findings of proceedings under Articles 101 and 102 TFEU concerning digital markets as well as any other relevant developments.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall publish its findings in a report within 18 months from the date referred to in Article 16(3), point (a). That report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council and, where appropriate, shall be accompanied by:</p> <p>(a) a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation in order to include additional services within the digital sector in the list of core platform services laid down in Article 2, point (2), or to include new obligations in Chapter III; or</p> <p>(b) a draft delegated act supplementing this Regulation with regard to the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6, or a draft delegated act amending or supplementing this Regulation with regard to the obligations laid down in Article 7, as provided for in Article 12.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the legislative proposal to amend this Regulation under point (a) of the second subparagraph may also propose to remove existing services from the list of core platform services laid down in Article 2, point (2), or to remove existing obligations from Article 5, 6 or 7.</p>	

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			<p>Article 35</p> <p>Annual reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an annual report on the implementation of this Regulation and the progress made towards achieving its objectives.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include:</p> <p>(a) a summary of the Commission's activities including any adopted measures or decisions and ongoing market investigations in connection with this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) the findings resulting from the monitoring of the implementation by the gatekeepers of the obligations under this Regulation;</p> <p>(c) an assessment of the audited description referred to in Article 15;</p> <p>(d) an overview of the cooperation between the Commission and national authorities in connection with this Regulation;</p> <p>(e) an overview of the activities and tasks performed by the High Level Group of Digital Regulators, including how its recommendations as regards the enforcement of this Regulation are to be implemented.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall publish the report on its website.</p> <p>Article 40</p> <p>The high-level group</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. The high-level group may, in particular, identify and assess the current and potential interactions between this Regulation and the sector-specific rules applied by the national authorities composing the European bodies and networks referred to in paragraph 2 and submit an annual report to the Commission presenting such assessment and identifying potential trans-regulatory issues. Such report may be</p>	

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			<p>accompanied by recommendations aiming at converging towards consistent transdisciplinary approaches and synergies between the implementation of this Regulation and other sectoral regulations. The report shall be communicated to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>Article 53 Review</p> <p>1. By 3 May 2026, and subsequently every 3 years, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee.</p> <p>2. The evaluations shall assess whether the aims of this Regulation of ensuring contestable and fair markets have been achieved and assess the impact of this Regulation on business users, especially SMEs, and end users. Moreover, the Commission shall evaluate if the scope of Article 7 may be extended to online social networking services.</p> <p>3. The evaluations shall establish whether it is required to modify rules, including regarding the list of core platform services laid down in Article 2, point (2), the obligations laid down in Articles 5, 6 and 7 and their enforcement, to ensure that digital markets across the Union are contestable and fair. Following the evaluations, the Commission shall take appropriate measures, which may include legislative proposals.</p> <p>4. The competent authorities of Member States shall provide any relevant information they have that the Commission may require for the purposes of drawing up the report referred to in paragraph 1.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/839 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/841 as regards</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	10/05/2023	<p>Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2018/841 is amended as follows: [...]</p>	2024, 2025, 2027, 2032

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<b>the scope, simplifying the reporting and compliance rules, and setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review</b>			<p>(11) the following Articles are inserted: [...] 'Article 13c Governance If, as a result of the comprehensive review carried out in in 2032, the Commission finds that, taking into account the flexibilities used pursuant to Articles 12 and 13b, the budget for 2026 to 2029 referred to in Article 4(4) is not complied with, an amount equal to the amount in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent of the excess greenhouse gas net emissions, multiplied by a factor of 1,08, shall be added to the greenhouse gas net emission figure reported by that Member State in 2030, in accordance with the measures adopted pursuant to Article 15.' [...] (15) Article 17 is replaced by the following: 'Article 17 Review 1. This Regulation shall be kept under review taking into account, inter alia: (a) international developments; (b) efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement; and (c) Union law, including on nature restoration. On the basis of the findings of the report prepared pursuant to Article 14(3) and the results of the assessment carried out pursuant to Article 13(2), point (b), or on the basis of the verification carried out pursuant to Article 37(4a) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit proposals to ensure that the integrity of the Union's overall 2030 greenhouse gas net removal</p>	

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			<p>target set in accordance with Article 4(2) of this Regulation and the target's contribution to the goals of the Paris Agreement are respected.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the operation of this Regulation, no later than six months after the first global stocktake agreed under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. The report shall be based on the most recent data available as provided by the Member States under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and on Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*4). In view of the necessary increase in greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals in the Union and the pursuit of a socially just transition, and with regard to the need for additional Union policies and measures, the report shall include, where relevant, the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>That report shall take into account, where relevant, the effects of the forest age structure, including where those effects are linked to specific wartime or post-war circumstances, in a scientifically robust, reliable and transparent way, and with a view to ensuring the long-term resilience and adaptive capacity of forests.</p> <p>That report may also, subsequent to the adoption of an appropriate science-based reporting methodology and based on progress in reporting and the latest scientific information available, assess the feasibility of analysis and the impact of reporting greenhouse gas emissions and removals from additional sectors, such as the marine and freshwater environments, as well as relevant regulatory options.</p> <p>Following the report and taking into account the importance of each sector making a fair contribution to the Union's climate-neutrality objective and the Union's intermediary climate targets pursuant to</p>	

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			<p>Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit legislative proposals. In particular, those proposals may set out Union and Member State targets for greenhouse gas emissions and removals, taking due account of any deficit accumulated by 2030 by each Member State.</p> <p>The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change established under Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the "Advisory Board") may, on its own initiative, provide scientific advice or issue reports on Union measures, climate targets, annual emissions and removals levels and flexibilities under this Regulation. The Commission shall consider the relevant advice and reports of the Advisory Board, in particular as regards future measures aiming at further emission reductions and removal increases in the sub-sectors covered by this Regulation.</p> <p>3. Within 12 months of the entry into force of a legislative act concerning a Union regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the possible benefits and trade-offs of the inclusion in the scope of this Regulation of sustainably sourced long-lived carbon storage products that have a net-positive carbon sequestration effect. The report shall assess how to consider direct and indirect emissions and removals of greenhouse gases related to those products, such as those resulting from land use change and consequent risks of leakage of related emissions, as well as possible benefits and trade-offs with other Union environmental objectives, in particular biodiversity objectives. Where appropriate, the report may consider a process for inclusion of sustainable carbon storage products in the scope of this Regulation, in a manner consistent with other Union environmental objectives, as well as</p>	

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			IPCC Guidelines as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC or the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The Commission's report may be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation accordingly.'	
<b>Decision (EU) 2023/936 on a European Year of Skills</b>	<b>EMPL</b>	11/05/2023	Article 7 Monitoring and evaluation By 31 May 2025, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation, results and overall assessment of the initiatives provided for in this Decision and implemented in the Member States and across the Union as a whole. That report shall include ideas for further common endeavours in the field of skills in order to create a long-lasting legacy of the European Year of Skills.	2025
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/851 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/631 as regards strengthening the CO2 emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles in line with the Union's increased climate ambition</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	14/05/2023	Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2019/631 is amended as follows: [...] (6) the following Article is inserted: 'Article 7a Life-cycle CO2 emissions 1. The Commission shall by 31 December 2025 publish a report setting out a methodology for the assessment and the consistent data reporting of the full life-cycle CO2 emissions of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles that are placed on the Union market. The Commission shall submit that report to the European Parliament and to the Council. 2. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 17 in order to supplement this Regulation by	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030

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			<p>laying down a common Union methodology for the assessment and the consistent data reporting of the full life-cycle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles.</p> <p>3. From 1 June 2026, manufacturers may, on a voluntary basis, submit to the Commission the life-cycle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions data for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles using the methodology referred to in paragraph 2.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(9) in Article 12, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'3. In order to prevent the real-world emissions gap from growing, the Commission shall, no later than 1 June 2023, assess how real-world fuel and energy consumption data collected pursuant to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/392 may be used to ensure that the vehicle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and fuel or energy consumption values determined pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 remain representative of real-world emissions over time for each manufacturer. The Commission shall monitor and report annually on how the gap referred to in the first subparagraph evolves from 2021 onwards and shall, as soon as sufficient data is available, and no later than 31 December 2026, publish a report setting out a methodology for a mechanism to adjust the average specific emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> of the manufacturer as of 2030 using real-world data collected pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/392, and assessing the feasibility of such a mechanism.</p> <p>The Commission shall submit that report to the European Parliament and to the Council, including, where appropriate, proposals for follow-up measures, such as legislative proposals to put such a mechanism in</p>	

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			<p>place.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(12) the following Article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 14a</p> <p>Progress report</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2025, and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress towards zero-emission road mobility. The report shall in particular monitor and assess the need for possible additional measures to facilitate a just transition, including through financial means.</p> <p>2. In the report, the Commission shall consider all factors that contribute to a cost-efficient progress towards climate neutrality by 2050, including:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. At the date of submission of the first progress report referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall also, in cooperation with Member States and all relevant stakeholders, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council which includes an analysis to identify any funding gaps in ensuring a just transition in the automotive supply chain, with particular attention for SMEs and the regions that are most affected by the transition. The report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by proposals for adequate financial measures to address the needs identified.'</p> <p>(13) Article 15 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. The Commission shall, in 2026, review the effectiveness and impact</p>	

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			<p>of this Regulation, building on the two-yearly reporting, and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council with the result of the review. The Commission shall in particular assess progress made under this Regulation towards achieving the reduction targets set out in Article 1(5a), taking into account the technological developments, including as regards plug-in hybrid technologies, and the importance of an economically viable and socially fair transition towards zero-emission mobility. Based on that assessment, the Commission shall assess the need to review the targets set out in Article 1(5a). The Commission shall also assess the impacts of establishing minimum energy efficiency thresholds for new zero-emission passenger cars and light commercial vehicles placed on the Union market. The report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a proposal to amend this Regulation.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(c) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following: '6. By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall review Directive 1999/94/EC considering the need to provide consumers with accurate, robust and comparable information on the fuel and energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and air pollutant emissions of new passenger cars placed on the market, including under real-world conditions, as well as evaluate the options for introducing a fuel economy and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions label for new light commercial vehicles. The review shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal.';</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/857 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	15/05/2023	<p>Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 Regulation (EU) 2018/842 is amended as follows: [...]</p>	2024, 2029

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<b>emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999</b>			<p>(9) Article 15 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 15 Review</p> <p>1. This Regulation shall be kept under review taking into account, inter alia, evolving national circumstances, the manner in which all sectors of the economy contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, international developments and efforts undertaken to achieve the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, within six months of each global stocktake agreed under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, on the operation of this Regulation, including the balance between supply and demand for annual emission allocations, as well as on the suitability of the national greenhouse gas emission reduction targets contained in Annex I to this Regulation as regards their contribution to the Union's climate objectives pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and to the goals of the Paris Agreement. That report shall include in particular an assessment of the need for additional Union policies and measures in view of the necessary greenhouse gas emission reductions by the Union and its Member States in a post-2030 framework. It shall also include an assessment of a reduction pathway for the greenhouse gas emissions covered by this Regulation that is compatible with the objective of climate neutrality at the latest by 2050, taking into account the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget referred to in Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 as well as the importance of promoting both fairness and solidarity among Member States and cost-effectiveness in achieving that objective. That report may be accompanied, if appropriate, by</p>	

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			<p>legislative proposals.</p> <p>The report referred to in the first subparagraph shall take into account the long-term strategies of Member States prepared and submitted pursuant to Article 15(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment thereof made by the Commission pursuant to Article 15(9) of that Regulation.';</p>	
<b>Regulation 2022/612 on roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union (recast)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	31/05/2023	<p>Article 7</p> <p>Implementation of fair use policy and of sustainability mechanism</p> <p>1. In order to ensure consistent application of Articles 5 and 6, the Commission shall, after consulting BEREC, adopt implementing acts laying down detailed rules on the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission shall, after consulting BEREC, review the implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph periodically in light of market developments.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall, after consulting BEREC, submit two reports to the European Parliament and to the Council, followed, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation.</p> <p>The first such report shall be submitted by 30 June 2025 and the second by 30 June 2029.</p> <p>The reports shall include, inter alia, an assessment of: [...]</p> <p>2. [...] By 30 June 2027, the Commission shall submit an interim report to the European Parliament and to the Council, based on the data collected by BEREC pursuant to this paragraph, followed, if appropriate,</p>	2025, 2027, 2029

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			by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation. On the basis of data collected pursuant to this paragraph, BEREC shall report regularly on the evolution of pricing and consumption patterns in the Member States both for domestic and roaming services, the evolution of actual wholesale roaming rates for unbalanced traffic between providers of roaming services, and on the relationship between retail prices, wholesale charges and wholesale costs for roaming services. BEREC shall assess how closely those elements relate to each other.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/957 amending Regulation (EU) 2015/757 in order to provide for the inclusion of maritime transport activities in the EU Emissions Trading System and for the monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions of additional greenhouse gases and emissions from additional ship types</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	04/06/2023	Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/757 Regulation (EU) 2015/757 is amended as follows: [...] 'Article 1 (20) the following article is inserted: 'Article 22a Review The Commission shall, no later than 31 December 2024, review this Regulation, in particular taking into account further experience gained in its implementation, inter alia, for the purpose of including ships below 5 000 gross tonnage but not below 400 gross tonnage within the scope of this Regulation with a view to a possible subsequent inclusion of such ships within the scope of Directive 2003/87/EC or to proposing other measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from such ships. That review shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation.'	2024
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/969 establishing a collaboration platform to</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	05/06/2023	Article 26 Monitoring and evaluation 1. eu-LISA shall establish procedures to monitor the development of the	2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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<b>support the functioning of joint investigation teams and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726</b>			<p>JITs collaboration platform as regards the objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the JITs collaboration platform as regards the objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, usability, security and quality of service.</p> <p>2. The procedures referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide for the possibility to produce regular technical statistics for monitoring purposes and shall contribute to the overall evaluation of the JITs collaboration platform.</p> <p>3. If there is a risk of substantial delays in the development process, eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament and the Council as soon as possible of the reasons for the delays, their impact in terms of timeframes and finances, and the steps that it intends to take in order to remedy the situation.</p> <p>4. Once the development of the JITs collaboration platform is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any discrepancies.</p> <p>5. In the event of a technical upgrade of the JITs collaboration platform, which could result in substantial costs, eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament and the Council before making the upgrade.</p> <p>6. Not later than two years after the start of operations of the JITs collaboration platform:</p> <p>(a) eu-LISA shall submit to the Commission a report on the technical functioning of the JITs collaboration platform, including its non-sensitive security aspects, and shall make that report publicly available;</p> <p>(b) on the basis of the report referred to in point (a), the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the JITs collaboration platform and shall transmit an overall evaluation report to the European Parliament</p>	

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			<p>and the Council.</p> <p>Every year after the submission of the report referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph, eu-LISA shall submit to the Commission a report on the technical functioning of the JITs collaboration platform, including its non-sensitive security aspects, and shall make that report publicly available.</p> <p>Every four years after the transmission of the overall evaluation report referred to in point (b) of the first subparagraph and on the basis of the reports submitted by eu-LISA in accordance with the second subparagraph, the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the JITs collaboration platform and shall transmit an overall evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>7. Within 18 months after the date of the start of operations of the JITs collaboration platform, the Commission, following consultation with Europol and the Advisory Group referred to in Article 12, shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the necessity, feasibility, suitability and cost-effectiveness of a potential connection between the JITs collaboration platform and SIENA. That report shall also include conditions, technical specifications and procedures for ensuring a secure and efficient connection. Where appropriate, that report shall be accompanied by the necessary legislative proposals, which may include empowering the Commission to adopt the technical specifications of such a connection.</p> <p>8. The Member States' competent authorities, Eurojust, Europol, the EPPO, OLAF and other competent Union bodies, offices and agencies shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the report referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article and the overall evaluation report of the Commission referred to in</p>	

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			<p>paragraph 6 of this Article. They shall also provide the JITs Network Secretariat with the information necessary to draft the annual report referred to in Article 10, point (e). The information referred to in the first and second sentence of this paragraph shall not jeopardise working methods nor include information that reveals sources, names of staff members or investigations.</p> <p>9. eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to conduct the overall evaluation referred to in paragraph 6.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market</b>	<b>INTA</b>	11/07/2023	<p>Article 52</p> <p>Reporting and review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall present an annual report on the application and implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>2. By 13 July 2026 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall review its practice of implementing and enforcing this Regulation, in particular with regard to the application of Articles 4, 5, 6 and 9, and the notification thresholds set out in Article 20(3), Article 28(1) and (2), and present a report to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, where the Commission considers it appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals. In the context of its review, the Commission shall report on developments in international relations regarding third countries' subsidy control systems.</p> <p>3. Where the Commission considers it appropriate to combine the report with relevant legislative proposals, such proposals may include: [...]</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034
<b>Decision (EU) 2023/1461 providing macro-financial</b>	<b>INTA</b>	19/07/2023	<p>Article 8</p> <p>1. By 30 June of each year, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the implementation of this</p>	2023,2024,2025,2026, 2027,2029

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>assistance to the Republic of North Macedonia</b>			<p>Decision in the preceding year, including an evaluation of that implementation. That report shall:</p> <p>(a) examine progress made in implementing the Union's macro-financial assistance;</p> <p>(b) assess the economic situation and prospects of North Macedonia, as well as progress made in implementing the policy measures referred to in Article 3(1);</p> <p>(c) indicate the connection between the economic policy conditions set out in the MoU, the country's ongoing economic and fiscal performance and the Commission's decisions to release the instalments of the Union's macro-financial assistance.</p> <p>2. Not later than two years after the expiry of the availability period referred to in Article 1(4), the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an ex-post evaluation report, assessing the results and efficiency of the completed Union's macro-financial assistance and the extent to which it has contributed to the aims of the assistance.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 on supporting ammunition production (ASAP)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	24/07/2023	<p>Article 23</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>1. By 30 June 2024, the Commission shall draw up a report evaluating the implementation of the measures set out in this Regulation and their results, as well as the opportunity to extend their applicability and provide for their funding, particularly with regard to the evolution of the security context. The evaluation report shall build on consultations of the Member States and key stakeholders and be communicated to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>2. Taking into account the evaluation report, the Commission may submit proposals for any appropriate amendments to this Regulation,</p>	2024

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			particularly with a view to continuing to address any persistent risks in relation to the supply of relevant defence products.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/738 amending Directive 2006/1/EC on the use of vehicles hired without drivers for the carriage of goods by road</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	05/08/2023	Article 5a By 7 August 2027, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation and effects of this Directive. That report shall include information on the use of vehicles hired in a Member State other than the Member State of establishment of the undertaking hiring the vehicle. The report shall pay particular attention to the impact on road safety, on the environment, on tax revenues and on the enforcement of the cabotage rules in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1072/2009. On the basis of that report, the Commission shall assess whether it is necessary to propose additional measures.	2027
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1781 establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's semiconductor ecosystem and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/694 (Chips Act)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	20/09/2023	Article 19 Strategic mapping of the Union's semiconductor sector 1. The Commission shall carry out a strategic mapping of the Union's semiconductor sector in cooperation with the European Semiconductor Board. The strategic mapping shall provide an analysis of the Union's strengths and weaknesses in the global semiconductor sector and identify factors such as: [...] 3. The Commission shall, on the basis of the outcome of the strategic mapping carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 and after consulting the European Semiconductor Board, develop a list of early warning indicators. The Commission, after consulting the European Semiconductor Board, shall review the list of early warning indicators on a regular basis, at least every two years. 4. The Commission shall, after consulting the European Semiconductor	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>Board, develop a framework and methodology for a strategic mapping of the semiconductor sector. The Commission shall update the framework and the methodology where necessary.</p> <p>5. The strategic mapping shall be based, inter alia, on publicly and commercially available data and relevant non-confidential information from undertakings, the result of similar analysis performed, including in the context of Union law on raw materials and renewable energy, as well as the evaluations carried out pursuant to Article 40(1). Where this is not enough to develop the strategic mapping pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission may issue voluntary information requests to actors on the semiconductor value chain in the Union, after consulting the European Semiconductor Board. The Commission shall use the standardised and secure means for the collection and processing of information, referred to in Article 32(4), for the purposes of such information requests.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>7. The Commission shall, after consulting the European Semiconductor Board, adopt guidance for the provision of information pursuant to paragraph 5. The Commission shall update that guidance when necessary.</p> <p>Article 20 Monitoring and anticipation</p> <p>1. The Commission, in consultation with the European Semiconductor Board, shall carry out regular monitoring of the semiconductor value chain with a view to identifying factors that may disrupt, compromise or negatively affect the supply of semiconductors or trade in semiconductors. For the purposes of this Regulation, the monitoring</p>	

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			<p>shall consist of the following activities:</p> <p>(a) monitoring of early warning indicators identified pursuant to Article 19;</p> <p>(b) monitoring by Member States of the integrity of activities carried out by the key market actors identified pursuant to Article 21 and reporting by Member States on major events that may hinder the regular operations of such activities;</p> <p>(c) identifying best practices for preventive risk mitigation and increased transparency in the semiconductor sector.</p> <p>The Commission, after consulting the European Semiconductor Board, shall define the frequency of the monitoring on the basis of the needs of the semiconductor sector.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>7. On the basis of the information collected through the activities under paragraph 1, the Commission shall provide a report of the aggregated findings to the European Semiconductor Board in the form of regular updates. The European Semiconductor Board shall meet to assess the results of the monitoring. The Commission shall invite representative organisations of the semiconductor sector to such meetings. Where relevant, the Commission may invite key market actors, users of semiconductors from the critical sectors, authorities or representative organisations of partner third countries, and experts from academia and civil society to such meetings.</p> <p>Article 40</p> <p>Evaluation and review</p> <p>1. By 20 September 2026 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this</p>	

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			<p>Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The reports shall be made public.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the evaluation and review of this Regulation, the European Semiconductor Board, the Member States and national competent authorities shall provide the Commission with information on its request.</p> <p>3. In carrying out the evaluation and review the Commission shall take into account the positions and findings of the European Semiconductor Board, of the European Parliament, of the Council, and of other relevant bodies or sources.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/868 on European data governance and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (Data Governance Act)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	23/09/2023	<p>Article 35 Evaluation and review By 24 September 2025, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council as well as to the European Economic and Social Committee. The report shall be accompanied, where necessary, by legislative proposals. The report shall assess, in particular:</p> <p>(a) the application and functioning of the rules on penalties laid down by the Member States pursuant to Article 34;</p> <p>(b) the level of compliance of the legal representatives of data intermediation services providers and recognised data altruism organisations that are not established in the Union with this Regulation and the level of enforceability of penalties imposed on those providers and organisations;</p> <p>(c) the type of data altruism organisations registered under Chapter IV and an overview of the objectives of general interests for which data are shared in view of establishing clear criteria in that respect.</p>	2025

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			Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of that report.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/956 establishing a carbon border adjustment mechanism</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	30/09/2023	<p>Article 30</p> <p>Review and reporting by the Commission</p> <p>1. The Commission, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall collect the information necessary with a view to extending the scope of this Regulation as indicated in and pursuant to paragraph 2, point (a), and to developing methods of calculating embedded emissions based on environmental footprint methods.</p> <p>2. Before the end of the transitional period referred to in Article 32, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>The report shall contain an assessment of:</p> <p>(a) the possibility to extend the scope to:</p> <p>(i) embedded indirect emissions in the goods listed in Annex II;</p> <p>(ii) embedded emissions in the transport of the goods listed in Annex I and transportation services;</p> <p>(iii) goods at risk of carbon leakage other than those listed in Annex I, and specifically organic chemicals and polymers;</p> <p>(iv) other input materials (precursors) for the goods listed in Annex I;</p> <p>(b) the criteria to be used to identify goods to be included in the list in Annex I to this Regulation based on the sectors at risk of carbon leakage identified pursuant to Article 10b of Directive 2003/87/EC; that assessment shall be accompanied by a timetable ending in 2030 for the gradual inclusion of the goods within the scope of this Regulation, taking into account in particular the level of risk of their respective carbon leakage;</p> <p>(c) the technical requirements for calculating embedded emissions for</p>	2024, 2025, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>other goods to be included in the list in Annex I;</p> <p>(d) the progress made in international discussions regarding climate action;</p> <p>(e) the governance system, including the administrative costs;</p> <p>(f) the impact of this Regulation on goods listed in Annex I imported from developing countries with special interest to the least developed countries as identified by the United Nations (LDCs) and on the effects of the technical assistance given;</p> <p>(g) the methodology for the calculation of indirect emissions pursuant to Article 7(7) and point 4.3 of Annex IV.</p> <p>3. At least one year before the end of the transitional period, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council that identifies products further down the value chain of the goods listed in Annex I that it recommends to be considered for inclusion within the scope of this Regulation. To that end, the Commission shall develop, in a timely manner, a methodology that should be based on relevance in terms of cumulated greenhouse gas emissions and risk of carbon leakage.</p> <p>4. The reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal by the end of the transitional period, including a detailed impact assessment, in particular with a view to extending the scope of this Regulation on the basis of the conclusions drawn in those reports.</p> <p>5. Every two years from the end of the transitional period, as part of its annual report to the European Parliament and to the Council pursuant to Article 10(5) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the Commission shall assess the effectiveness of the CBAM in addressing the carbon leakage risk of goods produced in the Union for export to third countries which do not</p>	

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			<p>apply the EU ETS or a similar carbon pricing mechanism. The report shall in particular assess the development of Union exports in CBAM sectors and the developments as regards trade flows and the embedded emissions of those goods on the global market. Where the report concludes that there is a risk of carbon leakage of goods produced in the Union for export to such third countries which do not apply the EU ETS or a similar carbon pricing mechanism, the Commission shall, where appropriate, present a legislative proposal to address that risk in a manner that complies with World Trade Organization law and that takes into account the decarbonisation of installations in the Union.</p> <p>6. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the CBAM with a view to evaluating the impacts and possible adjustments in its application.</p> <p>Before 1 January 2028, as well as every two years thereafter, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation and functioning of the CBAM. The report shall contain at least the following:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of the impact of the CBAM on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) carbon leakage, including in relation to exports;</li> <li>(ii) the sectors covered;</li> <li>(iii) internal market, economic and territorial impact throughout the Union;</li> <li>(iv) inflation and the price of commodities;</li> <li>(v) the effect on industries using goods listed in Annex I;</li> <li>(vi) international trade, including resource shuffling; and</li> <li>(vii) LDCs;</li> </ul> <p>(b) an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the governance system, including an assessment of the</li> </ul>	

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			<p>implementation and administration of the authorisation of CBAM declarants by Member States;</p> <p>(ii) the scope of this Regulation;</p> <p>(iii) practices of circumvention;</p> <p>(iv) the application of penalties in Member States;</p> <p>(c) results of investigations and penalties imposed;</p> <p>(d) aggregated information on the emission intensity for each country of origin for the different goods listed in Annex I.</p> <p>7. Where an unforeseeable, exceptional and unprovoked event has occurred that is outside the control of one or more third countries subject to the CBAM, and that event has destructive consequences on the economic and industrial infrastructure of such country or countries concerned, the Commission shall assess the situation and submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal, to amend this Regulation by setting out the necessary provisional measures to address those exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>8. From the end of the transitional period referred to in Article 32 of this Regulation, as part of the annual reporting pursuant to Article 41 of Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council (27), the Commission shall evaluate and report on how the financing under that Regulation has contributed to the decarbonisation of the manufacturing industry in LDCs.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/959 amending Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	03/10/2023	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2003/87/EC</p> <p>Directive 2003/87/EC is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(7) the following Articles are inserted:</p>	2023,2024,2025,2026, 2027,2028,2029,2030

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<b>allowance trading within the Union and Decision (EU) 2015/1814 concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading system</b>			<p>[...]  'Article 3gg  Reporting and review  1. In the event of the adoption by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of a global market-based measure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from maritime transport, the Commission shall review this Directive in light of that adopted measure. To that end, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council within 18 months of the adoption of such a global market-based measure and before it becomes operational. In that report, the Commission shall examine the global market-based measure as regards:  (a) its ambition in light of the objectives of the Paris Agreement;  (b) its overall environmental integrity, including in comparison with the provisions of this Directive covering maritime transport; and  (c) any issue related to the coherence between the EU ETS and that measure.  Where appropriate, the Commission may accompany the report referred to in the second subparagraph of this paragraph with a legislative proposal to amend this Directive in a manner that is consistent with the Union 2030 climate target and the climate-neutrality objective set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, and with the aim of preserving the environmental integrity and effectiveness of Union climate action, in order to ensure coherence between the implementation of the global market-based measure and the EU ETS, while avoiding any significant double burden.  2. In the event that the IMO does not adopt by 2028 a global market-based measure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from maritime</p>	

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			<p>transport in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and at least to a level comparable to that resulting from the Union measures taken under this Directive, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in which it shall examine the need to apply the allocation of allowances and surrender requirements in respect of more than fifty percent (50 %) of the emissions from ships performing voyages between a port of call under the jurisdiction of a Member State and a port of call outside the jurisdiction of a Member State, in light of the objectives of the Paris Agreement. In that report, the Commission shall, in particular, consider progress at IMO level and examine whether any third country has a market-based measure equivalent to this Directive and assess the risk of an increase in evasive practices, including through a shift to other modes of transport or a shift of port hubs to ports outside the Union.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the report referred to in the first subparagraph shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Directive.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of this Chapter in relation to maritime transport, in particular to detect evasive behaviour in order to prevent such behaviour at an early stage, including giving consideration to outermost regions, and report biennially from 2024 on the implementation of this Chapter in relation to maritime transport and possible trends regarding shipping companies seeking to evade the requirements of this Directive. The Commission shall also monitor impacts regarding, inter alia, possible transport cost increases, market distortions and changes in port traffic, such as port evasion and shifts of transshipment hubs, the overall competitiveness of the maritime sector in the Member States, and in particular impacts on those shipping services that constitute essential services of territorial continuity. If</p>	

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			<p>appropriate, the Commission shall propose measures to ensure the effective implementation of this Chapter in relation to maritime transport, in particular measures to address trends regarding shipping companies seeking to evade the requirements of this Directive.</p> <p>4. No later than 30 September 2028, the Commission shall assess the appropriateness of extending the application of Article 3ga(3), second subparagraph, beyond 31 December 2030 and, if appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to that effect.</p> <p>5. No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in which it shall examine the feasibility and economic, environmental and social impacts of the inclusion in this Directive of emissions from ships, including offshore ships, below 5 000 gross tonnage but not below 400 gross tonnage, building, in particular, on the analysis accompanying the review of Regulation (EU) 2015/757 due by 31 December 2024. That report shall also consider the interlinkages between this Directive and Regulation (EU) 2015/757 and draw on the experience gained from the application thereof. In that report, the Commission shall also examine how this Directive can best account for the uptake of renewable and low-carbon maritime fuels on a lifecycle basis. If appropriate, the report may be accompanied by legislative proposals.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(10) Article 8 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 8</p> <p>Coordination with Directive 2010/75/EU</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission shall review the effectiveness of synergies with Directive 2010/75/EU. Environmental and climate-relevant permits shall</p>	

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			<p>be coordinated to ensure efficient and speedier execution of measures needed to comply with Union climate and energy objectives. The Commission may submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in the context of any future review of this Directive.’;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(12) Article 10 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(k) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>‘5. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the European carbon market. Each year, it shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the functioning of the carbon market and on other relevant climate and energy policies, including the operation of the auctions, liquidity and the volumes traded, and summarising the information provided by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article and the information provided by Member States on the financial measures referred to in Article 10a(6). If necessary, Member States shall ensure that any relevant information is submitted to the Commission at least two months before the Commission adopts the report.’</p> <p>(13) Article 10a is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is inserted: [...]</p> <p>‘1a. [...] By 31 December 2024 and as part of its annual report to the European Parliament and to the Council pursuant to Article 10(5) of this Directive, the Commission shall assess the carbon leakage risk for goods subject to CBAM and produced in the Union for export to third countries which do not apply the EU ETS or a similar carbon pricing mechanism. The report shall in particular assess the carbon leakage risk in sectors to which CBAM will apply, in particular the role and accelerated uptake of hydrogen, and the developments as regards trade flows and the</p>	

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			<p>embedded emissions of goods produced by those sectors on the global market. Where the report concludes that there is a carbon leakage risk for goods produced in the Union for export to third countries which do not apply the EU ETS or an equivalent carbon pricing mechanism, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to address that carbon leakage risk in a manner that is compliant with the rules of the World Trade Organization, including Article XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, and takes into account the decarbonisation of installations in the Union.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(h) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following: [...]</p> <p>'By 31 December 2023 and every year thereafter, the Commission shall report to the Climate Change Committee referred to in Article 22a(1) of this Directive, on the implementation of the Innovation Fund, providing an analysis of projects awarded funding, by sector and by Member State, and the expected contribution of those projects towards the objective of climate neutrality in the Union as set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. The Commission shall provide the report to the European Parliament and to the Council and shall make that report public.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(17) Article 10d is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(c) paragraph 11 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'11. The investment committee shall report annually to the Commission on experience with the evaluation of investments, in particular in terms of emission reductions and abatement costs. By 31 December 2024, taking into consideration the findings of the investment committee, the Commission shall review the areas for projects referred to in paragraph</p>	

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			<p>2 and the basis on which the investment committee makes its recommendations. The investment committee shall arrange for the publication of the annual report. The Commission shall provide the annual report to the European Parliament and to the Council.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(26) Article 29 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 29</p> <p>Report to ensure the better functioning of the carbon market</p> <p>If the regular reports on the carbon market referred to in Article 10(5) and (6) contain evidence that the carbon market is not functioning properly, the Commission shall within a period of three months submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report may be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals aiming at increasing the transparency and integrity of the carbon market, including related derivative markets, and addressing the corrective measures to improve its functioning, as well as to enhance the prevention and detection of market abuse activities.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(28) Article 30 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'2. The measures to support certain energy-intensive industries that may be subject to carbon leakage referred to in Articles 10a and 10b of this Directive shall also be kept under review in the light of climate policy measures in other major economies. In this context, the Commission shall also consider whether measures in relation to the compensation of indirect costs should be further harmonised. The measures applicable to CBAM sectors shall be kept under review in light of the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/956. Before 1 January 2028,</p>	

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			<p>and every two years thereafter, as part of its reports to the European Parliament and to the Council pursuant to Article 30(6) of that Regulation, the Commission shall assess the impact of CBAM on the risk of carbon leakage, including in relation to exports.</p> <p>The report shall assess the need for taking additional measures, including legislative measures, to address carbon leakage risks. The report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal.'</p> <p>(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'3. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council in the context of each global stocktake agreed under the Paris Agreement, in particular with regard to the need for additional Union policies and measures in view of necessary greenhouse gas reductions by the Union and its Member States, including in relation to the linear factor referred to in Article 9 of this Directive. The Commission may, where appropriate, submit legislative proposals to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Directive, in particular in order to ensure compliance with the climate-neutrality objective laid down in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the Union climate targets laid down in Article 4 of that Regulation. When making its legislative proposals, the Commission shall, to that end, consider, inter alia, the projected indicative Union greenhouse gas budget for the period from 2030 to 2050 as referred to in Article 4(4) of that Regulation.'</p> <p>(d) the following paragraphs are added:</p> <p>'5. By 31 July 2026, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the following matters, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal and impact assessment:</p>	

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			<p>(a) how negative emissions resulting from greenhouse gases that are removed from the atmosphere and safely and permanently stored could be accounted for and how those negative emissions could be covered by emissions trading, if appropriate, including a clear scope and strict criteria for such coverage, and safeguards to ensure that such removals do not offset necessary emission reductions in accordance with Union climate targets laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119;</p> <p>(b) the feasibility of lowering the 20 MW total rated thermal input thresholds for the activities in Annex I from 2031;</p> <p>(c) whether all greenhouse gas emissions covered by this Directive are effectively accounted for, and whether double counting is effectively avoided; in particular, it shall assess the accounting of the greenhouse gas emissions which are considered to have been captured and utilised in a product in a manner other than that referred to in Article 12(3b).</p> <p>6. When reviewing this Directive, in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, the Commission shall analyse how linkages between the EU ETS and other carbon markets can be established without impeding the achievement of the climate-neutrality objective and the Union climate targets laid down in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.</p> <p>7. By 31 July 2026, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in which it shall assess the feasibility of including municipal waste incineration installations in the EU ETS, including with a view to their inclusion from 2028 and with an assessment of the potential need for an option for a Member State to opt out until 31 December 2030. In that regard, the Commission shall take into account the importance of all sectors contributing to emission reductions and potential diversion of waste towards disposal by landfilling in the Union and waste exports to third countries. The</p>	

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			<p>Commission shall in addition take into account relevant criteria such as the effects on the internal market, potential distortions of competition, environmental integrity, alignment with the objectives of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and robustness and accuracy with regard to the monitoring and calculation of emissions. The Commission shall, where appropriate and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Directive, accompany that report with a legislative proposal to apply the provisions of this Chapter to greenhouse gas emissions permits and the allocation and issue of additional allowances in respect of municipal waste incineration installations, and to prevent potential diversion of waste.</p> <p>In the report referred to in the first subparagraph, the Commission shall also assess the possibility of including in the EU ETS other waste management processes, in particular landfills which create methane and nitrous oxide emissions in the Union. The Commission may, where appropriate, also accompany that report with a legislative proposal to include such other waste management processes in the EU ETS.'</p> <p>(29) the following Chapter is inserted after Article 30:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>'Article 30f</p> <p>Monitoring, reporting, verification of emissions and accreditation</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. From 1 January 2028, Member States shall ensure that, by 30 April each year until 2030, each regulated entity reports the average share of costs related to the surrender of allowances under this Chapter which it passed on to consumers for the preceding year. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts concerning the requirements and templates for those reports. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in</p>	

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			<p>accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22a(2). The Commission shall assess the submitted reports and annually report its findings to the European Parliament and to the Council. Where the Commission finds that improper practices exist with regard to the passing on of carbon costs, the report may be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals aimed at addressing such improper practices.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 30h</p> <p>Measures in the event of an excessive price increase</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>5. Before 31 December 2029, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in which it assesses whether the mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 has been effective and whether it should be continued. The Commission shall, where appropriate, accompany that report with a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Directive to adjust that mechanism.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 30i</p> <p>Review of this Chapter</p> <p>By 1 January 2028, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of the provisions of this Chapter with regard to their effectiveness, administration and practical application, including on the application of the rules under Decision (EU) 2015/1814. Where appropriate, the Commission shall accompany that report with a legislative proposal to amend this Chapter. By 31 October 2031, the Commission shall assess the feasibility</p>	

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			<p>of integrating the sectors covered by Annex III to this Directive into the EU ETS covering the sectors listed in Annex I to this Directive. [...]</p> <p>Article 30k Postponement of emissions trading for buildings, road transport and additional sectors until 2028 in the event of exceptionally high energy prices</p> <p>1. By 15 July 2026, the Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union concerning whether one or both of the following conditions have been met: [...]</p> <p>2. Where one or both of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1 are met, the following rules shall apply: [...]</p> <p>(e) by way of derogation from Article 30i, the deadline for the Commission to report to the European Parliament and to the Council shall be put back to 1 January 2029.</p> <p>Article 2 Amendments to Decision (EU) 2015/1814 Decision (EU) 2015/1814 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(3) Article 3 is replaced by the following: 'Article 3 Review The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the reserve in the context of the report provided for in Article 10(5) of Directive 2003/87/EC. That report should consider relevant effects on competitiveness, in particular in the industrial sector, including in relation to GDP, employment and investment indicators. Within three</p>	

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			years of the start of the operation of the reserve and at five-year intervals thereafter, the Commission shall, on the basis of an analysis of the orderly functioning of the European carbon market, review the reserve and submit a legislative proposal, where appropriate, to the European Parliament and to the Council. Each review shall pay particular attention to the percentage figure for the determination of the number of allowances to be placed in the reserve pursuant to Article 1(5) of this Decision, the numerical value of the threshold for the total number of allowances in circulation, including with a view to a potential adjustment of that threshold in line with the linear factor referred to in Article 9 of Directive 2003/87/EC, as well as the number of allowances to be released from the reserve pursuant to Article 1(6) or (7) of this Decision. In its review, the Commission shall also look into the impact of the reserve on growth, jobs, and the Union's industrial competitiveness and on the risk of carbon leakage.'.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2053 establishing a multiannual management plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, amending Regulations (EC) No 1936/2001, (EU) 2017/2107, and (EU) 2019/833 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2016/1627</b>	<b>PECH</b>	16/10/2023	Article 63 Evaluation Upon request from the Commission, Member States shall submit without delay a detailed report on their implementation of this Regulation to the Commission. Based on the information received from Member States, the Commission shall submit to the ICCAT Secretariat by the date decided by the ICCAT, a detailed report on the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 19-04.	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2418 on establishing an instrument for the reinforcement of the European defence industry through common procurement (EDIRPA)</b>	<b>AFET,ITRE</b>	26/10/2023	<p>Article 14 Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Instrument and shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on progress made. To that end, the Commission shall put in place the necessary monitoring arrangements.</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall draw up a report evaluating the impact and effectiveness of the actions taken under the Instrument (the 'evaluation report') and shall submit it to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>3. The evaluation report shall build on consultations with Member States and key stakeholders and shall assess the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3. It shall evaluate potential bottlenecks in the functioning of the Instrument and, in particular, the contribution of the Instrument to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) cooperation between Member States and associated countries, including the creation of new cross-border cooperation;</li> <li>(b) the participation of SMEs and mid-caps in the actions;</li> <li>(c) the creation of new cross-border cooperation between contractors and subcontractors in supply chains throughout the Union;</li> <li>(d) the strengthening of the EDTIB's competitiveness and the adaptation, modernisation and development to allow it to address, in particular, the most urgent and critical defence products needs;</li> <li>(e) the overall value of common procurement contracts for the most urgent and critical defence products supported by the Instrument.</li> </ul> <p>4. Building on available contributions from the procurement agent, such as feasibility studies pursuant to in Article 9(11), point (a), and, where relevant, on work undertaken in the context of the Observatory of</p>	2026

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			<p>Critical Technologies, the evaluation report shall identify shortfalls and critical dependencies on non-associated third-countries with regard to products procured with financial support from the Instrument. The evaluation report shall inform the Commission's work on technology roadmaps, including mitigating measures to address those shortfalls and critical dependencies. The Commission shall consider proposing measures to mitigate shortfalls and critical dependencies on non-associated third countries in the context of the European Defence Fund, where appropriate, thinking critically ahead about ways to secure all the components needed in the EDTIB's supply chain.</p> <p>5. All reporting requirements of Member States shall be without prejudice to national laws and regulations as well as Article 346 TFEU.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2124 on certain provisions for fishing in the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) Agreement area (recast)</b>	<b>PECH</b>	31/10/2023	<p>Article 8 Implementation of measures</p> <p>1. Member States shall provide a report on the implementation of the measures set out in this Chapter to the Commission not later than one month before the 45th session of the GFCM.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall transmit the report referred to in paragraph 1 to the GFCM Secretariat not later than the 45th session of the GFCM. That report may include an estimate of the impact of measures included in the national management plans and any other measures.</p> <p>Article 75 Control, monitoring and surveillance of fisheries for small pelagic stocks in the Adriatic Sea</p> <p>1. By 1 October of each year, Member States shall communicate to the Commission their plans and programmes to ensure compliance with Article 74 through adequate monitoring and reporting, in particular of</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>the monthly catches and fishing effort deployed.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall submit the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the GFCM Secretariat by 30 October of each year.</p> <p>Article 100 Reporting obligations Member States shall communicate to the Commission, by 15 March of each year, on the modalities of the derogations to Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Article 120 of this Regulation applied to the prohibition on fishing activities carried out with trawl nets, in accordance with the conditions for allowing those derogations laid down in Article 13(5) and (10) of Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Article 120 of this Regulation. The Commission shall notify those modalities to the GFCM Secretariat by 31 March of each year. Such notification shall include:</p> <p>(1) a list of authorised trawling vessels with their characteristics;</p> <p>(2) relevant zones identified by geographic coordinates, both on land and at sea, and by GFCM statistical rectangles;</p> <p>(3) measures taken to monitor and mitigate the impact on the marine environment.</p> <p>Any modification of the modalities referred to in the first subparagraph shall be notified as soon as possible to the Commission which shall transmit that information to the GFCM Secretariat.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2674 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 as regards conversion of the Farm</b>	<b>AGRI</b>	18/12/2023	<p>Article 1 Regulation (EC) No 1217/2009 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(22) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 19c</p>	2028

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<b>Accountancy Data Network into a Farm Sustainability Data Network</b>			The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council by 20 December 2028 an evaluation report on the implementation of Article 4a and Article 7(1), point (g), accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal for a legislative act amending Article 19(1), point (a).'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2675 on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries</b>	<b>INTA</b>	26/12/2023	<p>Article 19</p> <p>Reporting and review</p> <p>1. Without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, the Commission shall keep the European Parliament and the Council informed, regularly and in a timely manner, of relevant developments in the application of this Regulation throughout the examination of third-country measures, including the start thereof, the engagement with the third country and the international cooperation, and during the period in which Union response measures are in force.</p> <p>In light of the information received, the European Parliament or the Council may invite, where appropriate, the Commission for an exchange of views.</p> <p>The European Parliament may express its views via any appropriate means.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall evaluate Union response measures adopted pursuant to Article 8 within 6 months after their termination, taking into account stakeholder input, information provided by the European Parliament and the Council and any other relevant information, and shall submit an evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council. The evaluation report shall examine the effectiveness and operation of the Union response measures, and, where appropriate, draw conclusions for the purposes of future Union response measures as well as for the review of this Regulation pursuant to paragraph 3.</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034

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			3. No later than 3 years after the adoption of the first implementing act pursuant Article 5 or by 27 December 2028, whichever is earlier, and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall review this Regulation and its implementation and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council. For the purposes of that review, the Commission shall give particular consideration to any issues which could arise as regards the relationship of this Regulation to other existing Union instruments.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2380 amending Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	27/12/2023	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Directive 2014/53/EU is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>The Commission shall continuously assess market developments, market fragmentation and technological progress with a view to identifying categories or classes of radio equipment capable of being recharged by means of wired charging for which the inclusion in Part I of Annex Ia would lead to significant consumer convenience and reduction of environmental waste.</p> <p>The Commission shall submit a report on the assessment referred to in the third subparagraph to the European Parliament and to the Council, for the first time by 28 December 2025 and every 5 years thereafter, and shall adopt delegated acts pursuant to the second subparagraph, point (a), accordingly.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(10) in Article 47, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'3. By 28 December 2026, the Commission shall submit to the European</p>	2025, 2026, 2030

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			Parliament and the Council a report on the impact of the possibility to acquire radio equipment without any charging device and without cables, particularly with regard to consumer convenience, the reduction of environmental waste, behavioural changes and the development of market practices. That report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal to amend this Directive to introduce mandatory unbundling of the sale of charging devices and cables from the sale of radio equipment.'	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/958 amending Directive 2003/87/EC as regards aviation's contribution to the Union's economy-wide emission reduction target and the appropriate implementation of a global market-based measure</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	30/12/2023	Article 1 Amendments to Directive 2003/87/EC Directive 2003/87/EC is amended as follows: [...] (2) Article 3c is amended as follows: [...] '6. [...] By 1 January 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation regarding the application of this paragraph and submit the results of that evaluation in a report to the European Parliament and to the Council in a timely manner. The report may, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal to allocate a capped and time-limited amount of allowances until 31 December 2034 to further incentivise the use of the fuels identified in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, in particular the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin compliant with Article 25 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, used in aviation, for which the emission factor is zero under Annex IV or under the implementing act adopted pursuant to Article 14 of this Directive. From 1 January 2028, the Commission shall evaluate the application of this paragraph in the annual report it is required to submit pursuant to Article 10(5).'	2026,2027,2028,2029, 2030,2031,2032,2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>'5. Aircraft operators shall report once a year on the non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects occurring from 1 January 2025. For that purpose, the Commission shall adopt by 31 August 2024 an implementing act pursuant to paragraph 1 in order to include non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects in a monitoring, reporting and verification framework. That monitoring, reporting and verification framework shall contain, at a minimum, the three-dimensional aircraft trajectory data available, and ambient humidity and temperature to enable a CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per flight to be produced. The Commission shall ensure, subject to available resources, that tools are available to facilitate and, to the extent possible, automatise monitoring, reporting and verification in order to minimise any administrative burden. [...]</p> <p>The Commission shall submit annually from 2026, as part of the report referred to in Article 10(5), a report on the results from the application of the monitoring, reporting and verification framework referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph.</p> <p>By 31 December 2027, based on the results from the application of the monitoring, reporting and verification framework for non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects, the Commission shall submit a report and, where appropriate and after having first carried out an impact assessment, a legislative proposal to mitigate non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects by expanding the scope of the EU ETS to include non-CO<sub>2</sub> aviation effects.[...]</p> <p>(10) Articles 28a and 28b are replaced by the following: [...]</p> <p>'Article 28b Reporting and review by the Commission concerning the implementation of ICAO's global market-based measure 1. Before 1 January 2027 and every three years thereafter, the</p>	

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			<p>Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on progress in the ICAO negotiations to implement the global market-based measure to be applied to emissions from 2021, in particular with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the relevant ICAO instruments, including standards and recommended practices, as well as the progress in the implementation of all elements of the ICAO basket of measures towards the achievement of the long-term global aspirational goal adopted at ICAO's 41st Assembly;</li> <li>(b) ICAO Council-approved recommendations relevant to the global market-based measure, including any possible changes to baselines;</li> <li>(c) the establishment of a global registry;</li> <li>(d) domestic measures taken by third countries to implement the global market-based measure to be applied to emissions from 2021;</li> <li>(e) the level of participation in offsetting under CORSIA by third countries, including the implications of their reservations as regards such participation; and</li> <li>(f) other relevant international developments and applicable instruments, as well as progress to reduce aviation's total climate change impacts.</li> </ul> <p>In line with the global stocktake of the Paris Agreement, the Commission shall also report on efforts to meet the aviation sector's long-term global aspirational goal of reducing aviation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to net zero by 2050, assessed in line with the criteria referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a) to (f).</p> <p>2. By 1 July 2026, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report in which it shall assess the environmental integrity of ICAO's global market-based measure,</p>	

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			<p>including its general ambition in relation to targets under the Paris Agreement, the level of participation in offsetting under CORSIA, its enforceability, transparency, the penalties for non-compliance, the processes for public input, the quality of offset credits, monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions, registries, accountability as well as rules on the use of biofuels. The Commission shall publish that report also by 1 July 2026.</p> <p>3. The Commission's report referred to in paragraph 2 shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal, where appropriate, to amend this Directive in a way that is consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, the Union's economy-wide greenhouse gas emission reduction commitment for 2030 and the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest, and with the aim of preserving the environmental integrity and effectiveness of the Union's climate action. An accompanying proposal shall, as appropriate, include the application of the EU ETS to departing flights from aerodromes located in States in the EEA to aerodromes located outside the EEA from January 2027 and exclude arriving flights from aerodromes located outside the EEA where the report referred to in paragraph 2 shows that:</p> <p>(a) the ICAO Assembly by 31 December 2025 has not strengthened CORSIA in line with achieving its long-term global aspirational goal, towards meeting the Paris Agreement goals; or</p> <p>(b) States listed in the implementing act adopted pursuant to Article 25a(3) represent less than 70 % of international aviation emissions using the most recent available data.</p> <p>The accompanying proposal shall also, as appropriate, allow the possibility for aircraft operators to deduct any costs incurred from CORSIA offsetting on those routes, to avoid double charging. If the</p>	

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			<p>conditions referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a) and (b) of this paragraph are not met, the proposal shall amend this Directive, as appropriate, to continue applying the EU ETS only to flights within the EEA, to flights to Switzerland and to the United Kingdom and to flights to States not listed in the implementing act adopted pursuant to Article 25a(3).'</p> <p>(11) in Article 30, the following paragraph is added: '8. In 2026, the Commission shall include the following elements in the report provided for in Article 10(5):</p> <p>(a) an evaluation of the environmental and climate impacts of flights of less than 1 000 km and consideration of options to reduce those impacts, including an examination of the alternative modes of public transport available and the increased use of sustainable aviation fuels;</p> <p>(b) an evaluation of the environmental and climate impacts of flights performed by operators exempted pursuant to point (h) or (k) of the entry 'Aviation' of the column 'Activities' in the table of Annex I, and considerations of options to reduce those impacts;</p> <p>(c) an evaluation of the social impacts of this Directive in the aviation sector, including on its work force and air travel costs; and</p> <p>(d) an evaluation of the air connectivity of islands and remote territories, including consideration of competitiveness and carbon leakage, as well as environmental and climate impacts.</p> <p>The report provided for in Article 10(5), where appropriate, shall be also taken into account for the future revision of this Directive.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2405 on ensuring a level playing field for</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	31/12/2023	<p>Article 17 Reports and review</p> <p>1. By 1 January 2027, and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, on</p>	2024, 2027, 2031

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<b>sustainable air transport (ReFuelEU Aviation)</b>			<p>the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The report shall contain a detailed assessment of the evolution of the aviation fuels market, and the impact of that evolution on the functioning of the aviation internal market of the Union including on the competitiveness and connectivity, in particular for islands and remote territories, and on the cost-effectiveness of lifecycle emissions reductions. The report shall also assess the need for investments, employment and training, and research and innovation in SAF. In addition, the report shall inform on technological advancements in the area of research and innovation in the aviation industry which are relevant to SAF, including with regards to the reduction of non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or direct air capture technologies.</p> <p>3. The report shall evaluate the possible need to revise the scope of this Regulation, the SAF definition, the eligible fuels and the minimum shares in Article 4 and Annex I, and the level of fines. The report shall evaluate the possible widening of the scope of this Regulation to include other energy sources and other types of synthetic fuels defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001, while taking due account of the principle of technological neutrality. The report shall also assess initiatives, improvements and additional measures to further facilitate and promote an increased supply and uptake of non-drop-in aviation fuels, and related services, infrastructure and technologies consistent with the objective of decarbonising air transport while preserving a level playing field.</p> <p>4. The report shall consider the possible inclusion of mechanisms to support the production and uplift of SAF, including the collection and use of funds, and to limit the adverse impact of this Regulation on connectivity and competitiveness. The report shall consider whether</p>	

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			<p>such mechanisms should include financial and other mechanisms to bridge the price differences between SAF and conventional aviation fuels.</p> <p>5. The report shall assess the impact on the functioning of the aviation internal market of the exemptions granted under Article 5. As far as possible, the report shall include information on the policy developments in relevant third countries, including in the context of their multilateral and bilateral agreements with the Union or with the Union and its Member States, as well as on the development of a potential policy framework for supply and uplift of SAF at ICAO level. The report shall assess the competitiveness of Union air carriers and airport hubs compared with their competitors in relevant third countries, as well as possible rerouting, notably through a shift in traffic towards airport hubs in third countries, leading to carbon leakage. In particular, in the absence of a mandatory scheme at international level on the use of SAF for international flights with a similar level of ambition as the requirements laid down in this Regulation or of mechanisms developed at international level enabling the risk of carbon leakage and the distortion of competition for international aviation to be avoided, the Commission shall, by 31 December 2026, where appropriate, consider targeted mechanisms that aim to prevent those effects, including, if appropriate, the extension to international aviation of the carbon border adjustment mechanism established by Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of the European Parliament and of the Council (19), as well as other types of measures taking into account the fact that the final destination of the flight is located outside the territory of the Union.</p> <p>6. The report shall include detailed information on the enforcement of this Regulation. The report shall consider whether this Regulation should</p>	

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			<p>be amended and, where appropriate, which amendments should be considered, in line with a potential policy framework on SAF uptake at ICAO level.</p> <p>As part of the first report or earlier as a stand alone report presented to the European Parliament and to the Council, the Commission shall assess possible measures to optimise the fuel content of aviation fuels.</p> <p>7. The Commission may consult Member States when drawing up that report, at least six months before its adoption.</p> <p>Article 13 Data collection and publication</p> <p>1. The Agency shall publish every year a technical report on the basis of the reports referred to in Articles 7, 8 and 10 and forward it to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall contain at least the following information: [...]</p> <p>Article 14 Environmental Labelling Scheme [...]</p> <p>12. By 1 July 2027, the Commission shall identify and assess the developments on the functioning of the labelling scheme set up by this Article as well as possible improvements or additional measures to such scheme, with a view in particular to establish a compulsory environmental labelling scheme encompassing all aspects of the environmental performance of flights or set of flights and the different decarbonisation measures that aircraft operators take, in full compliance with Union law. The Commission shall present a report with the main findings of the assessment carried out pursuant to this paragraph to the</p>	

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			<p>European Parliament and to the Council. It may, where appropriate, accompany that report with a legislative proposal.</p> <p>Article 15 Flexibility mechanisms [...] 2. By 1 July 2024, the Commission shall identify and assess the developments on SAF production and supply on the Union aviation fuel market as well as assess possible improvements or additional measures to the existing SAF flexibility mechanism referred to in paragraph 1, such as setting up or recognising a system of tradability of SAF to enable fuel supply in the Union without it being physically connected to a supply site, with a view to further facilitate the supply and uptake of SAF for aviation during the flexibility period. Such a possible system, incorporating elements of a book and claim scheme, could enable aircraft operators or fuel suppliers, or both, to purchase SAF through contractual arrangements with aviation fuel suppliers and to claim the use of SAF at Union airports. The Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council setting out the main findings of the evaluation carried out pursuant to this paragraph and accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2023/2841 laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies,</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	06/01/2024	<p>Article 16 Financial and staffing matters 1. CERT-EU shall be integrated into the administrative structure of a directorate-general of the Commission in order to benefit from the Commission's administrative, financial management and accounting support structures, while maintaining its status as an autonomous</p>	2027, 2029, 2031, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>offices and agencies of the Union</b>			<p>interinstitutional service provider for all Union entities. The Commission shall inform the IICB of the administrative location of CERT-EU and any changes thereto. The Commission shall review the administrative arrangements related to CERT-EU on a regular basis and in any event before the establishment of any multiannual financial framework pursuant to Article 312 TFEU, in order to allow for appropriate action to be taken. The review shall include the possibility of establishing CERT-EU as a Union office.</p> <p>Article 25 Review</p> <p>1. By 8 January 2025 and on an annual basis thereafter, the IICB, with the assistance of CERT-EU, shall report to the Commission on the implementation of this Regulation. The IICB may make recommendations to the Commission to review this Regulation.</p> <p>2. By 8 January 2027 and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall assess and report on the implementation of this Regulation and on the experience gained at a strategic and operational level to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>The report referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall include the review referred to in Article 16(1), on the possibility of establishing CERT-EU as a Union office.</p> <p>3. By 8 January 2029, the Commission shall evaluate the functioning of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Commission shall also evaluate the appropriateness of including network and information systems handling EUCI within the scope of this Regulation, taking into account other</p>	

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			Union legislative acts applicable to those systems. The report shall be accompanied, where necessary, by a legislative proposal.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/606 amending Regulation (EU) 2015/760 as regards the requirements pertaining to the investment policies and operating conditions of European long-term investment funds and the scope of eligible investment assets, the portfolio composition and diversification requirements and the borrowing of cash and other fund rules</b>	<b>ECON</b>	09/01/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/760</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2015/760 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(23) Article 37 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 37</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall review the application of this Regulation and shall analyse at least the following elements:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. . Based on the review referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall by 10 April 2030, and after consulting ESMA, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report assessing the contribution of this Regulation and of ELTIFs to the completion of the capital markets union and to the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 1(2). The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.'</p> <p>(24) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 37a</p> <p>Review of sustainability aspects of ELTIFs</p> <p>By 11 January 2026, the Commission shall carry out an assessment and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal, regarding at least the following:</p> <p>(a) whether the creation of an optional designation of "ELTIF marketed as environmentally sustainable" or "green ELTIF" is feasible, and in</p>	2026, 2030

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			<p>particular:</p> <p>(i) whether such designation should be reserved to ELTIFs that are financial products having sustainable investment as their objective as referred to in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council;</p> <p>(ii) whether such designation should be reserved to ELTIFs that invest all or a significant part of their eligible assets or total assets into sustainable activities and, if so, how the significant part is to be defined;</p> <p>(iii) whether sustainable activities can be linked to the sustainability criteria set out in the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Articles 10(3), 11(3), 12(2), 13(2), 14(2) and 15(2) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council;</p> <p>(b) whether there should be a general obligation for ELTIFs to comply in their investment decisions with the principle of “do no significant harm” within the meaning of Article 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, or whether that obligation should be limited to ELTIFs marketed as environmentally sustainable or green ELTIFs, in the eventuality that such an optional designation is considered feasible;</p> <p>(c) whether there is any potential to improve the framework for ELTIFs by contributing more significantly to the objectives of the European Green Deal, without undermining the nature of ELTIFs.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2859 establishing a European single access point providing centralised access to publicly available information of relevance</b>	<b>ECON</b>	09/01/2024	<p>Article 13</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. By 10 January 2029 the Commission shall, in close cooperation with ESMA, and taking into account the annual reports referred to in Article 12, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation, functioning and effectiveness of ESAP.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall address the following:</p>	2029

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<b>to financial services, capital markets and sustainability</b>			<p>(a) the technical challenges faced by entities and by the collection bodies during the implementation of ESAP;</p> <p>(b) the effectiveness of the information collection and transmission system for ESAP purposes;</p> <p>(c) the operational resilience of ESAP against ICT risks and the reliability of the information made accessible on ESAP, including by means of qualified electronic seals;</p> <p>(d) the costs incurred by entities and by the collection bodies, including an assessment of whether the collection bodies which are competent authorities have increased their supervisory fees as a result of the costs incurred because of ESAP;</p> <p>(e) the costs incurred by ESMA as the operator of ESAP and the funding scheme of ESAP;</p> <p>(f) the impact of ESAP on public access to entities' information in the area of financial services, capital markets and sustainability;</p> <p>(g) the impact of ESAP on entities' visibility to cross-border investors, including the visibility of SMEs;</p> <p>(h) the impact of ESAP on the market position of private data providers in the Union;</p> <p>(i) the interoperability of ESAP with similar global platforms;</p> <p>(j) the implementation and functioning of ESAP in relation to delegation of tasks in accordance with Article 5(8).</p> <p>3. Taking into account the added value, technical challenges and expected costs, the report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include a cost-benefit analysis linked to future inclusion within the scope of this Regulation of possibly relevant information that is not yet accessible on ESAP at the time when the report is drawn up, thus resulting in a data gap. The report shall also include recommendations on the future</p>	

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			<p>development of ESAP.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 14 amending the Union legislative acts referred to in the second subparagraph of this paragraph in order to postpone the inclusion on ESAP of information for which submission to ESAP is not yet required or permitted pursuant to Article 1(1), point (a), by a maximum of 36 months if the Commission concludes in the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that there is evidence of severe and pervasive difficulties as regards the elements listed in paragraph 2, points (a) and (b), of this Article.</p> <p>The Union legislative acts referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall comprise the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (Article 434b);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 (Article 13a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 (Article 23a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2015/760 (Article 25a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 (Article 32a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 (Article 37a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 (Article 46a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (Article 110a);</li> <li>— Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 (Article 15a);</li> <li>— Directive 2002/87/EC (Article 30b);</li> <li>— Directive 2004/25/EC (Article 16a);</li> <li>— Directive 2006/43/EC (Article 20a);</li> <li>— Directive 2007/36/EC (Article 14c);</li> <li>— Directive 2009/138/EC (Article 304b);</li> <li>— Directive 2011/61/EU (Article 69b);</li> </ul>	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Directive 2013/36/EU (Article 116a);</li> <li>– Directive 2014/59/EU (Article 128a);</li> <li>– Directive 2014/65/EU (Article 87a);</li> <li>– Directive (EU) 2016/97 (Article 40a);</li> <li>– Directive (EU) 2016/2341 (Article 63a);</li> <li>– Directive (EU) 2019/2034 (Article 44a);</li> <li>– Directive (EU) 2019/2162 (Article 29a).</li> </ul>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act)</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	16/02/2024	<p>Article 91</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. By 18 February 2027, the Commission shall evaluate and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the potential effect of this Regulation on the development and economic growth of small and medium-sized enterprises.</p> <p>By 17 November 2025, the Commission shall evaluate and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on:</p> <p>(a) the application of Article 33, including the scope of providers of intermediary services covered by the obligations set out in Section 5 of Chapter III of this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) the way that this Regulation interacts with other legal acts, in particular the acts referred to in Article 2(3) and (4).</p> <p>2. By 17 November 2027, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation, and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee.</p> <p>This report shall address in particular:</p> <p>(a) the application of paragraph 1, second subparagraph, points (a)</p>	2025, 2027, 2032

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			<p>and (b);</p> <p>(b) the contribution of this Regulation to the deepening and efficient functioning of the internal market for intermediary services, in particular as regards the cross-border provision of digital services;</p> <p>(c) the application of Articles 13, 16, 20, 21, 45 and 46;</p> <p>(d) the scope of the obligations on small and micro enterprises;</p> <p>(e) the effectiveness of the supervision and enforcement mechanisms;</p> <p>(f) the impact on the respect for the right to freedom of expression and information.</p> <p>3. Where appropriate, the report referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be accompanied by a proposal for amendment of this Regulation.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall, in the report referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, also evaluate and report on the annual reports on their activities by the Digital Services Coordinators provided to the Commission and the Board pursuant to Article 55(1).</p> <p>5. For the purpose of paragraph 2, Member States and the Board shall send information on the request of the Commission.</p> <p>6. In carrying out the evaluations referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission shall take into account the positions and findings of the European Parliament, the Council, and other relevant bodies or sources, and shall pay specific attention to small and medium-sized enterprises and the position of new competitors.</p> <p>7. By 18 February 2027, the Commission, after consulting the Board, shall carry out an assessment of the functioning of the Board and of the application of Article 43, and shall report it to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, taking into account the first years of application of the Regulation. On the basis of the findings and taking utmost account of the opinion of the Board,</p>	

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			that report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a proposal for amendment of this Regulation with regard to the structure of the Board.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	17/02/2024	<p><b>Article 94</b> Review</p> <p>1. By 30 June 2031, the Commission shall review and draw up a report on the application of this Regulation and its impact on the environment, human health and the functioning of the internal market and submit it to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>2. Taking account of technical progress and practical experience gained in Member States, the Commission shall, in its report, include an evaluation on the following aspects of this Regulation:</p> <p>(a) the list of common formats falling under the definition of portable batteries of general use;</p> <p>(b) the sustainability and safety requirements laid down in Chapter II, including the possible need to introduce an export ban on batteries which are non-compliant with the restrictions set out in Annex I;</p> <p>(c) the labelling and information requirements laid down in Chapter III;</p> <p>(d) the battery due diligence requirements laid down in Articles 48 to 53;</p> <p>(e) the measures regarding management of waste batteries laid down in Chapter VIII, including the possibility of introducing two sub-categories of portable batteries namely rechargeable and non-rechargeable portable batteries, with separate collection targets, and of introducing a separate collection target for portable batteries of general use;</p> <p>(f) the measures regarding the battery passport set out in Chapter IX;</p> <p>(g) infringements and the effectiveness, proportionality and dissuasiveness of penalties as set out in Article 93;</p> <p>(h) analysis of the impact of this Regulation on the competitiveness of,</p>	2025,2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>and on the investments in, the batteries sector, and of the administrative burden resulting from this Regulation.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the report referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of the relevant provisions of this Regulation.</p> <p>3. Taking into account the revision of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, the Commission shall in its report include a specific evaluation of the need for a legislative proposal to amend Articles 6, 86, 87 and 88 of this Regulation.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall assess whether any amendment to Chapter VII is necessary in the light of the adoption, if any, of Union legislative acts laying down rules on sustainable corporate governance and due diligence, including obligations for companies regarding human rights adverse impacts and environmental adverse impacts in relation to their own operations, the operations of their subsidiaries and branches, and their value chain operations.</p> <p>The Commission shall publish a report containing the results of such assessment by 12 months after the date of entry into force of any of the legislative acts referred to in the first subparagraph, or by 30 June 2031, whichever is the earliest. Where appropriate, the Commission shall accompany its report with a legislative proposal amending Chapter VII.</p> <p>5. By 30 June 2031, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the feasibility and the technical consequences of extending the scope of the definition of 'LMT battery' in Article 3, point (11), in particular by including batteries powering non-wheeled vehicles. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>6. By 1 January 2025, the Commission shall assess how best to introduce</p>	

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			<p>harmonised standards for a common charger for, respectively, rechargeable batteries designed for light means of transport, as well as for rechargeable batteries incorporated into specific categories of electrical and electronic equipment covered by Directive 2012/19/EU. Charging devices for categories and classes of radio equipment under Article 3(4) of Directive 2014/53/EU shall be excluded from the scope of that assessment.</p> <p>Article 7 Carbon footprint of electric vehicle batteries, rechargeable industrial batteries and LMT batteries [...] 2. [...] The Commission shall, in accordance with the conditions set out in point 8 of Annex II, review the number of performance classes and the thresholds between them, every three years and, where appropriate, adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 89 to amend the number of performance classes and thresholds between them with a view to keeping them representative of the market reality and expected developments in the market.</p> <p>Article 12 Safety of stationary battery energy storage systems [...] 2. [...] The technical documentation shall be reviewed if a battery is prepared for re-use, prepared for repurposing, remanufactured or repurposed.</p> <p>Article 76</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Reporting to the Commission [...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall collect and review the information made available in accordance with this Article. The Commission shall publish a report assessing the organisation of the data collection, the sources of data and the methodology used in Member States as well as the completeness, reliability, timeliness and consistency of those data. That assessment may include specific recommendations for improvement. The report shall be drawn up within 6 months of the first reporting of the data by Member States and every four years thereafter.</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), and amending Directive 2003/87/EC and Regulations (EU) 2021/1058, (EU) 2021/1056, (EU) 2021/1057, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) 2021/1060, (EU) 2021/523, (EU) 2021/695, (EU) 2021/697 and (EU) 2021/241</b></p>	AFET, ITRE	29/02/2024	<p>Article 2 STEP objectives [...]</p> <p>7. By 2 May 2024, the Commission shall issue guidance on how the technologies in the sectors referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), of this Article can be considered critical as well as on how to meet the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this Article. In that guidance the Commission shall clarify the notion of value chain and associated services critical for and specific to the development or manufacturing of the final products referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. That guidance shall be reviewed, where appropriate, in light of the interim evaluation report referred to in Article 8.</p> <p>Article 7 Monitoring and annual reporting 1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the STEP and measure the achievement of the STEP objectives, on the basis of the monitoring frameworks of the Union programmes referred to in</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 3. The monitoring of the implementation shall be targeted and proportionate to the activities carried out under the STEP.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall ensure that data for monitoring the implementation of the activities carried out under the STEP are collected efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner. To that end, recipients of Union funding shall contribute with data for monitoring based on existing reporting requirements, where necessary and in a proportionate manner.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall submit an annual report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of the STEP and shall make that report publicly available.</p> <p>4. The annual report shall include consolidated information on the progress made in the implementation of the STEP objectives under each of the programmes referred to in Article 3, including, where available, qualitative and quantitative information on the STEP's support per Member State and on cross-border projects.</p> <p>5. The annual report shall also include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) overall expenditure of the STEP broken down by programme;</li> <li>(b) the performance of the STEP based on the performance indicators defined in the respective programmes;</li> <li>(c) an overview of the contribution of the STEP to the Union's strategic objectives in ensuring long-term competitiveness;</li> <li>(d) an analysis of the geographical and technological distribution of the projects that have been awarded the Sovereignty Seal.</li> </ul> <p>Article 8 Evaluation of the STEP</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall provide the European</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Parliament and the Council with an interim evaluation report on the implementation of the STEP, for the purpose of informing future decision-making.</p> <p>2. The interim evaluation report shall, in particular, assess to which extent the objectives of the STEP have been achieved, the efficiency of the use of the resources and its European added value.</p> <p>The interim evaluation report shall also:</p> <p>(a) provide an overview of the Union regions for which the cohesion programmes have been amended in compliance with the partnership principle;</p> <p>(b) consider the relevance of the STEP objectives and actions, including the critical technologies supported by the STEP;</p> <p>(c) assess the feasibility of providing information on Union programmes in a single Union portal, to bring all Union funding opportunities closer to potential beneficiaries and enhance their transparency towards Union citizens; and</p> <p>(d) assess the feasibility of setting up a simulator to provide project promoters, especially SMEs, with guidance on the Union funding opportunities for which their particular project might be eligible.</p> <p>3. Where appropriate, the interim evaluation report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for an amendment of this Regulation with the aim of reducing the Union's strategic dependencies and strengthening Union industrial policy, while ensuring the proper functioning of the internal market, avoiding market distortions and creating a level playing field in the Union, or by legislative proposals for other initiatives that pursue similar objectives.</p> <p>4. At the end of the implementation of the Union programmes by which the STEP is financially supported, but no later than 31 December 2031,</p>	

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			the Commission shall provide the European Parliament and the Council with a final evaluation report on the implementation of the STEP, building on all elements included in the interim evaluation report and summarising the elements provided in the annual reports referred to in Article 7.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/573 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	10/03/2024	<p>Article 14 Production of hydrofluorocarbons [...] 3. Before 1 January 2025, the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, allocate production rights on the basis of Annex V for producers that produced hydrofluorocarbons in 2022, based on data reported under Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(2). [...] 6. Three years following the adoption of the implementing acts referred to in paragraph 3, and every 3 years thereafter, the Commission shall review and, if needed, amend those implementing acts, taking into account the changes to the production rights pursuant to Article 15 during the preceding 3 years. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(2).</p> <p>Article 24 Measures to monitor illegal trade 1. On the basis of regular monitoring of trade in fluorinated greenhouse gases and assessment of the potential risks of illegal trade linked to the movements of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and products and</p>	2027, 2028, 2030, 2033

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			<p>equipment containing those gases or whose functioning relies upon those gases, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to:</p> <p>(a) supplement this Regulation by specifying the criteria to be taken into account by the competent authorities of Member States when carrying out checks, in accordance with Article 29, to establish whether undertakings comply with their obligations under this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) supplement this Regulation by specifying the requirements to be checked when monitoring, in accordance with Article 23, fluorinated greenhouse gases, and products and equipment containing those gases or whose functioning relies upon those gases, placed under temporary storage or under a customs procedure, including customs warehousing or the free zone procedure, or in transit through the customs territory of the Union;</p> <p>(c) amend this Regulation by adding tracing methodologies for fluorinated greenhouse gases placed on the market for the monitoring, in accordance with Article 22, of imports and exports of fluorinated greenhouse gases, and products and equipment containing those gases or whose functioning relies upon those gases, placed under temporary storage or under a customs procedure.</p> <p>2. When adopting a delegated act under paragraph 1, the Commission shall take into account the environmental benefits and socio-economic impacts of the methodology to be established under points (a), (b) and (c) of that paragraph.</p> <p>Article 35 Review</p> <p>1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance</p>	

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			<p>with Article 32 to amend Annexes I, II, III and VI as regards the global warming potential of the gases listed therein, where it is necessary in the light of new Assessment Reports adopted by the IPCC or new reports of the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) of the Protocol.</p> <p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the lists of gases in Annexes I, II and III, where it has been found by the SAP or by another authority of equivalent stature that such gases have a significant impact on the climate and where such gases are exported, imported, produced or placed on the market in significant quantities.</p> <p>3. By 1 July 2027, the Commission shall publish a report assessing whether cost-effective, technically feasible, energy-efficient and reliable alternatives exist, which make the replacement of fluorinated greenhouse gases possible in mobile refrigeration and mobile air-conditioning equipment, and where appropriate, put forward a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend the list set out in Annex IV.</p> <p>4. By 1 July 2028, the Commission shall publish a report assessing the impact of this Regulation on the health sector, particularly the availability of metered dose inhalers for the delivery of pharmaceutical ingredients, as well as the impact on the market of cooling equipment used in conjunction with batteries.</p> <p>5. By 1 January 2030, the Commission shall publish a report on the effects of this Regulation.</p> <p>The report shall include an evaluation of the following:</p> <p>(a) whether cost-effective, technically feasible, energy-efficient, sufficiently available and reliable alternatives exist, which make the replacement of fluorinated greenhouse gases possible in the products</p>	

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			<p>and equipment listed in Annex IV covered by prohibitions that have not yet become applicable at the time of the evaluation, especially products and equipment subject to full fluorinated greenhouse gas prohibitions, including 'split' air conditioners and heat pumps;</p> <p>(b) international developments relevant for the shipping sector and the potential expansion of the scope of containment requirements to fluorinated greenhouse gases contained in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment of ships;</p> <p>(c) the potential expansion of the scope of the export prohibition referred to in Article 22(3), taking into account, inter alia, the potential increased global availability of products and equipment containing low GWP fluorinated greenhouse gases or natural alternatives and developments under the Protocol;</p> <p>(d) the potential inclusion in the quota requirement laid down in Article 16(1), of the hydrofluorocarbons for purposes listed in Article 16(2), in particular hydrofluorocarbons supplied directly by a producer or an importer to an undertaking using it for etching of semiconductor material or the cleaning of chemicals vapour deposition chambers within the semiconductor manufacturing sector;</p> <p>(e) the risk of excessive reduction of competition in the market due to the prohibitions and related exceptions under Article 13(9), in particular those on high voltage electrical switchgear of more than 145 kV or more than 50 kA short circuit current.</p> <p>The Commission shall submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal, which may include amendments to Annex IV, to the European Parliament and Council.</p> <p>6. Before 1 January 2040, the Commission shall review the needs for hydrofluorocarbons in the sectors where they are still used and the</p>	

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			<p>phase-out of HFC quota set out in Annex VII for the year 2050, in particular, taking into account technological developments, the availability of alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons for the relevant applications and the Union's climate targets. Where appropriate, the review shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and Council.</p> <p>7. The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, established under Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (31), may, on its own initiative, provide scientific advice and issue reports on the coherence of this Regulation with the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the Union's international commitments under the Paris Agreement.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/590 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	10/03/2024	<p>Article 30</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. By 1 January 2030, the Commission shall publish a report on the effects of this Regulation. The report shall include an assessment of the availability of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances for uses regulated under Articles 6 to 9.</p> <p>2. The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change established under Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council (26) may, on its own initiative, provide scientific advice and issue reports on the coherence of this Regulation with the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 and the Union's international commitments under the Paris Agreement.</p>	2030
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/791 amending Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as regards enhancing data</b>	<b>ECON</b>	28/03/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 is amended as follows: [...]</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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<b>transparency, removing obstacles to the emergence of consolidated tapes, optimising the trading obligations and prohibiting receiving payment for order flow</b>			<p>(38) the following article is inserted:  'Article 32a  Stand-alone suspension of the trading obligation  [...]  6. The Commission shall regularly review whether the grounds for the suspension of the derivative trading obligation continue to apply.';  [...]  (46) Article 52 is amended as follows: [...]  (b) paragraph 14 is replaced by the following:  '14. By 30 June 2026, ESMA, in close cooperation with the expert stakeholder group established pursuant to Article 22b(2), shall assess the market demand for the consolidated tape for shares and ETFs, the impact of that consolidated tape on the functioning, attractiveness and international competitiveness of Union markets and firms, and whether the consolidated tape has delivered on its aim to decrease information asymmetries between market participants and to make the Union a more attractive location to invest. ESMA shall report to the Commission on the appropriateness of adding additional features to the consolidated tape, such as the dissemination of the market identifier code for pre-trade data. On the basis of that report, the Commission shall submit, where appropriate, a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and the Council.  14a. Three years after the first authorisation of a consolidated tape, the Commission shall, after consulting ESMA and the expert stakeholder group established pursuant to Article 22b(2), submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the following:  (a) the asset classes covered by a consolidated tape;  (b) the timeliness and the quality of the data transmitted to the CTP;</p>	

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			<p>(c) the timeliness of the dissemination, and the quality, of the core market data and regulatory data;</p> <p>(d) the role of core market data and regulatory data in reducing implementation shortfall;</p> <p>(e) the number of users of the consolidated tape per asset class;</p> <p>(f) the effect of core market data and regulatory data on remedying information asymmetries between various capital market participants;</p> <p>(g) the appropriateness of the transmission protocols used for the transmission of data to the CTP;</p> <p>(h) the appropriateness and functioning of the revenue redistribution scheme, in particular as regards data contributors that are small trading venues;</p> <p>(i) the effects of the core market data and regulatory data on investments in SMEs.</p> <p>14b. By 29 March 2025, the Commission shall, in close cooperation with ESMA, assess the possibility of extending the requirements of Article 26 of this Regulation to AIFMs as defined in Article 4(1), point (b), of Directive 2011/61/EU, and management companies, as defined in Article 2(1), point (b), of Directive 2009/65/EC, which provide investment services and activities and which execute transactions in financial instruments. In particular, the Commission shall include in that assessment a cost-benefit analysis and an evaluation of the scope of such extension.</p> <p>On the basis of that assessment and taking into account the goals of the capital markets union, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 50 to amend this Regulation by extending the requirements of Article 26 in accordance with the first subparagraph of this paragraph.'</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/792 establishing the Ukraine Facility</b>	<b>AFET, BUDG</b>	29/03/2024	<p><b>Article 37</b> Ukraine Facility Dialogue</p> <p>1. The Commission shall hold, at least every four months, a dialogue with the competent committees of the European Parliament, as relevant, to discuss:</p> <p>(a) the state of progress in the implementation of the Facility, in particular the Ukraine Plan and related investments and reforms, including reforms supporting Ukraine's progressive alignment to Union rules, values, standards, policies and practices ('acquis');</p> <p>(b) the assessment of the Ukraine Plan, including a possible negative assessment;</p> <p>(c) the main findings of the reports referred to in Article 36(7);</p> <p>(d) the main findings of the report referred to in Article 39(4);</p> <p>(e) payment, withholding and reduction procedures, where applicable, including any observation presented to ensure a satisfactory fulfilment of the conditions; and</p> <p>(f) any other relevant information provided by the Commission to the European Parliament in relation to the implementation of the Facility.</p> <p>2. The European Parliament may express its views in resolutions as regards the matters referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall take into account any elements arising from the views expressed through the Ukraine Facility Dialogue, including the resolutions from the European Parliament, where relevant.</p> <p><b>Article 28</b> Scope and structure [...]</p> <p>10. The Commission shall report annually on the implementation of the</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>support under the Ukraine Investment Framework in accordance with Article 41(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046. For that purpose, each counterpart of the Ukraine Guarantee and each entrusted entity implementing financial instruments shall provide on an annual basis the information necessary to allow the Commission to comply with its reporting obligations.</p> <p>Article 31 Ukraine Guarantee [...] 3. [...] On behalf of the Union, the Commission shall conclude with eligible counterparts Ukraine Guarantee agreements until 31 December 2027. The Ukraine Guarantee may be granted gradually. The Commission shall provide information on the signature of each Ukraine Guarantee agreement in the reports referred to in Article 28(10). Upon their request, those agreements shall be made available to the European Parliament and the Council without undue delay, taking into account the protection of confidential and commercially sensitive information. [...] 12. For the purposes of the Commission's accounting and its annual reporting of the risks covered by the Ukraine Guarantee to the European Parliament and the Council, and in accordance with Article 209(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046, eligible counterparts with which a Ukraine Guarantee agreement has been concluded shall provide the Commission and the European Court of Auditors annually with the financial statements, audited by an independent external auditor,</p>	

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			<p>containing, among others, information on: [...] [...]</p> <p>14. The European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) risk management framework referred to in Article 33(7) of Regulation (EU) 2021/947, including the technical risk assessment group referred to in Article 33(8) of that Regulation, shall apply to the Ukraine Guarantee taking into account the objectives and principles of the Facility. The risk assessments for the Ukraine Guarantee shall be independent from the risk assessments of the EFSD+. The overall risk profile of operations covered by the Ukraine Guarantee may be different from the overall risk profile of the External Action Guarantee. The Commission shall ensure that the risk entailed by the guaranteed operations does not exceed the capacity of the Union budget to bear those risks as determined by the available budgetary resources and the provisioning rate referred to in Article 32(1) of this Regulation. In the framework of the reporting referred to in Article 28(10) of this Regulation, the Commission shall report annually on measures taken in this regard to the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>Article 39 Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Facility and assess the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3. The monitoring of that implementation shall be targeted and proportionate to the activities carried out under the Facility. [...]</p> <p>3. The Union support provided under the Ukraine Investment Framework shall be reported in accordance with Article 28(10).</p>	

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			<p>4. The Commission shall provide simultaneously to the European Parliament and the Council an annual report on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation, complemented by quarterly presentations on the state of play of the implementation of the Facility.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall provide the report referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article to the committee referred to in Article 42.</p> <p>Article 40 Evaluation of the Facility</p> <p>1. The Commission shall provide to the European Parliament and the Council an independent interim evaluation report on the implementation of the Facility by 31 December 2026, and an independent ex post evaluation report by 31 December 2031.</p> <p>2. The evaluation reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in particular, assess the extent to which the objectives of the Facility have been achieved, the efficiency of the use of the resources provided under the Facility, the protection of the financial interests of the Union and the European added value. They shall also consider the continued relevance of all objectives and activities.</p> <p>3. Where appropriate, the Commission shall submit proposals taking into account the results of the evaluation reports referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>4. The ex post evaluation report shall consist of a global assessment of the Facility and shall, to the extent possible, include information on its impact in the long term.</p> <p>5. The ex post evaluation shall make use of the good practice principles of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, seeking to ascertain</p>	

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			<p>whether the objectives have been met and to formulate recommendations with a view to improving future activities.</p> <p>The Commission shall communicate the findings and conclusions of the evaluations accompanied by its observations and follow-up, to the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States. Those evaluations may be discussed at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Member States. The results shall feed into the preparation of programmes and activities and resource allocation. Those evaluations and follow-up shall be made publicly available.</p> <p>The Commission shall, to an appropriate extent, involve all relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, social partners, civil society organisations and local and regional authorities in the evaluation process of the Union's funding provided under the Facility, and may, where appropriate, seek to undertake joint evaluations with Member States and other partners with close involvement of Ukraine.</p>	
<b>Directive 2022/431 amending Directive 2004/37/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work</b>	EMPL	04/04/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2004/37/EC</p> <p>Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(15) Article 18a is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 18a</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>The Commission shall, as part of the next evaluation of the implementation of this Directive in the context of the evaluation referred to in Article 17a of Directive 89/391/EEC, also evaluate the need to modify the limit value for respirable crystalline silica dust. The Commission shall launch this process in 2022 and, where appropriate, shall subsequently propose necessary amendments and modifications</p>	2022, 2024, 2025

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			<p>related to that substance in a subsequent revision of this Directive.</p> <p>No later than 11 July 2022, the Commission shall assess the option of amending this Directive to add provisions on a combination of an airborne occupational exposure limit and a biological limit value for cadmium and its inorganic compounds.</p> <p>No later than 31 December 2022, where appropriate, after consulting the Advisory Committee for Safety and Health at Work (ACSH) and taking into account the existing recommendations of different agencies, stakeholders and the World Health Organization, on priority carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxic substances for which limit values are needed, the Commission shall present an action plan to achieve new or revised occupational exposure limits values for at least 25 substances, groups of substances or process-generated substances.</p> <p>Where appropriate, taking into account that action plan, the latest developments in scientific knowledge, and after consulting the ACSH, the Commission shall present legislative proposals pursuant to Article 16 without delay.</p> <p>Where appropriate and no later than 5 April 2025, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge and after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, the Commission shall develop a definition and establish an indicative list of hazardous medicinal products or the substances contained therein, which meet the criteria for classification as a category 1A or 1B carcinogen set out in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, a mutagen or a reprotoxic substance.</p> <p>No later than 31 December 2022, the Commission shall, after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, prepare Union guidelines for the preparation, administration, and disposal of hazardous medicinal products at the place of work. Those guidelines shall be</p>	

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			<p>published on the website of EU-OSHA and shall be disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.</p> <p>Where appropriate, after receipt of an opinion from the ACSH, the Commission shall, taking into account the existing methodology for setting limit values for carcinogens in some Member States and the opinion of the ACSH, establish upper and lower risk levels. No later than 12 months after receipt of the ACSH opinion, the Commission shall, after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, prepare Union guidelines on the methodology establishing risk-based limit values. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.</p> <p>No later than 31 December 2024, the Commission shall, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge, and after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, propose, where appropriate, a limit value for cobalt and inorganic cobalt compounds.';</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/886 amending Regulations (EU) No 260/2012 and (EU) 2021/1230 and Directives 98/26/EC and (EU) 2015/2366 as regards instant credit transfers in euro</b>	<b>ECON</b>	07/04/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 260/2012</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(4) Article 15 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 15</p> <p>Review</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. By 9 October 2028 the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal. The report shall contain an evaluation of:</p> <p>(a) the development of charges for payment accounts as well as for national and cross-border credit transfers and instant credit transfers in</p>	2027, 2028

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			<p>euro and in the national currency of the Member States whose currency is not the euro since 26 October 2022, including the impact of Article 5b(1) on those charges; and</p> <p>(b) the scope of Article 5d and its effectiveness in preventing unnecessary hindering of instant credit transfers.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. The Commission shall, by 9 April 2027, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on remaining obstacles to the availability and use of instant credit transfers. That report shall assess the level of standardisation of the technologies which are relevant to the use of instant credit transfers. The report may be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	12/04/2024	<p>Article 17</p> <p>Review of national policy frameworks and national progress reports</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall assess the national policy framework notified by Member States pursuant to Article 14(11) and shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the assessment of those national policy frameworks and their coherence at Union level, including a first assessment of the expected level of achievement of the national targets and objectives referred to in Article 14(2).</p> <p>2. The Commission shall assess the national progress reports submitted by Member States pursuant to Article 15(1) and shall, as appropriate, issue recommendations to Member States to ensure the achievement of the objectives and compliance with the obligations laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>3. The Member State concerned shall, within six months of receipt of the recommendations referred to in paragraph 2, notify the Commission of</p>	2024, 2026, 2031

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			<p>how it intends to implement the recommendations. If the Member State concerned decides not to implement the recommendations or a substantial part thereof, it shall provide the Commission with its reasons.</p> <p>4. After the submission by the Member State of the notification or the reasoning referred to in paragraph 3, the Member State concerned shall set out in its next national progress report how it has implemented the recommendations.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on its assessment of the national progress reports one year after submission of those national progress reports by Member States pursuant to Article 15(1). That assessment shall contain an evaluation of:</p> <p>(a) the progress made by Member States with regard to the achievement of the targets and objectives referred to in Article 14(2), including the Member States' responses to the Commission recommendations pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article;</p> <p>(b) the coherence of the development of alternative fuel infrastructure at Union level.</p> <p>6. On the basis of the final national policy frameworks referred to in Article 14(11), the national progress reports referred to in Article 15(1) and the reports referred to in Article 18(1), the Commission shall make publicly available and regularly update information on the national targets and the objectives submitted by each Member State regarding: [...]</p> <p>Article 24 Reporting and review</p>	

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			<p>1. By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a technology and market-readiness report dedicated to heavy-duty vehicles. That report shall take into account the initial indications of the preferences of the market. It shall also consider technological developments and the development of the technical specifications achieved by that date and developments expected in the short term, in particular regarding recharging and refuelling standards and technologies, such as high-power recharging standards and electric road systems, and the use of liquid hydrogen.</p> <p>Regarding hydrogen refuelling stations, the Commission shall further assess the requirements referred to in Article 6 in light of the technological and market developments, the need to specify a higher capacity for those stations, the need to specify targets for liquid hydrogen refuelling infrastructure, as well as the date for the extension of the requirements for the deployment of hydrogen refuelling stations to the TEN-T comprehensive network.</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2026 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall review this Regulation.</p> <p>In its review, the Commission shall assess, in particular, the following elements:</p> <p>(a) whether the traffic thresholds referred to in Article 3(6) and (7), in Article 4(4) and (5) and in Article 6(4) are still relevant in view of the expected increase of the share of hydrogen-powered vehicles or battery electric vehicles compared to the total fleet of vehicles circulating in the Union;</p> <p>(b) whether the electronic means of payment referred to in Article 5(1) are still appropriate;</p> <p>(c) the functioning of the pricing mechanism for publicly accessible</p>	

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			<p>recharging stations and whether the pricing components laid down in Article 5(4), provide consumers with clear and sufficient information;</p> <p>(d) a possible decrease of the gross tonnage threshold, laid down in Article 9, as well as a possible extension of the scope of this Regulation to other ship types following relevant adjustments in other relevant Union legal acts;</p> <p>(e) the current state and future development of the market for hydrogen and electric propulsion aviation;</p> <p>(f) the effects of this Regulation as regards the potential and the magnitude of carbon leakage.</p> <p>As part of this review, the Commission shall also assess the extent to which the implementation of this Regulation has met its objectives and the extent to which it has impacted the competitiveness of the relevant sectors covered by it. That review shall also cover the interaction of this Regulation with other relevant Union legal acts and shall identify any provisions that could be updated and simplified, as well as actions and measures that have been or could be taken to reduce the total cost pressure on relevant sectors. As part of the Commission's analysis of the efficiency of this Regulation, the review shall also include an assessment of the burden this Regulation imposes on businesses.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall consider, if appropriate, whether to accompany that review with a proposal to amend this Regulation, in view of the outcome of the assessment referred to in paragraph 2.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/982 on the automated search and exchange of data for police cooperation, and amending Council</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	25/04/2024	<p>Article 80</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>1. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the router in light of objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor its functioning in light of objectives relating to the</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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<b>Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA and Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) No 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the Prüm II Regulation)</b>			<p>technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service. Europol shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of EPRIS in light of objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor its functioning in light of objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.</p> <p>2. By 26 April 2025 and every year thereafter during the development phase of the router, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the state of play of the development of the router. Those reports shall contain detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which could impact the overall costs to be borne by the general budget of the Union pursuant to Article 73.</p> <p>Once the development of the router is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.</p> <p>3. By 26 April 2025 and every year thereafter during the development phase of EPRIS, Europol shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the state of play of the development of EPRIS. Those reports shall contain detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which could impact the overall costs to be borne by the general budget of the Union pursuant to Article 73.</p> <p>Once the development of EPRIS is finalised, Europol shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining in detail how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.</p> <p>[...]</p>	

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			<p>5. Two years after the start of operations of the router and every two years thereafter, eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission a report on the technical functioning, including the security, of the router.</p> <p>6. Two years after the start of operations of EPRIS and every two years thereafter, Europol shall submit to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission a report on the technical functioning, including the security, of EPRIS.</p> <p>7. Three years after the start of operations of the router and EPRIS as referred to in Article 75 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce a report on the overall evaluation of the Prüm II framework.</p> <p>One year after the start of operations of the router and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall produce a report evaluating the use of facial images under this Regulation.</p> <p>The reports referred to in the first and second subparagraphs shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an assessment of the application of this Regulation, including its use by each Member State and Europol;</li> <li>(b) an examination of the results achieved against the objectives of this Regulation and its impact on fundamental rights;</li> <li>(c) the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of the performance of the Prüm II framework and its working practices in light of its objectives, mandate and tasks;</li> <li>(d) an assessment of the security of the Prüm II framework.</li> </ul> <p>The Commission shall transmit those reports to the European Parliament, to the Council, to the European Data Protection Supervisor and to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			8. In the reports referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 7, the Commission shall pay special attention to the following new categories of data: facial images and police records. The Commission shall include in such reports the use made by each Member State and Europol of those new categories of data and their impact, effectiveness and efficiency. In the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 7, the Commission shall pay special attention to the risk of false matches and to data quality. [...]	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1263 on the effective coordination of economic policies and on multilateral budgetary surveillance and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97</b>	<b>ECON</b>	29/04/2024	<p>Article 4 Implementation of the European Semester 1. Where necessary, following an assessment pursuant to this Regulation of the national medium-term fiscal-structural plans, the annual progress reports and the socio-economic situation of Member States, the Council shall, on the basis of recommendations from the Commission, address recommendations to Member States making full use of the legal instruments provided for in Articles 121 and 148 TFEU and related secondary legislation. [...]</p> <p>Article 21 Annual progress report 1. Each Member State shall submit to the Commission an annual progress report, by 30 April of each year. [...] 4. The Commission shall use the information provided by Member States in their annual progress reports, along with other relevant information, for the purpose of delivering the assessment referred to in Article 4(1). The assessment of the Commission shall be made public. [...]</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 22 Monitoring by the Commission</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the national medium-term fiscal-structural plan, and in particular, the net expenditure path as set by the Council and the reforms and investments underpinning the extension of the adjustment period.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall set up a control account to keep track of cumulative upward and downward deviations of observed net expenditure from the net expenditure path as set by the Council, which shall be reset after the endorsement by the Council of a new national medium-term fiscal-structural plan.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 24 The European Fiscal Board</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>7. The European Fiscal Board shall report once a year on its activities to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission. All reports and advice of the European Fiscal Board shall be made public.</p> <p>Article 27 Role of the European Parliament</p> <p>1. The European Parliament shall be involved in a regular and structured manner in the European Semester in order to increase transparency, accountability and ownership for the decisions taken, in particular by means of the economic dialogue referred to in Article 28.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall transmit to the European Parliament the</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>national medium-term fiscal-structural plans submitted by the Member States. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament of its overall assessment of those national medium-term fiscal-structural plans. The competent committee of the European Parliament may by means of the economic dialogue referred to in Article 28 request the Commission to appear before it. On such occasions, the Commission may be invited to present its assessment of the national medium-term fiscal-structural plans.</p> <p>3. The President of the Council and the Commission shall regularly inform the European Parliament on the results of the multilateral surveillance under this Regulation.</p> <p>4. The President of the Council and the Commission shall include in their report to the European Parliament the results of the multilateral surveillance carried out under this Regulation.</p> <p>5. The President of the Eurogroup shall report each year to the European Parliament on developments in the area of multilateral surveillance pertaining to the euro area.</p> <p>6. The Commission shall prepare and transmit to the Council at least the following information and make that information available to the European Parliament without undue delay:</p> <p>(a) the debt sustainability assessments and its methodological framework, once published;</p> <p>(b) the national medium-term fiscal-structural plans submitted by the Member States, including the reference trajectories and the net expenditure paths, and any revisions thereof;</p> <p>(c) the annual progress reports submitted by the Member States;</p> <p>(d) the Commission assessments and recommendations to the Council pursuant to Articles 17 to 20 of this Regulation;</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>(e) where relevant, the Commission's analysis of the economic and social developments published as part of the European Semester;</p> <p>(f) Commission warnings pursuant to Article 121(4) TFEU;</p> <p>(g) in the case of activation of the escape clauses pursuant to Article 25 or 26 of this Regulation, the Commission's analysis establishing that fiscal sustainability over the medium term will not be endangered.</p> <p>7. The competent committee of the European Parliament may invite the Commission at least twice a year to provide information on the results of multilateral surveillance in the economic dialogue referred to in Article 28 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 28 Economic dialogue [...]</p> <p>5. The President of the Council, and the Commission in accordance with Article 121(5) TFEU, and, where appropriate, the President of the Eurogroup, shall report each year to the European Parliament and to the European Council on the results of the multilateral surveillance.</p> <p>Article 31 Interaction with the macroeconomic imbalance procedure [...]</p> <p>4. The Council shall, in accordance with Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011, on the basis of a Commission report, assess the revised national medium-term fiscal-structural plan within two months of its submission. The monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the revised plan shall be done in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation and Articles 9 and 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1176/2011.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 35 Report</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2030 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall publish a report on the application of this Regulation accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal to amend this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall review:</p> <p>(a) the effectiveness of this Regulation in achieving its objectives as set out in Article 1;</p> <p>(b) the progress in ensuring closer coordination of economic policies and sustained convergence of economic performances of the Member States.</p> <p>3. The report shall be transmitted to the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>Article 36 Transitional provisions [...]</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall communicate to the European Parliament and to the Council its preliminary findings on the application of this Regulation.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2845 amending Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 as regards settlement discipline, cross-border provision of</b>	<b>ECON</b>	30/04/2024	<p>Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(3) Article 7 is replaced by the following: 'Article 7</p>	2028, 2029, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>services, supervisory cooperation, provision of banking-type ancillary services and requirements for third-country central securities depositories and amending Regulation (EU) No 236/2012</b>			<p>Measures to address settlement fails [...]</p> <p>5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 67 to supplement this Regulation by specifying parameters for the calculation of a deterrent and proportionate level of the cash penalties referred to in paragraph 2, third subparagraph, of this Article based on all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) asset type;</li> <li>(b) liquidity of the financial instrument;</li> <li>(c) type of transaction;</li> <li>(d) duration of the settlement fail.</li> </ul> <p>When specifying the parameters referred to in the first subparagraph, the Commission shall take into account the level of settlement fails per class of financial instruments and the effect that low or negative interest rates could have on the incentives of counterparties and on settlement fails. The parameters used for the calculation of cash penalties shall ensure a high degree of settlement discipline and the smooth and orderly functioning of the financial markets concerned.</p> <p>The Commission shall review the parameters for the calculation of the level of the cash penalties on a regular basis and at least every four years in order to reassess the appropriateness and effectiveness of the cash penalties in achieving a level of settlement fails in the Union deemed to be acceptable having regard to the impact on the financial stability of the Union.</p> <p>Article 7a Mandatory buy-in process [...]</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>1. Without prejudice to the penalty mechanism referred to in Article 7(2) and the right to bilaterally cancel the transaction, after consulting the European Systemic Risk Board and based on the cost-benefit analysis provided by ESMA pursuant to Article 74(4), the Commission may, by means of an implementing act, decide to which of the financial instruments referred to in Article 5(1), or categories of transactions in those financial instruments, the mandatory buy-in process referred to in paragraphs 4 to 10 of this Article is to be applied where the Commission considers that mandatory buy-ins constitute a necessary, appropriate and proportionate means to address the level of settlement fails in the Union.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>14. Where the Commission has adopted an implementing act in accordance with paragraph 1, it shall review that decision on a regular basis and at least every four years in order to assess whether the conditions set out in that paragraph remain fulfilled.</p> <p>Where the Commission considers that mandatory buy-ins are no longer justified or do not address settlement fails in the Union and are no longer necessary, appropriate or proportionate, it shall, without delay, adopt implementing acts amending or repealing the implementing act referred to in paragraph 1.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(34) Article 75 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 75</p> <p>Review</p> <p>By 17 January 2029, the Commission shall review and prepare a general report on this Regulation. The Commission shall, in particular, assess:</p> <p>(a) the matters referred to in Article 74(1), points (a) to (l), establish</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>whether there are substantive barriers to competition in relation to the services subject to this Regulation which are insufficiently addressed and consider the potential need to apply further measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) improve settlement efficiency;</li> <li>(ii) limit the impact on taxpayers of the failure of CSDs;</li> <li>(iii) address any identified competition or financial stability issues related to internalised settlement;</li> <li>(iv) minimise barriers to cross-border settlement;</li> <li>(v) ensure adequate powers and information for authorities to monitor risks;</li> </ul> <p>(b) the functioning of the regulatory and supervisory framework for Union CSDs, especially those CSDs whose activities are of substantial importance for the functioning of securities markets and the protection of investors in the Union in at least two host Member States, focusing in particular on the cross-border provision of services, potential risks for clients and participants of CSDs, investor protection and the financial stability in the Union;</p> <p>(c) the functioning and scope of the Union regulatory and supervisory framework for third-country CSDs, in particular the supervision of such CSDs when providing services in the Union, including the role of ESMA. The Commission shall submit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council, together with any appropriate proposals.'.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1106 amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011 and (EU) 2019/942 as regards improving the Union's</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	06/05/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(24) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 21a</p>	2025, 2027, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>protection against market manipulation on the wholesale energy market</b>			<p>Report and review</p> <p>1. By 1 June 2027, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall, after consulting relevant stakeholders, assess the application of this Regulation, in particular as regards its impact on market behaviour, market participants, liquidity, reporting requirements, including on LNG market data, and the level of administrative burden for market participants, including the potential barriers to entry for new market participants, as well as the Agency's performance in relation to its objectives, mandate and tasks. On the basis of those assessments, the Commission shall draw up a report and submit it without undue delay to the European Parliament and to the Council. Those reports shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals.</p> <p>2. By 1 June 2025 the Commission shall assess the effectiveness of introducing criminal penalties by Member States for intentional and serious cases of market abuse on the Union wholesale energy markets and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report may propose appropriate measures that may include the submission of a legislative proposal.'.</p>	
<b>Decision (EU) 2024/1167 amending Decision (EU) 2017/1324 as regards the continuation of the Union's participation in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) under Horizon Europe</b>	ITRE	08/05/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Decision (EU) 2017/1324 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(14) Article 14 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 14</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>1. The activities of PRIMA, including their efficiency and transparency, as well as their success rates, shall be continuously monitored and subject to periodic reviews to ensure the highest impact, scientific excellence and the most effective and efficient use of resources. The outcome of</p>	2025, 2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>the monitoring and of the periodic reviews shall feed into the monitoring of European partnerships as part of the Horizon Europe evaluations pursuant to Articles 50 and 52 of Regulation (EU) 2021/695.</p> <p>2. PRIMA-IS shall organise the continuous monitoring and reporting of the management and the implementation of their activities and the periodic reviews of the outputs, results and impact of the funded indirect actions implemented in accordance with Article 50 of Regulation (EU) 2021/695 and Annex III to that Regulation.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall carry out an interim evaluation of PRIMA by 31 December 2025 and a final evaluation by 31 December 2031 in the framework of the Horizon Europe evaluations pursuant to Article 52 of Regulation (EU) 2021/695, with the assistance of external independent experts selected on the basis of an open and transparent process. The Commission shall prepare reports on the basis of those evaluations, which shall include conclusions of the evaluations and the Commission's observations. The Commission shall submit its report on the final evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council by 30 June 2032.</p> <p>4. The interim and final evaluations referred to in paragraph 3 shall examine the success rates and the participation rates, including of the Southern Mediterranean Participating States, and PRIMA's fulfilment of its mission and objectives, and shall cover all its activities and evaluate its European added value, effectiveness, efficiency, including its openness and transparency, the relevance of the activities pursued, including in industry and by SMEs, non-governmental organisations and in civil society, and their consistency and complementarity with relevant regional, national and Union policies, including synergies with other parts of Horizon Europe, such as other partnerships, missions, clusters</p>	

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			<p>and thematic or specific programmes. The evaluations shall take into account the views of a wide range of stakeholders, at Union and national level. They shall include, where relevant, an assessment of the most effective policy intervention mode for any future action, as well as the relevance and coherence of any possible renewal of PRIMA, given the overall policy priorities and the research and innovation support landscape, including the positioning against other initiatives supported through Horizon Europe.</p> <p>When carrying out those evaluations, the Commission shall fully consider and seek to reduce the administrative impact on PRIMA and shall ensure that the evaluation process is kept simple and fully transparent.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall publish and disseminate the results and conclusions of the evaluations referred to in paragraph 3.</p>	
<b>Decision (EU) 2024/1246 on the subscription by the European Union to additional shares in the capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and amending the Agreement establishing the EBRD as regards the extension of the geographic scope of EBRD operations to sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq, and the</b>	<b>ECON</b>	10/05/2024	<p>Article 5</p> <p>As part of the annual report to the European Parliament, the Governor of the EBRD representing the Union shall also report on the EBRD's activities and operations in sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq.</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>removal of the statutory capital limitation on ordinary operations</b>				
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1143 on geographical indications for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, as well as traditional specialities guaranteed and optional quality terms for agricultural products, amending Regulations (EU) No 1308/2013, (EU) 2019/787 and (EU) 2019/1753 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012</b>	<b>AGRI</b>	12/05/2024	<p>Article 35</p> <p>Protection of geographical indication in domain names</p> <p>1. Country-code top-level domain name registries established in the Union shall ensure that alternative dispute resolution procedures for domain names recognise registered geographical indications as a right that can be invoked in those procedures.</p> <p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 87 supplementing this Regulation by laying down the provisions entrusting the EUIPO to establish and manage a domain name information and alert system that would provide the applicant upon the submission of an application for a geographical indication with information about the availability of the geographical indication as a domain name and, on an optional basis, about the registration of a domain name identical to their geographical indication. Country-code top-level domain name registries, established in the Union, may provide the EUIPO with the relevant information and data, on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>3. By 14 November 2025 the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the necessity and feasibility of an information and alert system referred to in paragraph 2, taking into account the functioning of the voluntary provision of information and data referred to in that paragraph, and submit a report with its main findings to the European Parliament and the Council. That report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal, where appropriate.</p>	2025

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1307 amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1232 on a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 2002/58/EC as regards the use of technologies by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for the processing of personal and other data for the purpose of combating online child sexual abuse Text</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	14/05/2024	Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2021/1232 is amended as follows: [...] (2) in Article 9, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: '1. On the basis of the reports submitted pursuant to Article 3(1), point (g)(vii), and the statistics provided pursuant to Article 8, the Commission shall, by 4 September 2025, prepare a report on the implementation of this Regulation and submit and present it to the European Parliament and to the Council.';	2025
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1183 amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing the European Digital Identity Framework</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	19/05/2024	Article 1 Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 is amended as follows: [...] (50) Article 49 is replaced by the following: 'Article 49 Review 1. The Commission shall review the application of this Regulation and shall, by 21 May 2026, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. In that report, the Commission shall, in particular, evaluate whether it is appropriate to modify the scope of this Regulation or its specific provisions including, in particular, the provisions included in Article 5c(5), taking into account the experience gained in the	2026, 2030, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>application of this Regulation, as well as technological, market and legal developments. Where necessary, that report shall be accompanied by a proposal to amend this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall include an assessment of the availability, security and usability of the notified electronic identification means and European Digital Identity Wallets that fall within the scope of this Regulation and assess whether all online private service providers relying on third-party electronic identification services for users authentication, shall be required to accept the use of notified electronic identification means and European Digital Identity Wallet.</p> <p>3. By 21 May 2030 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on progress made towards achieving the objectives of this Regulation.';</p>	
<b>Decision (EU) 2024/1254 amending Directives 2009/12/EC, 2009/33/EC and (EU) 2022/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/67/EC as regards certain reporting requirements in the fields of road transport and aviation</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	19/05/2024	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2009/33/EC</p> <p>Article 10 of Directive 2009/33/EC is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(2) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'4. By 18 April 2027, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this Directive, specifying the measures taken by Member States in this regard, following the reports referred to in paragraph 2.'</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>Amendments to Directive (EU) 2022/1999 Directive (EU) 2022/1999 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) Article 9 is amended as follows:</p>	2025, 2027, 2029, 2032, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>[...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is inserted: '1a. From 1 January 2024, the reports for each calendar year referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, shall be submitted to the Commission every two years, no later than 12 months after the end of the second year, and shall include the following information: (a) the number of checks carried out; (b) the number of vehicles checked by place of registration (vehicles registered nationally, in other Member States or in third countries); (c) the number of infringements recorded according to risk category as referred to in Annex II; (d) the type and number of penalties imposed. The first report pursuant to the first subparagraph shall be submitted by 31 December 2026.';</p> <p>(c) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added: 'From 2025 onwards, the Commission shall send that report to the European Parliament and the Council at least every four years.';</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1258 amending Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 as regards minimum requirements on minimum breaks and daily and weekly rest periods in the occasional passenger transport sector and as regards Member States' power to impose penalties</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	21/05/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(5) the following Article is inserted: 'Article 17a By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall draw up a report assessing the consequences of the provisions of this Regulation relating to the occasional passenger services sector in respect of road safety and social aspects, in particular the working conditions of drivers. The Commission shall send that report to the European Parliament and the Council. If it considers it to be appropriate, the Commission shall make relevant legislative proposals.'</p>	2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>for infringements of Regulation (EU) No 165/2014 committed in another Member State or in a third country</b>				
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1252 establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	22/05/2024	<p>Article 3</p> <p>List of strategic raw materials</p> <p>1. The raw materials, including in unprocessed form, at any stage of processing and when occurring as a by-product of other extraction, processing or recycling processes, listed in Annex I, Section 1, shall be considered to be strategic raw materials.</p> <p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 38 to amend Annex I, Section 1, in order to update the list of strategic raw materials.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of strategic raw materials by 24 May 2027, and every three years thereafter.</p> <p>Upon the request of the European Critical Raw Materials Board established in Article 35 (the 'Board') on the basis of monitoring and stress testing in accordance with this Regulation, the Commission shall review and, where appropriate, update the list of strategic raw materials at any time in addition to the regular reviews.</p> <p>As part of the first update of the list of strategic raw materials pursuant to the first subparagraph, the Commission shall, in particular, assess whether, on the basis of its assessment pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article and Annex I, Section 2, synthetic graphite should remain in the list of strategic raw materials.</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 4</p> <p>List of critical raw materials</p> <p>1. The raw materials, including in unprocessed form, at any stage of processing and when occurring as a by-product of other extraction, processing or recycling processes, listed in Annex II, Section 1, shall be considered to be critical raw materials.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. By 24 May 2027 and at least every three years thereafter the Commission shall review and, if necessary, update the list of critical raw materials in accordance with paragraph 2.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>ANNEX V</p> <p>Environmental footprint</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Part VIII</p> <p>Environmental footprint performance classes</p> <p>Depending on the distribution of the values of the environmental footprint declarations placed on the internal market, a meaningful number of classes of performance shall be identified, with category A being the best class with the lowest life-cycle impact, to allow for market differentiation. The identification of the threshold for each class of performance, as well as their width, shall be based on the distribution of performances of the relevant critical raw materials placed on the market in the previous three years, the expected technological improvements, and other technical factors to be identified.</p> <p>The Commission shall review the number of performance classes and</p>	

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			<p>the thresholds between them every three years in order to keep them representative of the market reality and its expected development.</p> <p>Article 20 Monitoring and stress testing</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor supply risks related to critical raw materials, in particular those that risk distorting competition or fragmenting the internal market.</p> <p>That monitoring shall cover at least the evolution of the following parameters: [...]</p> <p>3. The Commission, in collaboration with the national authorities participating in the standing subgroup referred to in Article 36(8), point (e) shall ensure that a stress test is carried out for each strategic raw materials supply chain at least every three years or if significant increase in supply risks is detected as a result of the monitoring referred in paragraph 1 of this Article. To that end, the standing subgroup referred to in Article 36(8), point (e) shall coordinate and divide the implementation of stress tests for the different strategic raw materials by the different participating authorities.</p> <p>The stress tests referred to in the first subparagraph shall consist of an assessment of the vulnerability of the Union's raw materials supply chain of the relevant strategic raw material to supply disruptions by estimating the impact of different scenarios that may cause such supply disruptions and their potential effects, taking into account at least the following elements: [...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall make publicly available on a free-access</p>	

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			<p>website and regularly update a monitoring dashboard containing:</p> <p>(a) aggregated information on the evolution of the parameters referred to in paragraph 1;</p> <p>(b) an aggregated description of calculation of the supply risk for critical raw materials in light of the information referred to in point (a) of this paragraph;</p> <p>(c) where appropriate, general suggestions for suitable mitigation strategies to decrease supply risk, unless making those general suggestions publicly available jeopardise the protection of trade or business secrets or other sensitive, confidential or classified information.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall analyse the information gathered pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. Where the Commission considers, on the basis of the analysis, that there is a clear indication of the risk of a supply disruption that is likely to distort competition or fragment the internal market, the Commission shall alert Member States, the Board and the Union governance bodies of crisis vigilance or crisis management mechanisms whose scope covers relevant strategic or critical raw materials. Where relevant, the Commission shall also assess whether this risk requires an update of the list of strategic raw materials pursuant to Article 3(3).</p> <p>Article 48 Evaluation</p> <p>1. By 24 May 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation in light of the objectives that it pursues and shall present a report thereon to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee.</p>	

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			<p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least assess:</p> <p>(a) the appropriateness of establishing maximum environmental footprint thresholds for critical raw materials for which calculation and verification rules have been adopted as well as the need to further strengthen the critical raw materials supply chains after 2030;</p> <p>(b) the appropriateness of establishing benchmarks targeting 2040 and 2050 on aggregated level and per strategic raw material;</p> <p>(c) the consistency between the Union environmental law and this Regulation, in particular in relation to the priority status of the Strategic Projects;</p> <p>(d) the availability of information on waste volumes and strategic raw material content for relevant waste streams;</p> <p>(e) the impact of the joint purchasing system set up pursuant to Article 25 on competition in the internal market;</p> <p>(f) the appropriateness of establishing further measures to increase the collection, sorting and processing of waste, in particular with a view to metal scraps, including ferrous scraps.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall, on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1, submit, where appropriate, relevant legislative proposals.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1449 on establishing the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans</b>	<b>AFET, BUDG</b>	24/05/2024	<p>Article 25</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of the Facility and assess the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3. The monitoring of implementation shall be targeted and proportionate to the activities carried out under the Facility. The indicators referred to in Article 13(2) shall be expected to contribute to the Commission's monitoring of the Facility.</p> <p>2. The Facility Agreement referred to in Article 9 shall set out rules and</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>modalities for the beneficiaries to report to the Commission for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall provide an annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. That annual report shall also address synergies and complementarities of the Facility with other Union programmes, in particular support provided under Regulation (EU) 2021/1529, with a view to avoiding the duplication of assistance and double funding. The annual report shall be complemented by presentations on the state of play of the implementation of the Facility twice per year.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall provide the annual report referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article to the Committee referred to in Article 31.</p> <p>Article 26 Facility scoreboard</p> <p>1. The Commission shall establish a Facility scoreboard (the 'Scoreboard'), which shall display the progress of the implementation of the Reform Agendas of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 30 to supplement this Regulation by defining the detailed elements of the Scoreboard with a view to displaying the progress of the implementation of the Facility as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>3. The Scoreboard shall be operational by 1 January 2025 and shall be updated by the Commission twice a year. The Scoreboard shall be made publicly available online.</p>	

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			<p>Article 27 Evaluation of the Facility</p> <p>1. After 31 December 2027 and by 31 December 2031 at the latest, the Commission shall carry out an independent ex-post evaluation of the Regulation. That ex-post evaluation shall assess the Union contribution to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The ex-post evaluation shall make use of the good practice principles of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, seeking to ascertain whether the objectives have been met and to formulate recommendations with a view to improving future actions.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall communicate the findings and conclusions of the ex-post evaluation accompanied by its observations and follow-up, to the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States. That ex-post evaluation may be discussed at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Member States. The results shall feed into the preparation of future programmes and actions and resource allocation. That ex-post evaluation and follow-up shall be made publicly available.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall, to an appropriate extent, associate all relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, social partners, civil society organisations, regional and local authorities in the evaluation process of the Union's funding provided under this Regulation, and may, where appropriate, seek to undertake joint evaluations with the Member States and other partners with close involvement of the beneficiaries.</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1257 on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, with respect to their emissions and battery durability (Euro 7), amending Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Commission Regulation (EU) No 582/2011, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2400 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1362</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	27/05/2024	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Reporting and review</p> <p>1. By 1 September 2030, Member States shall inform the Commission of the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>2. By 1 September 2031, on the basis of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 1, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an evaluation report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation of the exhaust and non-exhaust emission reductions achieved.</p> <p>3. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report assessing the durability performance of heavy-duty vehicles with regard to emissions.</p> <p>4. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on battery durability reviewing the state of the art, as a basis for a review of the minimum performance requirements, with a view to the adoption of the delegated acts referred to in Article 15(2), point (c). That report shall assess, inter alia, the appropriateness of setting out minimum performance requirements for vehicles up to at least 10 years or 200 000 km, whichever comes first.</p> <p>5. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on brake particle emissions reviewing measuring methods and the state of the art, with a view to the adoption of the delegated acts referred to in Article 15(2), point (a), on the level of the second stage emission limits set out in Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Annex I.</p> <p>6. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall conduct a review on the appropriateness of setting out a specific limit for formaldehyde</p>	2025, 2027, 2031

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			emissions in respect of vehicles of categories M2, M3, N2 and N3, based on the expected use of fuels that would lead to an increase in formaldehyde emissions, with a view to the possible adoption of the delegated act referred to in Article 15(1), point (c).	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1392 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part</b>	<b>INTA</b>	05/06/2024	<p>Article 4</p> <p>Safeguard measures</p> <p>1. Where a product covered by Article 1(1) originating in Ukraine is imported under conditions which adversely affect the Union market or the market of one or several Member States for like or directly competing products, the Commission may impose any measure which is necessary by means of an implementing act. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 5(3).</p> <p>Such measure may be imposed for as long as necessary to counteract the adverse effects on the Union market or on the market of one or several Member States for like or directly competing products.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall regularly monitor the impact of this Regulation, taking into account the information on exports, imports, prices on the Union market or the market of one or several Member States and Union production of the products subject to the trade-liberalisation measures under Article 1(1), point (b).</p> <p>The Commission shall inform the Member States of the results of the regular monitoring every two months, starting from 6 June 2024.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall carry out an assessment of the situation of the Union market or the market of one or several Member States for like or directly competing products with a view to imposing measures in accordance with paragraph 1. That assessment shall be launched:</p>	2024, 2025, 2026

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			<p>(a) following a duly substantiated request from a Member State including sufficient prima facie evidence reasonably available to that Member State pursuant to paragraph 4 of imports adversely affecting the market referred to in paragraph 1, or</p> <p>(b) on its own initiative, after it has become apparent to the Commission that there is sufficient prima facie evidence of imports adversely affecting the market that is referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>The assessment referred to in the first subparagraph shall be concluded within four months of its launch.</p> <p>4. In carrying out the assessment pursuant to paragraph 3, the Commission shall take into consideration all relevant market developments, including the impact of the imports concerned on the situation of the Union market or the market of one or several Member States for like or directly competing products. That assessment shall include factors such as:</p> <p>(a) the rate and amount of the increase in imports from Ukraine of the product concerned in absolute and relative terms,</p> <p>(b) the effect of the imports concerned on production and prices on the Union market or the market of one or several Member States, while taking into consideration the development of imports from other sources.</p> <p>The list of factors referred to in the first subparagraph is not exhaustive and other relevant factors may also be taken into consideration.</p> <p>5. In critical circumstances where delay would cause damage that would be difficult to repair, the Commission may provisionally impose any measure which is necessary by means of an implementing act. Such measure may be imposed only after a duly substantiated request from a Member State pursuant to paragraph 3, point (a), of this Article and</p>	

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			<p>shall be adopted within 21 days after the request has been received. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 5(4). The duration of a provisional safeguard measure shall not exceed 120 days.</p> <p>6. Where, as a result of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3, the Commission considers that the Union market or the market of one or several Member States for like or directly competing products has been adversely affected and intends to impose a definitive measure pursuant to paragraph 1, it shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union announcing the introduction of such a measure. The notice shall provide a summary of the main results of the assessment and specify the period within which interested parties may submit their views in writing. That period shall not exceed 10 days from the date of publication of the notice.</p> <p>7. If, during the period 6 June to 31 December 2024, cumulative import volumes of eggs, poultry, sugar, oats, maize, groats or honey since 1 January 2024 reach the respective arithmetic mean of import volumes recorded in the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in 2022 and in 2023, the Commission shall, within 14 days and after informing the Committee on Safeguards established by Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/478 ('the Committee on Safeguards'):</p> <p>(a) reintroduce for that product the corresponding tariff-rate quota suspended by Article 1(1), point (b), of this Regulation until 31 December 2024; and</p> <p>(b) introduce from 1 January 2025 either a tariff-rate quota equal to five twelfths of that arithmetic mean or the corresponding tariff-rate quota suspended by Article 1(1), point (b), of this Regulation whichever is higher.</p>	

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			<p>If, during the period 1 January to 5 June 2025, cumulative import volumes of eggs, poultry, sugar, oats, maize, groats or honey for the period since 1 January 2025 reach five twelfths of the respective arithmetic mean of import volumes recorded in the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in 2022 and in 2023, the Commission shall, within 14 days and after informing the Committee on Safeguards, reintroduce for that product the corresponding tariff-rate quota suspended by Article 1(1), point (b).</p> <p>For the purposes of this paragraph, the terms eggs, poultry, sugar, oats, maize, groats and honey refer to all products covered by the tariff-rate quotas in the Appendix to Annex I-A of the Association Agreement for, respectively, eggs and albumins, poultry meat and poultry meat preparations, sugars, oats, maize, flours and pellets, barley groats and meal; cereal grains otherwise worked, and honey. The arithmetic mean referred to in this paragraph shall be calculated by dividing the sum of import volumes in the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021, in 2022 and in 2023 by two and a half.</p> <p>The Commission may adopt an implementing act laying down the arrangements for monitoring the import volumes referred to in this paragraph. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 5(4).</p> <p>8. If the Commission imposes a measure pursuant to paragraph 1, 5, or 7 which reintroduces a tariff-rate quota suspended by Article 1(1), point (b), the quantity imported during the calendar year the Commission imposes that measure shall be taken into account in the management of that tariff-rate quota.</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	10/06/2024	<p>Article 15 Evaluation and Review</p> <p>1. By 12 June 2028, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation, including Article 9(2), point (b), and on the contributions made by Member States to the implementation of the Union Plan, in accordance with Article 8, and on the efforts of all Member States to scale up their resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts with a view to significantly contributing to meeting the global resettlement needs. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals to achieve that aim.</p> <p>2. Member States shall provide the Commission and the Asylum Agency with the necessary information for drawing up the Commission's report for the purpose of paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of a proposal of the Commission, review this Regulation within two years of submission of the Commission report pursuant to paragraph 1, taking into account the content of that report.</p>	2028, 2030
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	28/06/2024	<p>Article 20 Union level objective of CO2 injection capacity [...]</p> <p>3. By 30 June 2027 and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress achieved towards meeting the Union annual injection capacity target, including the state of the market related to the injection capacity. The reports shall include an overview of the geographical spread of storage sites across the Union. The first report shall assess whether it is considered to be necessary to introduce a Union-wide</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>objective for 2040 or earlier if needed.</p> <p>4. The reports referred to in paragraph 3 shall include a CO<sub>2</sub> storage and injection capacity assessment, using, in particular, the information collected pursuant to Article 21(2) and Article 23(6). The reports shall:</p> <p>(a) provide a detailed analysis of the geographical and temporal planning of CO<sub>2</sub> storage sites and of the CO<sub>2</sub> capture projects for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial installations within the Union taking into account the specific potential for CO<sub>2</sub> usage to contribute to the permanent storage of CO<sub>2</sub>;</p> <p>(b) identify the main infrastructure needed for the transport and storage of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial installations throughout the Union;</p> <p>(c) provide a detailed analysis on the possible barriers obstructing the development of the CCS market.</p> <p>5. By 31 December 2028, the Commission may submit, on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3, a legislative proposal to introduce a new Union-level objective for CO<sub>2</sub> injection capacity by 2040 or earlier if needed. If the Commission decides not to propose a legislative proposal to introduce that objective, it shall provide the European Parliament and the Council with reasons for its decision.</p> <p>6. Within three months of the signature by the Union of an international agreement relating to this Chapter, the Commission shall submit a report assessing the implications of the international agreement, in particular with regard to promoting and safeguarding the Union's environmental standards, climate objectives and the potential need for additional Union policies and measures in view of the provisions of that international agreement. On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, as appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council amending this Regulation pursuant to</p>	

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			<p>paragraph 1. [...]</p> <p>Article 23 Contribution of authorised oil and gas producers [...]</p> <p>11. By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall, on the basis of the reports referred to in Article 42(1), point (c), and Article 42(8), assess the relationship between the demand for injection capacity from CO<sub>2</sub> capture projects and the main infrastructure needed for the transport of CO<sub>2</sub> in progress or planned to be operational by 2030 and the sum of the individual contributions of the entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in relation to the production activities on the territory of a given Member State. In the case of a substantial imbalance, the Member State concerned may exceptionally ask the Commission for a derogation regarding the date by which the individual contributions are to be fulfilled.</p> <p>Article 33 Net-zero regulatory sandboxes [...]</p> <p>8. The net-zero regulatory sandboxes shall be designed and implemented in such a way that, where relevant, they facilitate cross-border cooperation between the national competent authorities. Member States that have established net-zero regulatory sandboxes shall coordinate their activities and cooperate within the framework of the Platform with the objective of sharing relevant information with other Member States. The Platform may invite companies that have</p>	

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			<p>participated in a net-zero regulatory sandbox to share their experience of the process. The Commission shall, on the basis of information provided by the Members States and the discussions held in the Platform, report regularly on the results of the implementation of net-zero regulatory sandboxes, including good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations on their setup and, where relevant, on the application, within the net-zero regulatory sandbox, of this Regulation and other Union law in a manner adapted for the purposes of the net-zero regulatory sandbox.</p> <p>Article 38 Establishment and tasks of the net-zero Europe Platform [...] 6. Taking into account the Commission's report of 24 October 2023 entitled 'Progress on competitiveness of clean energy technologies' and the Commission's Annual Burden Survey 2022, the Commission shall report to the Platform on the development of the regulatory burden for net-zero industries in the Union.</p> <p>Article 42 Monitoring 1. The Commission shall monitor on an ongoing basis: (a) the Union's progress with respect to the Union's objectives referred to in Article 1, in particular the supply risks of net-zero technologies that would distort competition or fragment the internal market, and the related impact of this Regulation; (b) the Union's progress in meeting the benchmarks referred to in Article 5, taking into account constraints and opportunities on the global</p>	

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			<p>market;</p> <p>(c) the value or volume of imports into its territory and exports outside of the Union's territory of net-zero technologies;</p> <p>(d) the progress with respect to the Union level objective of CO<sub>2</sub> injection capacity referred to in Article 20 and to the related CO<sub>2</sub> transport infrastructure as well as the related CO<sub>2</sub> capture activities.</p> <p>2. Member States and the national authorities they designate for that purpose shall collect and provide data and other evidence required pursuant to paragraph 1.</p> <p>In particular, they shall, at least every 3 years collect data on: [...]</p> <p>6. On the basis of the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article, the Commission shall monitor the Union's progress as referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), of this Article and publish related recommendations as part of the Annual Reports on Competitiveness of Clean Energy Technologies, pursuant to Article 35(2), point (m), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. The recommendations shall also consider whether all the net-zero technologies necessary to achieve the objectives laid down in Article 1 of this Regulation are covered by this Regulation.</p> <p>7. On the basis of the draft permit applications submitted pursuant to Article 10 of Directive 2009/31/EC and of the reports submitted pursuant to Articles 21(2), 23(4) and 23(6) of this Regulation, the Commission shall monitor the progress towards reaching the Union-wide target for CO<sub>2</sub> injection capacity as referred to in paragraph 1, point (d), of this Article. The Commission shall report annually thereon to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	

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			<p>Article 46 Evaluation</p> <p>1. By 30 June 2028 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and present a report on its main findings to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee.</p> <p>2. The evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 shall assess:</p> <p>(a) whether the objectives of this Regulation as laid down in Article 1, in particular its contribution to the functioning of the internal market, have been achieved, this Regulation's impact on business users, in particular SMEs, and end users, and the European Green Deal objectives;</p> <p>(b) whether this Regulation is fit to deliver beyond 2030 and towards the longer term 2050 climate neutrality target referred to in Article 1, taking into account, among other aspects, the possibility to include in this Regulation other technologies that can play a significant role in achieving climate neutrality by 2050;</p> <p>(c) whether benchmarks for specific technologies are needed in order to achieve the security of supply of those technologies for the Union.</p> <p>3. The evaluation shall take into account:</p> <p>(a) the result of the monitoring process referred to in Article 42;</p> <p>(b) the technology needs stemming from the updates of the national energy and climate plans, including the Strategic Energy Technology Plan, taking into account the most recent State of the Energy Union Report.</p> <p>4. Within the same period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as after each renewal or update of the national energy and climate plans and after consulting with the Platform, the Commission shall</p>	

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			<p>assess the need, and where appropriate submit a proposal, to expand the list of net-zero technologies set out in Article 4.</p> <p>5. The competent authorities of the Member States shall provide the Commission with any relevant information they have and that the Commission may require to draw up the report referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>6. Where, on the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission concludes that the Union is likely not to achieve the objectives set out in Article 1(1), it shall, after consulting the Platform, assess the feasibility and proportionality of proposing measures in order to ensure the achievement of those objectives.</p> <p>7. By 30 March 2025, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 44 to amend the Annex on the basis of the list of net-zero technologies set out in Article 4, in order to identify the sub-categories within net-zero technologies and the list of specific components used for those technologies. That delegated act shall be based on a comprehensive assessment to identify specific essential components that can reasonably be considered to be primarily used for net-zero technologies. That assessment shall be based on a methodological analysis of the supply chains of the net-zero technologies, taking into account, in particular, the commercial availability of the components, the appropriate level of detail and developments in technology. The Commission may review that delegated act on the basis of that assessment.</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/955 establishing a Social Climate Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1060</b>	<b>EMPL, ENVI</b>	29/06/2024	<p>Article 27 Evaluation and review of the Fund</p> <p>1. Two years after the start of the implementation of the Plans, the Commission shall provide the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions with an evaluation report on the implementation and functioning of the Fund, taking into account the results of the first reports submitted by Member States in accordance with Article 24, and shall submit, where appropriate, any proposals for amendments to this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The evaluation report referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in particular, assess:</p> <p>(a) the extent to which the objectives of the Fund set out in Article 3 have been achieved, the efficiency of the use of the resources and the Union added value;</p> <p>(b) on a country-by-country basis, the efficiency of measures and investments and the use of the direct income support in light of the achievement of the milestones and targets set out in the Plans;</p> <p>(c) how the definitions of energy poverty and transport poverty are applied in Member States, based on the information referred to in Article 6(1), point (f), as well as whether amendments to such definitions are necessary;</p> <p>(d) the continued relevance of all objectives, and measures and investments set out in Article 8 of this Regulation in light of the impact on greenhouse gas emissions of the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions from buildings and road transport within the scope of Directive 2003/87/EC and of the national measures taken to meet the binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States</p>	2028, 2033

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			<p>pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council (36), as well as the continued relevance of the assigned revenues in relation to possible developments concerning the auctioning of allowances under the emission trading system for buildings, road transport and additional sectors pursuant to Chapter IVa of Directive 2003/87/EC and other relevant considerations.</p> <p>3. By 31 December 2033, the Commission shall provide the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions with an independent ex post evaluation report.</p> <p>The ex post evaluation report shall consist of a global assessment of the Fund and shall include information on its impact.</p> <p>4. Without prejudging the multiannual financial framework post 2027, in the event revenue generated from the auctioning of allowances referred to in Article 30d(5) of Directive 2003/87/EC is established as an own resource in accordance with Article 311(3) TFEU, the Commission shall, as appropriate, present the necessary proposals in order to ensure, within the framework of the multiannual financial framework post 2027, the effectiveness and continuity of the implementation of the Fund, which is temporarily and exceptionally financed by external assigned revenue generated from allowances of the emission trading system.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1610 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 as regards strengthening the CO2 emission performance standards for new heavy-</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	30/06/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/1242</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 is amended as follows:[...]</p> <p>(16) the following articles are inserted:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>'Article 13d</p> <p>Monitoring of the results of on-road verification tests</p>	2027

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>duty vehicles and integrating reporting obligations, amending Regulation (EU) 2018/858 and repealing Regulation (EU) 2018/956</b>			<p>1. The Commission shall monitor, where available, the results of on-road tests performed within the framework of Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 to verify the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and fuel consumption of new heavy-duty vehicles.</p> <p>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 17 in order to supplement this Regulation by specifying the data to be reported by the competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(18) Article 15 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 15</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall review the effectiveness and impact of this Regulation, in particular as regards the objective of climate neutrality at the latest by 2050, and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council with the results of that review. In that report, the Commission shall particularly assess:</p> <p>(a) the number of registrations of zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles in Member States;</p> <p>(b) the progress in the deployment of public and private alternative fuels recharging and refuelling infrastructure for heavy-duty vehicles covered by this Regulation, as well as the existence of infrastructural constraints in third countries on the operation of newly EU-registered heavy-duty vehicles outside the Union;</p> <p>(c) the impact on employment, especially on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the effectiveness of measures to support retraining and upskilling of the workforce, and the importance of an economically viable and socially fair transition towards zero-emission</p>	

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			<p>road mobility; special emphasis shall be placed on the impact on peripheral Member States and on the impact on the transport of perishable goods;</p> <p>(d) whether the continuation of the exemption set out in Article 6b for manufacturers producing few vehicles is still justified;</p> <p>(e) the impact of establishing minimum energy-efficiency thresholds for new zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles placed on the Union market;</p> <p>(f) the level of the excess CO<sub>2</sub> emissions premium, to ensure that it exceeds the average marginal costs of the technologies needed to meet the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction targets;</p> <p>(g) the inclusion of the following heavy-duty vehicles, which do not currently fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) 2017/2400, in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction targets:</p> <p>(i) small lorries with a TPMLM less or equal to 5 tonnes, following an investigation of the appropriateness of the determination of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for such heavy-duty vehicles, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2400 (VECTO simulations), taking into account Regulation (EU) 2017/1151; and</p> <p>(ii) special purpose vehicles, off-road vehicles and off-road special purpose vehicles;</p> <p>(h) any specific constraints in complying with Article 3d(1) due to socio-economic cost benefits in view of specific territorial morphology or meteorological circumstances, as well as recent investments in biomethane already made by public authorities;</p> <p>(i) the role of a carbon correction factor in the transition towards zero-emission mobility in the heavy-duty vehicles sector;</p> <p>(j) the role of a methodology for registering heavy-duty vehicles running exclusively on CO<sub>2</sub> neutral fuels, in conformity with Union law and with</p>	

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			<p>the Union climate-neutrality objective;</p> <p>(k) whether the creation of new vehicle sub-groups for EHC lorries has led to an undue increase in engine rated power;</p> <p>(l) the possibility of developing a common Union methodology for the assessment, and the consistent data reporting, of the full lifecycle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of new heavy-duty vehicles that are placed on the Union market;</p> <p>(m) options to consider zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles which have been retrofitted from conventional heavy-duty vehicles previously registered, for the purposes of compliance assessment under this Regulation.</p> <p>That report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall assess the role of sustainable renewable fuels in the transition towards climate neutrality, including in the heavy-duty vehicles sector. Separately from the review referred to in paragraph 1, and as part of a broader strategy for the deployment of such fuels, the Commission shall by 31 December 2025 present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council with a comprehensive analysis of the need to further incentivise the uptake of advanced biofuels and biogas and renewable fuels of non-biological origin in the heavy-duty vehicles sector and the appropriate framework of measures, including financial incentives, to achieve that deployment. Based on that analysis, the Commission shall, where appropriate, make additional legislative proposals or shall make recommendations to the Member States.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1322 on the European Union Drugs</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	01/07/2024	<p>Article 24</p> <p>Functions of the Management Board</p> <p>1. The Management Board shall:</p>	2023,2024,2025,2026, 2027,2028,2029,2030, 2031,2032,2033

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<b>Agency (EUDA) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006</b>			<p>[...]  (e) assess and adopt, by a majority of two-thirds of members with the right to vote, the consolidated annual activity report on the Agency's activities, send both the report and its assessment thereof by 1 July each year to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Court of Auditors, and ensure that the consolidated annual activity is made public;</p> <p>Article 30  Responsibilities of the Executive Director  [...]  3. The Executive Director shall report to the European Parliament on the performance of her or his duties when invited to do so. The Council may invite the Executive Director to report on the performance of her or his duties.</p> <p>Article 41  Presentation of accounts and discharge  [...]  3. By 31 March of the following financial year, the Agency shall send the report on budgetary and financial management to the European Parliament, the Council and the Court of Auditors.</p> <p>Article 51  Evaluation and review  1. By 3 July 2029, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall assess the Agency's performance in relation to its objectives, mandate, tasks and location in accordance with Commission guidelines. Such</p>	

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			<p>evaluations shall, in particular, address the possible need to modify the mandate of the Agency and the financial implications of any such modification. In its first evaluation, the Commission shall pay particular attention to the changes to the Agency's mandate and tasks introduced by this Regulation.</p> <p>2. On the occasion of every second evaluation, the Commission shall also assess the results achieved by the Agency having regard to its objectives, mandate and tasks, including whether the continuation of the Agency is justified with regard to those objectives, mandate and tasks.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Management Board on the findings of evaluations under this Article. The findings of evaluations shall be made public.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1717 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	09/07/2024	<p>Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is amended as follows: [...] (15) Article 28 is replaced by the following: 'Article 28 Specific mechanism where a large-scale public health emergency puts at risk the overall functioning of the area without internal border control [...] 4. The Commission shall regularly review the evolution of the large-scale public health emergency as referred to in paragraph 1, as well as the impact of the measures adopted in accordance with the Council implementing decision referred to in that paragraph, with a view to assessing whether those measures remain justified and if not, to proposing the lifting of border control at internal borders as soon as possible. 5. Member States shall immediately notify the European Parliament, the</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Council, the Commission and the other Member States of a reintroduction of border control in accordance with the decision referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>6. Member States may take other measures, as referred to in Article 23, in order to limit the scope of border control at internal borders. The Commission shall take those measures into account in the review referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.'</p> <p>(16) Article 33 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 33</p> <p>Report on the reintroduction of border control at internal borders</p> <p>1. Within 4 weeks of the lifting of border control at internal borders, Member States which have carried out border control at internal borders shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the reintroduction and, where applicable, the prolongation of border control at internal borders.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to the paragraph 1, where border control are prolonged as referred to in Article 25a(5), the Member State concerned shall submit a report at the expiry of 12 months and 12 months thereafter if border control is exceptionally maintained.</p> <p>3. The report shall outline, in particular, the initial and follow-up assessment of the necessity and proportionality of border control, the fulfilment of the criteria referred to in Articles 26, the operation of the checks, the practical cooperation with neighbouring Member States, the resulting impact on the free movement of persons in particular in the cross-border regions, the effectiveness of the reintroduction of border control at internal borders, including an ex post assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the reintroduction of border control.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act to establish</p>	

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			<p>a uniform format for such report and shall make it available online. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 38(2).</p> <p>5. The Commission may issue an opinion on that ex post assessment of the temporary reintroduction of border control at one or more internal borders or at parts thereof.</p> <p>6. At least once per year, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council jointly on the functioning of the area without internal border control (the "State of Schengen report"). The Commission may also discuss the State of Schengen report separately with the European Parliament and the Council. The report shall include a list of all decisions to reintroduce border control at internal borders taken during the relevant year, as well as the actions taken by the Commission with regard to the reintroduction of border control at internal borders. The report shall pay particular attention to border control that has been in place for longer than 12 months. It shall also include an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the reintroduction and prolongations of border control in the period covered by that report as well as information on the trends within the area without internal border control as regards the unauthorised movements of third-country nationals, taking into account available information from the relevant Union agencies and data analysis from relevant information systems.';</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/903 laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	11/07/2024	<p>Article 20</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>1. The Commission shall monitor the progress of the development of trans-European digital public services to support evidence-based policymaking and necessary actions in the Union at national, regional</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>(Interoperable Europe Act)</b>			<p>and local level. Monitorings shall give priority to the reuse of existing Union, national and international monitoring data and to automated data collection. The Commission shall consult the Board in the preparation of the methodology, the indicators and the process relating to the monitoring.</p> <p>2. As regards topics of specific interest for the implementation of this Regulation, the Commission shall monitor:</p> <p>(a) progress with regard to the cross-border interoperability of trans-European digital public services in the Union;</p> <p>(b) progress towards the implementation of the EIF by the Member States;</p> <p>(c) the take-up of interoperability solutions for different public services across the Member States;</p> <p>(d) the development of open source interoperability solutions for public services, public sector innovation and cooperation with GovTech actors, including SMEs and start-ups, in the field of cross-border interoperable public services to be delivered or managed electronically in the Union;</p> <p>(e) the enhancement of public sector interoperability skills.</p> <p>3. Monitoring results shall be published by the Commission on the Interoperable Europe portal. Where feasible, they shall be published in a machine-readable format.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall submit and present to the European Parliament and to the Council an annual report on interoperability in the Union. That report shall:</p> <p>(a) set out progress with regard to the cross-border interoperability of trans-European digital public services in the Union;</p> <p>(b) identify significant implementation barriers to as well as drivers of cross-border interoperable public services in the Union;</p>	

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			<p>(c) set out the results achieved over time in terms of the implementation of the EIF, the take-up of interoperability solutions, the enhancement of interoperability skills, the development of open source interoperability solutions for public services, and the increase of public sector innovation and cooperation with GovTech actors.</p> <p>5. By 12 January 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the application of this Regulation, which shall include the conclusions of its evaluation. The report shall specifically assess whether there is a need to establish mandatory interoperability solutions.</p> <p>6. The report referred to in paragraph 5 shall assess, in particular:</p> <p>(a) the impact of this Regulation on cross-border interoperability as an enabler for seamless and accessible digital public services in the Union;</p> <p>(b) the increased efficiency, including by the reduction of administrative burdens in online transaction processes resulting from cross-border interoperability, on citizens and businesses, in particular SMEs and startups;</p> <p>(c) the need for any additional policies, measures or actions that are required at Union level.</p> <p>7. Where the timing of the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 coincide, the Commission may combine both reports.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1747 amending Regulations (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	14/07/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/942</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/942 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(5) Article 8 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>1c. By 1 December 2027, the Commission shall, after consulting NEMOs,</p>	2025, 2026, 2027

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			<p>ENTSO for Electricity, ACER and relevant stakeholders, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the impact of the implementation of the decreasing of the cross-zonal gate closure time established pursuant to this Article, the costs and benefits, the feasibility and practical solutions towards further decreasing it in order to allow market participants to trade energy as close to real time as possible. The report shall consider the impact on the electricity system security, the cost-efficiency, the benefits to the integration of renewable energy and to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(9) the following chapter is inserted:</p> <p>'CHAPTER IIIa</p> <p>SPECIFIC INVESTMENT INCENTIVES TO ACHIEVE THE UNION'S DECARBONISATION OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Article 19a</p> <p>Power purchase agreements</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Article 19a</p> <p>Power purchase agreements</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. When carrying out the review of this Regulation in accordance with Article 69(2), the Commission, after consulting relevant stakeholders, shall assess the potential and viability of one or several Union market platforms for PPAs, to be used on a voluntary basis, including the interaction of those potential platforms with other existing electricity market platforms and the pooling of demand for PPAs through aggregation.</p> <p>[...]</p>	

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			<p>Article 19f</p> <p>Indicative national objective for non-fossil flexibility [...]</p> <p>Following the assessment carried out in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission, after receiving the national indicative objective defined and communicated by the Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the national reports. On the basis of the conclusions of the report elaborated with the first information communicated by Member States, the Commission may draw up a Union strategy on flexibility, with a particular focus on demand response and energy storage, to facilitate their deployment, which is consistent with the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate and the 2050 climate-neutrality objective. That Union strategy on flexibility may be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>(17) Article 69 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'2. By 30 June 2026, the Commission shall review this Regulation and shall submit a comprehensive report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the basis of that review, accompanied by a legislative proposal where appropriate.</p> <p>The Commission's report shall assess, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) the effectiveness of the current structure and functioning of the short-term electricity markets, including in crisis or emergency situations, and, more generally, the potential inefficiencies concerning the internal electricity market and the different options for the introduction of possible remedies and tools to be applied in crisis or</p>	

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			<p>emergency situations in view of the experience at international level and of the evolution and new developments in the internal electricity market;</p> <p>(b) the suitability of the current Union legal and financing framework on distribution grids to achieve the Union's renewable and internal energy market objectives.</p> <p>(c) in accordance with Article 19a, the potential and viability of the establishment of one or several Union market platforms for PPAs, to be used on a voluntary basis, including the interaction of those potential platforms with other existing electricity market platforms and the pooling of demand for PPAs through aggregation.'</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'3. By 17 January 2025, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a detailed report assessing possibilities of streamlining and simplifying the process of applying a capacity mechanism under Chapter IV, so as to ensure that adequacy concerns can be addressed by Member States in a timely manner. In that context, the Commission shall request that ACER amend the methodology for the European resource adequacy assessment referred to in Article 23 in accordance with Articles 23 and 27, as appropriate.</p> <p>By 17 April 2025, the Commission shall, after consultation with Member States, submit proposals with a view to simplifying the process of assessing capacity mechanisms as appropriate.'</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1679 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1153 and (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	17/07/2024	<p>Article 52 Coordination of European Transport Corridors and horizontal priorities [...] 5. The European Coordinators shall: [...] (e) submit an annual status report to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Member States concerned on the progress achieved in implementing the European Transport Corridors and horizontal priorities; that annual status report shall focus on the progress made on key priorities and investments, describe the nature of problems encountered in their implementation, and suggests potential solutions.</p> <p>Article 63 Review 1. By 31 December 2033, the Commission, having consulted with Member States as appropriate and with the assistance of the European Coordinators, shall carry out an assessment of the implementation of the core network, evaluating in particular its compliance with the requirements of this Regulation. The assessment shall take into account the annual status report and the work plans drawn up by the European Coordinators pursuant to Article 52(5), point (e), and Article 54(1) respectively, as well as the national plans and programmes referred to in Article 60(1). 2. By 31 December 2033, the Commission, having consulted with Member States as appropriate and with the assistance of the European Coordinators, shall carry out a review of the implementation of the extended core network and the comprehensive network, evaluating:</p>	2015,2019,2023,2024,2025,2026,2027,2028,2029,2030,2031,2032,2033,2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>(a) compliance with this Regulation;  (b) progress in the implementation of this Regulation, including any potential delays;  (c) changes in passenger and freight transport flows;  (d) developments in national transport infrastructure investment; and  (e) the need for amendments to this Regulation.  The evaluation shall also consider the impact of evolving traffic patterns and relevant developments in infrastructure investment plans.  3. When carrying out that review, the Commission shall evaluate whether the extended core network and the comprehensive network as provided for in this Regulation is likely to comply with Chapters II, III and IV by the deadlines of 31 December 2040 and 31 December 2050, as applicable, while taking into account the economic and budgetary situation in the Union and in individual Member States. The Commission shall also evaluate, in consultation with the Member States, whether the extended core network and the comprehensive network should be modified to take into account developments in transport flows and national investment planning.</p> <p>Article 67  Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 913/2010  Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 is amended as follows:  [...]  (17) Articles 22 and 23 are replaced by the following:  'Article 22  Monitoring implementation  Every four years from the time of the establishment of a freight corridor, the executive board referred to in Article 8(1) of this Regulation shall</p>	

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			<p>present to the Commission the results of the implementation plan for that corridor. The Commission shall analyse those results and notify the Committee referred to in Article 62 of Directive 2012/34/EU of its analysis.</p> <p>Article 23</p> <p>Report</p> <p>The Commission shall periodically examine the application of this Regulation. It shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council, for the first time by 10 November 2015, and every four years thereafter.’;</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1501 on temporary trade-liberalisation measures supplementing trade concessions applicable to products from the Republic of Moldova under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part</b>	<b>INTA</b>	24/07/2024	<p>Article 6</p> <p>Assessment of the implementation of the trade-liberalisation measures</p> <p>The Commission’s annual report on the implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area shall include a detailed assessment of the implementation of the trade-liberalisation measures provided for in this Regulation and shall include, in so far as appropriate, an assessment of the social impact of those measures in the Republic of Moldova and in the Union. Information on imports of products under Article 1, point (a), shall be made available via the website of the Commission and shall be updated on a monthly basis.</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1849 amending Regulation (EU) 2017/852 on mercury as regards dental amalgam and other mercury-added products subject to export, import and manufacturing restrictions</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	29/07/2024	<p>Article 1 Regulation (EU) 2017/852 is amended as follows: [...] (3) Article 19 is amended as follows: (a) in paragraph 2, the date '31 December 2024' is replaced by '31 December 2029'; (b) the following paragraph is inserted: '2a. By 31 December 2029, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on: (a) the implementation and impact of the guidance, developed by the Commission by 31 December 2025, on abatement technologies for emissions of mercury and mercury compounds from crematoria applied in Member States; (b) the need to maintain the exemption from the prohibition on the use of dental amalgam referred to in Article 10(2a), first subparagraph, taking into account the impact on the health of patients generally and of patients dependent on amalgam fillings, and the need to maintain the derogation for the import and manufacturing of dental amalgams referred to in Article 10(7), third subparagraph; (c) the developments under the Convention as regards the phase-out of illegal mercury use in cosmetics, taking into account information provided by Parties to the Convention in line with Decision MC-5/5 of the Conference of the Parties on the preparation of a report on cosmetics; (d) the need to phase out remaining mercury uses; (e) the need to expand the list of mercury waste sources set out in Article 11;</p>	2029

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			(f) the need to expand the list of mercury compounds set out in Annex I, by adding, for example, mercuric azanide chloride (HgNH <sub>2</sub> Cl).' (c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: '3. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a legislative proposal together with the reports referred to in this Article.'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942</b>	<b>ITRE, ENVI</b>	03/08/2024	Article 36 Commission monitoring, review and reports 1. The Commission shall monitor and review the application of this Regulation and submit, by 1 January 2028 and every 5 years thereafter, a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. 2. The first report referred to in paragraph 1 shall in particular review the following: (a) the effectiveness and efficiency of this Regulation in establishing transparent and accurate measurement, reporting and verification rules and in reducing methane emissions associated with the production of crude oil, natural gas and coal placed on the Union market; (b) if feasible, the achieved level of reduction of methane emissions associated with the production of crude oil, natural gas and coal placed on the Union market as a result of this Regulation; (c) whether additional or alternative measures are necessary to foster and accelerate the reduction of methane emissions in the value chain of crude oil, natural gas and coal placed on the Union market to support the Union's target of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and its commitments under the Paris Agreement. That review shall take into account the relevant Union legislation in related fields. The Commission, where appropriate, shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal together with its report, taking into account the relevant Union legislation in	2028, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>related fields.</p> <p>3. For the purpose of this Article, the Commission may request information from Member States and competent authorities and shall take into account in particular the information provided by Member States in their integrated National Energy and Climate Plans and the updates thereto and in their National Energy and Climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	17/08/2024	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Coordination of restoration measures in marine ecosystems [...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall facilitate and monitor progress in the submission of joint recommendations under the CFP. Member States shall submit the joint recommendations on the conservation measures necessary to contribute to meeting the targets set in Article 5 at the latest 18 months before the respective deadline.</p> <p>4. In the absence of joint recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article before the respective deadline referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, concerning conservation measures necessary for compliance with obligations under Union environmental legislation referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013, the Commission may make full use of the tools provided for in Article 11(4) of that Regulation as and where appropriate under the conditions set out therein.</p> <p>Article 26</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Regulation by 31 December 2033.</p> <p>The evaluation shall include an assessment of the impact of this</p>	2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Regulation on the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, considering relevant links with food production and food security in the Union, and of the wider socio-economic effects of this Regulation. 2. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of the evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of Regions. Where the Commission finds it appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of relevant provisions of this Regulation, taking into account the need to establish additional restoration targets, including on updated targets for 2040 and 2050, based on common methods for assessing the condition of ecosystems not covered by Articles 4 and 5, the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the most recent scientific evidence.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/734 amending Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union and repealing 11 legal acts in the field of national accounts</b>	<b>ECON</b>	31/08/2024	By 31 March 2024, the Commission (Eurostat) shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report evaluating the progress made on the statistical accounts of the institutions and bodies of the Union, including on the ESA 2010 net lending/ net borrowing and the outstanding Maastricht debt liabilities. Based on that report, the Commission may submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal.	2024
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU)</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	10/09/2024	Article 75 Monitoring and evaluation 1. Among the relevant preparatory documents for the update of the working plan in accordance with Article 18(3), the Commission shall compile a report on the ecodesign requirements with a view to monitoring the improvements of the environmental sustainability and	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC</b>			<p>circularity of the products covered by this Regulation.</p> <p>2. By 19 July 2030, and every six years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and of its contribution to the functioning of the internal market, including as regards the reuse and refurbishing sector, the vehicles referred to in Article 1(2), point (h), and the obligations laid down in Chapter VI, in particular the exemptions for small and microenterprises, and to the improvement of the environmental sustainability of products. As part of that evaluation, the Commission shall assess the feasibility of including automatic adaptation of ecodesign requirements on the basis of improvement of product performance in the products that are being placed on the market. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of its evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions, and make it publicly available.</p> <p>3. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p>4. By 19 July 2028, the Commission shall evaluate the potential benefits of the inclusion of social sustainability requirements within the scope of this Regulation. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings of its evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions, and make it publicly available.</p> <p>5. Where appropriate, the Commission shall accompany the reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 with a legislative proposal for amendment of this Regulation.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 18</p> <p>Prioritisation and planning</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall adopt a working plan and make it publicly available, together with the relevant preparatory documents ('working plan'). The working plan shall set out a list of product groups which are to be prioritised for the setting of ecodesign requirements and the estimated timelines for their setting. That list shall include product aspects and product groups which are to be considered priorities for the setting of horizontal ecodesign requirements, as well as the unsold consumer products, if any, in relation to which the introduction of a prohibition of destruction by economic operators is to be considered, based on the consolidated information provided pursuant to Article 26 and any other available evidence.</p> <p>The Commission shall in particular consider the inclusion of electrical and electronic equipment when it first identifies the products, if any, in relation to which it will consider introducing a prohibition of destruction by economic operators.</p> <p>The working plan shall cover a period of at least three years and shall be regularly updated.</p> <p>When adopting or updating the working plan, the Commission shall take into account the criteria set out in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall present to the European Parliament a draft of the working plan before the adoption of the working plan.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>5. In the first working plan, which shall be adopted by 19 April 2025, the Commission shall prioritise the following product groups:</p> <p>[...]</p>	

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			<p>7. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council annually of the progress made in the implementation of the working plan.</p> <p>Article 67 Reporting and benchmarking [...]</p> <p>2. The Commission shall, every four years, draw up a report by 30 June based on the information entered by market surveillance authorities into the information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. That report shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) information on the nature and number of checks performed by market surveillance authorities during the four preceding calendar years pursuant to Article 34(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;</li> <li>(b) information on the levels of non-compliance identified and on the nature and severity of penalties imposed for the four preceding calendar years in relation to products covered by delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4 of this Regulation;</li> <li>(c) a comparison of the information referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the activities planned in the context of the section on the market surveillance activities drawn up pursuant to Article 66(1);</li> <li>(d) indicative benchmarks for market surveillance authorities in relation to the frequency of checks and the nature and severity of penalties imposed;</li> <li>(e) a list of priorities for market surveillance authorities in terms of products and requirements.</li> </ul> <p>3. The Commission shall publish the report referred to in paragraph 2 of</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			this Article in the information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and shall make it public. The first of those reports shall be published by 19 July 2028.	
<b>Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast)</b>	<b>CONT, BUDG</b>	29/09/2024	Article 278 Review This Regulation shall be reviewed whenever it proves necessary to do so and in any case at the latest two years before the end of each multiannual financial framework. Such review shall cover, inter alia, the implementation of Titles VIII and X and the deadlines set out in Article 265.	2025, 2032
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2557 on the resilience of critical entities and repealing Council Directive 2008/114/EC</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	16/10/2024	Article 25 Reporting and review By 17 July 2027, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report assessing the extent to which each Member State has taken the necessary measures to comply with this Directive. The Commission shall periodically review the functioning of this Directive and report to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall, in particular, assess the added value of this Directive, its impact on ensuring the resilience of critical entities and whether the Annex to this Directive should be modified. The Commission shall submit the first such report by 17 June 2029. For the purpose of reporting under this Article, the Commission shall take into account relevant documents of the Critical Entities Resilience Group.	2027, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2555 on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 and Directive (EU) 2018/1972, and repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148 (NIS 2 Directive)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	17/10/2024	<p>Article 4 Sector-specific Union legal acts</p> <p>1. Where sector-specific Union legal acts require essential or important entities to adopt cybersecurity risk-management measures or to notify significant incidents and where those requirements are at least equivalent in effect to the obligations laid down in this Directive, the relevant provisions of this Directive, including the provisions on supervision and enforcement laid down in Chapter VII, shall not apply to such entities. Where sector-specific Union legal acts do not cover all entities in a specific sector falling within the scope of this Directive, the relevant provisions of this Directive shall continue to apply to the entities not covered by those sector-specific Union legal acts. [...]</p> <p>3. The Commission shall, by 17 July 2023, provide guidelines clarifying the application of paragraphs 1 and 2. The Commission shall review those guidelines on a regular basis.</p> <p>When preparing those guidelines, the Commission shall take into account any observations of the Cooperation Group and ENISA.</p> <p>Article 18 Report on the state of cybersecurity in the Union</p> <p>1. ENISA shall adopt, in cooperation with the Commission and the Cooperation Group, a biennial report on the state of cybersecurity in the Union and shall submit and present that report to the European Parliament. The report shall, inter alia, be made available in machine-readable data and include the following: [...]</p>	2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 40 Review</p> <p>By 17 October 2027 and every 36 months thereafter, the Commission shall review the functioning of this Directive, and report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report shall in particular assess the relevance of the size of the entities concerned, and the sectors, subsectors and types of entity referred to in Annexes I and II for the functioning of the economy and society in relation to cybersecurity. To that end and with a view to further advancing the strategic and operational cooperation, the Commission shall take into account the reports of the Cooperation Group and the CSIRTs network on the experience gained at a strategic and operational level. The report shall be accompanied, where necessary, by a legislative proposal.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2041 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union</b>	<b>EMPL</b>	14/11/2024	<p>Article 10 Monitoring and data collection</p> <p>1. Member States shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that effective data collection tools are in place to monitor minimum wage protection.</p> <p>2. Member States shall report the following data and information to the Commission every second year, before 1 October of the reporting year: [...]</p> <p>The first report shall cover 2021, 2022 and 2023 and shall be delivered by 1 October 2025. The Member States may omit statistics and information which are not available before 15 November 2024.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall analyse the data and information transmitted by the Member States in the reports referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article and in the action plans referred to in Article 4(2). It shall report in this regard every second year to the European Parliament and to the</p>	2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Council and shall simultaneously publish the data and information transmitted by Member States.</p> <p>Article 15 Evaluation and review By 15 November 2029, the Commission shall, after consulting the Member States and the social partners at Union level, conduct an evaluation of this Directive. The Commission shall submit thereafter a report to the European Parliament and the Council reviewing the implementation of this Directive and propose, where appropriate, legislative amendments.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/977 on the exchange of information between the law enforcement authorities of Member States and repealing Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/12/2024	<p>Article 19 Reporting 1. The Commission shall, by 12 June 2026 and every five years after 12 June 2027, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the implementation of this Directive and containing detailed information on how each Member State has implemented this Directive. In compiling that report, the Commission shall pay particular attention to how efficiently competent law enforcement authorities exchanged information, the grounds for which requests for information were refused, in particular where requests fall outside the scope of the objectives of this Directive, and the compliance with provisions on data protection and the provision of information to Europol. 2. The Commission shall, by 12 June 2027 and every five years thereafter, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the effectiveness of this Directive, in particular its impact on law enforcement cooperation, the obligations laid down in Article 14(3), point (a)(iii), and the protection of personal data. The</p>	2026, 2027, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Commission shall take into account the information provided by Member States and any other relevant information related to the transposition and implementation of this Directive, including, where applicable, practical obstacles that hamper its effective implementation. On the basis of that assessment, the Commission shall decide on appropriate follow-up actions, including, where appropriate, a legislative proposal.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/988 on general product safety, amending Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 87/357/EEC</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	12/12/2024	<p>Article 24</p> <p>Reporting</p> <p>1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission, not later than two years after the adoption of the implementing act referred to in paragraph 2 and every year thereafter, data concerning the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>Following the communication from the Member States, the Commission shall draw up annually a summary report and make it available to the public.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, determine the output indicators on the basis of which Member States are to communicate the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 46(3).</p> <p>Article 29</p> <p>Request for an opinion from the Commission on divergences in risk assessment</p> <p>1. Products that have been deemed to be dangerous on the basis of a decision of a market surveillance authority in one Member State under this Regulation shall be presumed dangerous by market surveillance</p>	2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>authorities in other Member States.</p> <p>2. Where market surveillance authorities in different Member States reach divergent conclusions in terms of identification or level of the risk on the basis of their own investigation and risk assessment, any Member State may refer the matter to the Commission, requesting its opinion on the matter and the Commission shall, without undue delay, issue an opinion on the identification or on the level of the risk of the relevant product, as appropriate. Where the matter has not been referred to the Commission, the Commission may nevertheless issue an opinion on its own initiative. For the purpose of issuing an opinion referred to in this paragraph, the Commission may ask for relevant information and documents and shall invite all Member States to express their views.</p> <p>3. Where the Commission issues an opinion pursuant to paragraph 2, the Member States shall take it into due account.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall draw up guidelines for the practical implementation of this Article.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall periodically draw up a report on the application of this Article and shall present it to the Consumer Safety Network.</p> <p>Article 47 Evaluation and review</p> <p>1. By 13 December 2029 the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and to the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the main findings. That report shall assess whether this Regulation, and in particular Articles 18, 22 and 25, achieved the objective of enhancing the protection of consumers against dangerous products while taking into account the challenges</p>	

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			<p>posed by new technologies and its impact on businesses and in particular on SMEs.</p> <p>2. By 13 December 2029, the Commission shall draw up an evaluation report on the implementation of Article 16. That report shall in particular assess the scope, effects, and costs and benefits of that Article. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>3. By 13 December 2027 the Commission shall assess the modalities for implementation of the provisions on the removal of illegal content from online marketplaces referred to in Article 22(4), (5) and (6) by means of a Union notification system designed and developed within the Safety Gate Portal. Such assessment shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>4. By 13 December 2026 the Commission shall publish a report on the functioning of the interconnection between information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and the Safety Gate Portal referred to in this Regulation, including information on their respective functionalities, further improvements or on the development of a new interface, if appropriate.</p> <p>5. By 13 December 2029, the Commission shall draw up an evaluation report on the implementation of Article 44. That report shall in particular assess the effectiveness and deterrent effect of the penalties imposed under that Article. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>6. On request, Member States shall provide the Commission with information necessary for the evaluation of this Regulation.</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds</b>	<b>ECON</b>	20/12/2024	<p>Article 71 Review</p> <p>1. By 21 December 2028 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall, after consulting ESMA and the Platform on Sustainable Finance established by Article 20 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation. That report shall evaluate, to the extent possible, at least the following:</p> <p>(a) the uptake of the European Green Bond standard and its market share, both in the Union and globally, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises;</p> <p>(b) the impact of this Regulation on the transition to a sustainable economy, on the gap of investments needed to meet the Union climate targets as set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council (24), and on redirecting private capital flows towards sustainable investments;</p> <p>(c) the functioning, and the supervision by ESMA, of the market for external reviewers;</p> <p>(d) the appropriateness, and the impact on external reviewers and on ESMA's budget, of the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 66(3);</p> <p>(e) the credibility, and any cases of abuse, of environmental claims in the green bond market;</p> <p>(f) the functioning of the sustainability-linked bond market, including the credibility and quality of relevant claims;</p> <p>(g) the need to recognise a third country's criteria for determining environmentally sustainable economic activities as equivalent to the taxonomy requirements, provided that there are specific safeguards in</p>	2024, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>place in order to ensure equivalent objectives, for the purposes of authorising the allocation of the use of proceeds of a European Green Bond in accordance with such third-country criteria;</p> <p>(h) the practical impact of Article 5 on the use of European Green Bonds, the environmental quality of the use of their proceeds, and the reasons why the flexibility provided for in that Article does not prevent the transition towards the financing of environmentally sustainable activities;</p> <p>(i) the implementation of Title III of this Regulation, including the use of the templates referred to in that Title by issuers of bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable or of sustainability-linked bonds, whether or not such bonds are marketed in the European Economic Area, an analysis of the uptake of those templates, the evolution of the market and the consistency of those templates with relevant Union law, including Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.</p> <p>2. The reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal, including as regards disclosures for issuers of bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and of sustainability-linked bonds.</p> <p>3. By 21 December 2026, the Commission shall publish a report on the need to regulate sustainability-linked bonds, accompanied by a legislative proposal, where appropriate.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall, by 31 December 2024 and every three years thereafter, publish a report to inform issuers of European Green Bonds about the review conducted pursuant to Article 19(5), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, including the consistency of the technical screening criteria with the criteria laid down in Article 10(2) of that Regulation, taking into account the grandfathering</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>rules laid down in Article 8 of this Regulation.</p> <p>5. By 21 December 2028 EBA, in close cooperation with ESMA and the European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority) (EIOPA) established by Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council (25) (known collectively as the 'European Supervisory Authorities' or the 'ESAs'), shall publish a report on the feasibility of extending the eligibility to use the designation 'European Green Bond' or 'EuGB' for the purpose of synthetic securitisations.</p> <p>6. By 21 December 2029, the Commission may, based on the report referred to in paragraph 5, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission's report may be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>7. By 21 December 2028 and, where appropriate, every three years thereafter, the ESAs shall, through the Joint Committee referred to in Article 54 of Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010, publish a report on the evolution of the market for securitisation bonds. Those reports shall assess, among others, whether the volume of taxonomy-aligned assets has increased sufficiently for the purpose of reviewing the application of the use-of-proceeds rules for securitisation bonds whose issuers seek to use the designation 'European Green Bond' or 'EuGB'.</p> <p>8. The Commission shall, based on the report referred to in paragraph 7, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The Commission's report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p>	

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<b>Directive (EU) 2022/2381 on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures</b>	<b>JURI, FEMM</b>	27/12/2024	<p>Article 13 Review [...]</p> <p>2. [...] By 29 December 2026, and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall issue a specific report ascertaining, inter alia, whether and how the conditions laid down in Article 12(1) are fulfilled and, as applicable, whether the Member States have resumed the application of Article 6 and Article 5(2), in accordance with Article 12(3).</p> <p>3. By 31 December 2030, and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall review the application of this Directive and report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The Commission shall evaluate in particular whether the objectives of this Directive have been achieved.</p> <p>4. In its report referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the Commission shall assess whether, in the light of developments in the representation of women and men on boards at different levels of decision-making throughout the economy and taking into account whether the progress made is sufficiently sustainable, this Directive is an efficient and effective instrument for increasing the gender balance on boards. On the basis of that assessment, the Commission shall consider whether there is a need to extend the duration of this Directive beyond 31 December 2038 or whether there is a need to amend it, for instance by extending its scope to non-listed companies which do not fall within the definition of SMEs or by revising the conditions set out in Article 12(1), first subparagraph, point (a), so as to ensure continued progress towards a more balanced representation between women and</p>	2026, 2028, 2030, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			men among executive and non-executive director positions or all director positions in listed companies.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1113 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets and amending Directive (EU) 2015/849</b>	<b>ECON,LIBE</b>	29/12/2024	<p>Article 33 Monitoring</p> <p>1. Member States shall require competent authorities to monitor effectively and to take the measures necessary to ensure compliance with this Regulation and encourage, through effective mechanisms, the reporting of breaches of the provisions of this Regulation to competent authorities.</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2026, and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of Chapter VI, with particular regard to cross-border cases.</p> <p>Article 37 Review</p> <p>1. By 12 months after the entry into force of a Regulation on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, the Commission shall review this Regulation and shall, if appropriate, propose amendments in order to ensure a consistent approach and alignment with the Regulation on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing.</p> <p>2. By 1 July 2026, the Commission, after consulting EBA, shall issue a report assessing the risks posed by transfers to or from self-hosted addresses or entities not established in the Union, as well as the need for specific measures to mitigate those risks, and propose, if appropriate, amendments to this Regulation.</p>	2024, 2026, 2027, 2029, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>3. By 30 June 2027, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the application and enforcement of this Regulation accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal. The report referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the following elements:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of the effectiveness of the measures provided for in this Regulation and of compliance with this Regulation by payment service providers and crypto-asset service providers;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of the technological solutions for complying with the obligations imposed on crypto-asset service providers under this Regulation, including of the latest development of technologically sound and interoperable solutions for complying with this Regulation and of the use of DLT analytic tools for identifying the origin and destination of transfers of crypto-assets and for performing a 'know your transaction' (KYT) assessment;</p> <p>(c) an assessment of the effectiveness and suitability of the de minimis thresholds related to transfers of funds, in particular with respect to the scope of application and the set of information accompanying transfers, and an assessment of the need to lower or remove such thresholds;</p> <p>(d) assessment of the costs and benefits of introducing de minimis thresholds related to the set of information accompanying transfers of crypto-assets, including an assessment of the related money laundering and terrorist financing risks;</p> <p>(e) an analysis of the trends in the use of self-hosted addresses to perform transfers without the involvement of a third party, together with an assessment of the related money laundering and terrorist financing risks and an evaluation of the need, effectiveness and</p>	

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			<p>enforceability of additional mitigation measures, such as specific obligations on providers of hardware and software wallets and limitation, control or prohibition of transfers involving self-hosted addresses.</p> <p>That report shall take into account new developments in the field of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, as well as relevant evaluations, assessments and reports in that field drawn up by international organisations and standard setters, law enforcement authorities and intelligence agencies, crypto-asset service providers or other reliable sources.</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937</b></p>	<p><b>ECON</b></p>	<p>29/12/2024</p>	<p>Article 142</p> <p>Report on latest developments in crypto-assets</p> <p>1. By 30 December 2024 and after consulting EBA and ESMA, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the latest developments with respect to crypto-assets, in particular on matters that are not addressed in this Regulation, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain at least the following:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of the development of decentralised-finance in markets in crypto-assets and of the appropriate regulatory treatment of decentralised crypto-asset systems without an issuer or crypto-asset service provider, including an assessment of the necessity and feasibility of regulating decentralised finance;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of the necessity and feasibility of regulating lending and borrowing of crypto-assets;</p> <p>(c) an assessment of the treatment of services associated to the transfer of e-money tokens, where not addressed in the context of the</p>	<p>2024</p>

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			review of Directive (EU) 2015/2366; (d) an assessment of the development of markets in unique and non-fungible crypto-assets and of the appropriate regulatory treatment of such crypto-assets, including an assessment of the necessity and feasibility of regulating offerors of unique and non-fungible crypto-assets as well as providers of services related to such crypto-assets.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	29/12/2024	Article 22 Reporting 1. By 30 April of each year, Member States shall make available to the public and to the Commission information on the application of this Regulation during the previous calendar year. That information shall include: (a) the plans of checks and the risk criteria on which those plans were based; (b) the number and the results of the checks carried out on operators, non-SME traders and other traders in relation to the total number of operators, non-SME traders and other traders, including the types of non-compliance identified; (c) the quantity of relevant products checked in relation to the total quantity of relevant products placed on the market or exported and the countries of production; for relevant products entering or leaving the market, the quantity is to be expressed in kilograms of net mass and, where applicable, in the supplementary unit set out in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 against the indicated Harmonised System code, or, in all other cases, the quantity is to be expressed in net mass or, where applicable, volume or number of items; a supplementary unit is applicable where it is defined consistently for all possible subheadings under the Harmonised System code referred to in the due diligence	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

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			<p>statement;</p> <p>(d) in cases of non-compliance, the corrective action taken in accordance with Article 24 and penalties imposed in accordance with Article 25;</p> <p>(e) the percentage of checks carried out with prior warnings pursuant to Article 16(13), the use of which shall be justified by the competent authorities in their check reports.</p> <p>2. By 30 October of each year, the Commission services shall make publicly available a Union-wide overview of the application of this Regulation based on the data submitted by the Member States under paragraph 1.</p> <p>Article 34 Review</p> <p>1. No later than 30 June 2024, the Commission shall present an impact assessment accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal to extend the scope of this Regulation to include other wooded land. The assessment shall include, inter alia, the cut-off date referred to in Article 2, with a view to minimising the Union's contribution to natural ecosystems' conversion and degradation. The review shall include an assessment of the impact of the relevant commodities on deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>2. No later than 30 June 2025, the Commission shall present an impact assessment accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal to extend the scope of this Regulation to other natural ecosystems, including other land with high carbon stocks and with a high biodiversity value such as grasslands, peatlands and wetlands. The assessment shall cover a potential ecosystem expansion, including on the basis of the</p>	

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			<p>cut-off date referred to in Article 2, with a view to minimising the Union's contribution to natural ecosystems' conversion and degradation. The review shall also address the need and the feasibility of extending the scope of this Regulation to further commodities, including maize. The review shall include an assessment of the impact of the relevant commodities on deforestation and forest degradation, as indicated by scientific evidence, and take into account changes in consumption.</p> <p>3. The impact assessment referred to in paragraph 2 shall also include an assessment of whether it is appropriate to amend or extend the list of relevant products in Annex I in order to ensure that the most relevant products that contain, have been fed with, or have been made using, relevant commodities are included in that list. That assessment shall pay specific attention to the potential inclusion of biofuels (HS code 382600) in Annex I.</p> <p>4. The impact assessment referred to in paragraph 2 shall also evaluate the role of financial institutions in preventing financial flows that contribute directly or indirectly to deforestation and forest degradation and assess the need to provide for any specific obligations for financial institutions in Union legal acts in that regard, taking into account any relevant existing horizontal and sectoral legislation.</p> <p>5. The Commission may adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to amend Annex I with regard to the relevant CN codes of relevant products that contain, have been fed with or have been made using relevant commodities.</p> <p>6. By 30 June 2028 and at least every five years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out a general review of this Regulation, and shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal. The first of the</p>	

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			<p>reports shall include in particular, based on specific studies, an evaluation of:</p> <p>(a) the need for and feasibility of additional trade facilitation tools – and in particular for LDCs highly impacted by this Regulation and countries or parts thereof classified as standard or high risk – to support the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) the impact of this Regulation on farmers, in particular smallholders, indigenous peoples and local communities and the possible need for additional support for the transition towards sustainable supply chains and for smallholders to meet the requirements of this Regulation;</p> <p>(c) the further extension of the definition of forest degradation, on the basis of an in-depth analysis, and taking into account progress made in international discussions on the matter;</p> <p>(d) the threshold for mandatory use of polygons as referred to in Article 2, point (28), taking into account its impact on tackling deforestation and forest degradation;</p> <p>(e) changes in the trade patterns of the relevant commodities and relevant products included in the scope of this Regulation when those changes could be an indication of a practice of circumvention;</p> <p>(f) an assessment of whether the checks carried out have been effective to ensure that relevant commodities and relevant products made available on the market or exported comply with Article 3.</p>	
<b>Council Directive 2022/542 amending Directives 2006/112/EC and (EU) 2020/285 as regards rates of value added tax</b>	<b>ECON</b>	30/12/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2006/112/EC</p> <p>Directive 2006/112/EC is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(9) Article 100 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 100</p>	2025, 2028

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			<p>By 31 December 2028 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the Council a report on the scope of Annex III, accompanied by any appropriate proposals, where necessary.';</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(15) the following articles are inserted:</p> <p>'Article 105a</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. By 1 July 2025, on the basis of the information provided by Member States, the Commission shall present to the Council a report with a comprehensive list indicating the goods and services referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article and in Article 105b to which the reduced rates, including the reduced rates lower than the minimum laid down in Article 98(1), or the exemptions with deductibility of the VAT paid at the preceding stage are applied in Member States.' [...]</p> <p>Article 4</p> <p>Review</p> <p>On the basis of an assessment of whether future-proof solutions adapted to the digital age and aligned with the objective of a destination-based VAT system are possible, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to amend the relevant provisions of this Directive as far as the margin scheme laid down in Title XII, Chapter 4, of Directive 2006/112/EC is concerned.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output, amending Commission Regulation</b>	<b>AGRI</b>	31/12/2024	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Reporting</p> <p>By 31 December 2029 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>	2029

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<b>(EC) No 617/2008 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 1165/2008, (EC) No 543/2009 and (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 96/16/EC</b>				
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, operational risk, market risk and the output floor</b>	<b>ECON</b>	31/12/2024	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 575/2013</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(4) Article 10a is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 10a</p> <p>Application of prudential requirements on a consolidated basis where investment firms are parent undertakings</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(f) the following paragraph is inserted:</p> <p>'10. EBA shall submit a report to the Commission by 10 July 2025 on the completeness and appropriateness of the definitions and provisions of this Regulation concerning the supervision of all types of risks to which institutions are exposed at a consolidated level. EBA shall assess in particular any possible remaining discrepancies in those definitions and provisions alongside their interaction with the applicable accounting framework, and any remaining aspect that might pose unintended constraints to a consolidated supervision that is comprehensive and adaptable to new sources or types of risks or structures that might lead to regulatory arbitrage. EBA shall update its report at least once every two years.</p>	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2034

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			<p>In light of EBA's findings, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal to make adjustments to the relevant definitions or the scope of prudential consolidation.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(55) Articles 124, 125 and 126 are replaced by the following: [...]</p> <p>Article 126</p> <p>Exposures secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. EBA shall assess the appropriateness of adjusting the treatment of exposures secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property, including IPRE and non-IPRE exposures, taking into account the appropriateness of risk weights and the relative differences in risk of exposures secured by residential property, the differences in risk sensitivity of IPRE exposures secured by residential property referred to in in Article 125(2), Table 1, and IPRE exposures secured by commercial immovable property referred to in Table 1 in this Article and the recommendations of the ESRB on the vulnerabilities in the commercial immovable property sector in the Union. EBA shall submit a report on its findings to the Commission by 31 December 2027.</p> <p>On the basis of the report referred to in the first subparagraph and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2028.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(65) in Article 135, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'3. By 10 July 2025, ESMA shall prepare a report on whether ESG risks</p>	

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			<p>are appropriately reflected in ECAI credit risk rating methodologies and submit that report to the Commission.</p> <p>On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council by 10 January 2026.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(155) In Part Three, Title III is replaced by the following: [...]</p> <p>Article 314</p> <p>Business indicator</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3. [...] By 31 December 2031, EBA shall report to the Commission on the use and appropriateness of the derogation referred to in the first subparagraph having regard, in particular, to the specific business models concerned and to the adequacy of the related own funds requirement for operational risk. On the basis of that report, and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2032.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(164)</p> <p>Article 325u is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraphs are added: [...]</p> <p>7. By 31 December 2029, EBA shall submit a report to the Commission on the impact of the application of the treatment referred to in paragraph 4a. On the basis of the findings of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European</p>	

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			<p>Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal to prolong the treatment referred to in that paragraph.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(204) in Article 395, the following paragraph is inserted: [...]</p> <p>In addition, by 31 December 2027, EBA, after consulting ESMA, shall submit a report to the Commission on the contribution of shadow banking entities to the capital markets union and on institutions' exposures to such entities, including on the appropriateness of aggregate limits or tighter individual limits to those exposures, while taking due account of the regulatory framework and business models of such entities.</p> <p>By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall, where appropriate, on the basis of that report, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal on exposure limits to shadow banking entities.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(223) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 434c</p> <p>Report on the feasibility of the use of information reported by institutions other than small and non-complex institutions to publish an extended set of disclosures on the EBA website</p> <p>EBA shall prepare a report on the feasibility of using information reported by institutions other than small and non-complex institutions to competent authorities in accordance with Article 430 in order to publish that information on its website thereby reducing the disclosure burden for such institutions.</p> <p>That report shall consider the previous work of EBA regarding integrated data collections, shall be based on an overall cost and benefit</p>	

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			<p>analysis, including costs incurred by competent authorities, institutions and EBA, and shall consider any potential technical, operational and legal challenges.</p> <p>EBA shall submit that report to the European Parliament, to the Council, and to the Commission by 10 July 2027.</p> <p>On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2031.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(236) Article 461a is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 461a</p> <p>Own funds requirements for market risk</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Where the Commission adopts the delegated act referred to in the first subparagraph, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to adjust the implementation in the Union of international standards on own funds requirements for market risk to preserve in a more permanent manner a level playing field with third countries, in terms of own funds requirements and the impact of those requirements.</p> <p>3. By 10 July 2026, EBA shall submit a report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission on the implementation of international standards on own funds requirements for market risk in third countries.</p> <p>On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal, in order to ensure a global level playing field.'</p> <p>(237) Article 465 is replaced by the following:</p>	

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			<p>'Article 465 Transitional arrangements for the output floor [...] 3. [...] EBA and ESMA, in cooperation with EIOPA, shall submit a report with their findings to the Commission by 10 July 2029. On the basis of that report and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2031. [...] 11. EBA shall monitor the use of the transitional treatment laid down in paragraph 5 and shall submit a report with its findings on the appropriateness of the associated risk weights to the Commission by 31 December 2028. On the basis of that report and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2031. [...] (242) the following articles are inserted: [...] Article 495b Transitional arrangements for specialised lending exposures [...] 2. EBA shall prepare a report on the appropriate calibration of risk parameters, including the haircut parameter, applicable to specialised lending exposures under the IRB Approach, and in particular on own estimates of LGD and LGD input floors for each specific category of</p>	

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			<p>specialised lending exposures as referred to in Article 147(8). EBA shall in particular include in its report data on average numbers of defaults and realised losses observed in the Union for different samples of institutions with different business and risk profiles. EBA shall recommend specific calibrations of risk parameters, including the haircut parameter, that would reflect the specific and different risk profile for each specific category of specialised lending exposures. EBA shall submit that report to the European Parliament to the Council and to the Commission by 10 July 2026.</p> <p>On the basis of that report and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027. [...]</p> <p>4. EBA shall prepare a report, analysing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the evolution of the trends and conditions in markets for object finance in the Union;</li> <li>(b) the effective riskiness of the object finance exposures over a full economic cycle;</li> <li>(c) the impact on own funds requirements of the treatment set out in Article 122a(3), point (a), for object finance exposures, without taking into account Article 465(1);</li> <li>(d) the appropriateness of the definition of the sub-class of "high quality object finance" and to assign to that sub-class of exposures a different prudential treatment.</li> </ul> <p>EBA shall submit that report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission by 31 December 2030.</p> <p>On the basis of that report and taking due account of the related</p>	

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			<p>internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2031. [...]</p> <p>Article 495c</p> <p>Transitional arrangements for leasing exposures as a credit risk mitigation technique</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. EBA shall prepare a report on the appropriate calibrations of risk parameters associated with leasing exposures under the IRB Approach, and of risk weights under the Standardised Approach, and in particular on the LGDs and Hc provided for in Article 230. EBA shall in particular include in its report data on average numbers of defaults and realised losses observed in the Union for exposures associated with different types of properties leased and different types of institutions practicing leasing activities.</p> <p>EBA shall submit that report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission by 10 July 2027.</p> <p>On the basis of that report, and taking into account the internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2028. [...]</p> <p>Article 495d</p> <p>Transitional arrangements for unconditional cancellable commitments</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. EBA shall prepare a report assessing whether the derogation referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), should be extended beyond 31 December 2032 and specifying, where necessary, the conditions</p>	

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			<p>under which that derogation should be maintained.</p> <p>EBA shall submit that report to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission by 31 December 2028.</p> <p>On the basis of that report and taking due account of the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS and the impact of those standards on financial stability, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2031.</p> <p>(243) Article 500 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'3. The Commission shall, by 31 December 2026, and every two years thereafter, assess whether the level of defaulted exposures in the balance sheets of the institutions has increased significantly, whether it expects a significant deterioration in the institutions' asset quality, and whether the degree of development of secondary markets for defaulted exposures is not adequate to ensure efficient disposals of defaulted exposures by institutions, also taking into consideration the regulatory developments on securitisation.</p> <p>The Commission shall review the appropriateness of the derogation set out in paragraph 1 and shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to extend, reintroduce or amend, as needed, the adjustment provided for in this Article.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(248) Article 501c is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 501c</p> <p>Prudential treatment of exposures to environmental or social factors</p> <p>[...]</p>	

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			<p>2. EBA shall submit successive reports on its findings to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the Commission by the following dates:</p> <p>(a) 9 July 2024 for the assessments required under paragraph 1, point (e);</p> <p>(b) 31 December 2024 for the assessments required under paragraph 1, points (a) and (b);</p> <p>(c) 31 December 2025 for the assessments required under paragraph 1, points (c) and (d).</p> <p>On the basis of those EBA reports, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2026.'</p> <p>(249) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 501d</p> <p>Transitional provisions on the prudential treatment of crypto-assets</p> <p>1. By 30 June 2025, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to introduce a dedicated prudential treatment for crypto-asset exposures, taking into account the international standards and Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. That legislative proposal shall include the following: [...]</p> <p>(250) Articles 505 and 506 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 505</p> <p>Review of agricultural financing</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2030, EBA shall prepare a report on the impact of the requirements of this Regulation on agricultural financing, including on:</p> <p>(a) the appropriateness of a dedicated risk weight for own funds requirements for credit risk calculated in accordance with Part Three, Title II, for exposures to an agricultural enterprise;</p>	

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			<p>(b) where applicable, prudentially justified criteria for the application of such a dedicated risk weight, including farming practices, as well as the inclusion of exposures in the corporates, retail or secured by mortgages on immovable property exposure classes;</p> <p>(c) the alignment with the "farm to fork" strategy set out in the communication of the Commission of 20 May 2020 entitled "A Farm to Fork Strategy for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system" and the respective environmental impact within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in particular with the indicators as collected in the Union's Farm Accountancy Data Network, showing contribution scores with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) net greenhouse gas emissions per hectare;</li> <li>(ii) pesticides and fertilisers usage per hectare;</li> <li>(iii) soil's minerals efficiency ratios, including carbon, ammonia, phosphate and nitrogen per hectare;</li> <li>(iv) water use efficiency;</li> <li>(v) a confirmation of positive impact on the indicators referred to in points (i) to (iv) of this point with an organic production logo of the European Union referred to in Regulation (EU) 2018/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</li> </ul> <p>2. Taking into account the EBA report referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall submit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council. Where appropriate, that report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation in order to mitigate its negative effects on agricultural financing.</p> <p>3. EBA shall also prepare an intermediate report on the impact of the requirements of this Regulation on agricultural financing by 31 December 2027.</p>	

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			<p>Article 506</p> <p>Credit risk — credit insurance</p> <p>By 30 June 2024, EBA shall, in close cooperation with EIOPA, report to the Commission on the eligibility and use of credit insurance policy as a credit risk mitigation technique, including on:</p> <p>(a) the appropriateness of the associated risk parameters referred to in Part Three, Title II, Chapters 3 and 4;</p> <p>(b) an analysis of the effective and observed riskiness of credit risk exposures where a credit insurance was recognised as a credit risk mitigation technique;</p> <p>(c) the consistency of own funds requirements laid down in this Regulation with the outcomes of the analysis under points (a) and (b).</p> <p>On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal to amend the treatment applicable to credit insurance referred to in Part Three, Title II, by 31 December 2024. [...]</p> <p>Article 506d</p> <p>Prudential treatment of securitisation</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2026, EBA, in close collaboration with ESMA, shall report to the Commission on the prudential treatment of securitisation transactions, differentiating between different types of securitisations, including synthetic securitisations, between originators and investors, and between STS and non-STS transactions. [...]</p> <p>3. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 and taking into account related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027.</p>	

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			<p>Article 506e Recognition of capped or floored unfunded credit protection 1. By 10 July 2026, EBA shall submit a report to the Commission on the following: [...] On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027.</p> <p>Article 506f Prudential treatment of securities financing transactions By 10 July 2026, EBA shall report to the Commission on the impact of the new framework for securities financing transactions in terms of own funds requirements attributed to the corresponding securities financing transactions which are by nature very short-term activities, with a particular focus on its possible impact on sovereign debt markets in terms of market making capacity and cost. [...] On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027.'</p> <p>(251) the following articles are inserted: [...]</p> <p>Article 506d Prudential treatment of securitisation 1. By 31 December 2026, EBA, in close collaboration with ESMA, shall report to the Commission on the prudential treatment of securitisation transactions, differentiating between different types of securitisations, including synthetic securitisations, between originators and investors, and between STS and non-STS transactions. 2. In particular, EBA shall monitor the use of the transitional arrangement referred to in Article 465(13) and assess the extent to</p>	

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			<p>which the application of the output floor to securitisation exposures would affect the capital reduction obtained by originator institutions in transactions for which a significant risk transfer has been recognised, would excessively reduce the risk sensitivity and would affect the economic viability of new securitisation transactions. In such cases of a reduction of risk sensitivities, EBA may consider proposing a downward recalibration of the non-neutrality factors for transactions for which a significant risk transfer has been recognised. EBA shall also assess the appropriateness of the non-neutrality factors under both the SEC-SA and the SEC-IRBA, taking into account the historic credit performance of securitisation transactions in the Union and the reduced model and agency risks of the securitisation framework.</p> <p>3. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 and taking into account related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 31 December 2027.</p> <p>(252) in Article 514, the following paragraph is added: '2. On the basis of the EBA report referred to in paragraph 1 and taking due account of the implementation in third countries of the internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend the approaches set out in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 6, Sections 3, 4 and 5.'</p> <p>(253) the following article is inserted: 'Article 518c Review of the framework for prudential requirements By 31 December 2028, the Commission shall assess the overall situation</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>of the banking system in the single market, in close cooperation with EBA and the ECB, and report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the appropriateness of the Union regulatory and supervisory frameworks for banking.</p> <p>That report shall take stock of the reforms to the banking sector which took place after the great financial crisis and assess whether these ensure an adequate level of depositor protection and safeguard financial stability at Member State, banking union and Union level.</p> <p>That report shall also consider all banking union dimensions, as well as the implementation of the output floor as part of capital and liquidity requirements more generally. In that regard, the Commission shall duly consider the corresponding statements and conclusions on the banking union of both the European Parliament and the European Council.'</p> <p>(254) the following articles are inserted:</p> <p>'Article 519d</p> <p>Minimum haircut floor framework for securities financing transactions</p> <p>1. EBA, in close cooperation with ESMA, shall, by 10 January 2027, report to the Commission on the appropriateness of implementing in Union law the minimum haircut floor framework for securities financing transactions to address the potential build-up of leverage outside the banking sector.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall consider all of the following: [...]</p> <p>3. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 and taking due account of the Financial Stability Board recommendation to implement the minimum haircut floor framework for securities financing transactions, as well as the related internationally agreed standards developed by the BCBS, the Commission shall, where appropriate,</p>	

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			<p>submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 10 January 2028.</p> <p>Article 519 e</p> <p>Operational risk</p> <p>By 10 January 2028, EBA shall report to the Commission on the following:</p> <p>(a) the use of insurance in the context of the calculation of the own funds requirement for operational risk;</p> <p>(b) whether the recognition of insurance recoveries might lead to regulatory arbitrage by reducing the annual operational risk loss without a commensurate reduction in the actual operational loss exposure;</p> <p>(c) whether the recognition of insurance recoveries has a different impact on the appropriate coverage of recurring losses and of potential tail losses;</p> <p>(d) the availability and quality of data used by institutions when calculating their own funds requirement for operational risk.</p> <p>On the basis of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a legislative proposal by 10 January 2029.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1182 on specific rules relating to medicinal products for human use intended to be placed on the market in Northern Ireland and amending Directive 2001/83/EC</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	31/12/2024	<p>Article 14</p> <p>Entry into force and application</p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p> <p>It shall apply from 1 January 2025, provided that the United Kingdom has provided the written guarantees referred to in Article 8 and that the Commission has published prior to that date the notice referred to in the fifth paragraph of this Article.</p> <p>In the event that those written guarantees are provided earlier than</p>	2024,2025

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			<p>1 January 2025 or later than that date, this Regulation shall apply from the first day of the month following the month during which the United Kingdom provides those written guarantees.</p> <p>Within one month of reception of those written guarantees, the Commission shall provide a report to the European Parliament and to the Council with its assessment of those written guarantees.</p> <p>The Commission shall publish a notice in the Official Journal of the European Union indicating the date from which this Regulation applies.</p>	
<p><b>Regulation (EU) 2024/568 on fees and charges payable to the European Medicines Agency, amending Regulations (EU) 2017/745 and (EU) 2022/123 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EU) No 658/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 297/95</b></p>	<p><b>ENVI</b></p>	<p>31/12/2024</p>	<p>Article 10 Transparency and monitoring</p> <p>1. The Agency shall publish on its website the amounts of fees, charges and remuneration set out in the Annexes.</p> <p>2. The Agency shall monitor its costs and the Executive Director of the Agency shall provide, in a timely manner as part of the annual activity report delivered to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Court of Auditors, detailed and substantiated information on the costs to be covered by fees and charges that are within the scope of this Regulation. That information shall include the performance information set out in Annex VI and may include other relevant information, such as information related to the practical aspects of carrying out the activities of the Agency, and a cost breakdown related to the previous calendar year and to a forecast for the following calendar year. The Agency shall also publish, in a timely manner, an overview of that information in its annual activity report.</p> <p>3. In its annual activity report, the Agency shall publish the annual revenue received per type of fee and charge, including where reductions and waivers have been granted, and including fees and charges that are due but have not yet been received by the Agency.</p>	<p>2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034</p>

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			The Agency shall also include in its annual activity report a detailed breakdown of all remunerated amounts paid to competent authorities of the Member States for their work. [...]	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1805 on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport, and amending Directive 2009/16/EC</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	31/12/2024	<p>Article 18 Supporting tools and guidance The Commission shall develop appropriate monitoring tools, as well as guidance and risk-based targeting tools, to facilitate and coordinate verification and enforcement activities related to this Regulation. As far as practicable, such guidance and tools shall be made available to the Member States, the verifiers and the national accreditation bodies for information-sharing purposes and in order to better ensure robust enforcement of this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 19 FuelEU database and reporting 1. The Commission shall develop, ensure the functioning of and update an electronic database for the monitoring of compliance with this Regulation (the 'FuelEU database'). The FuelEU database shall be used to keep a record of actions related to verification activities, of the compliance balance of ships, including use of the flexibility mechanisms set out in Articles 20 and 21, of the application of the exceptions set out in Article 6(5), of actions related to payment of the FuelEU penalties imposed under Article 23 and of the issuance of the FuelEU document of compliance. It shall be accessible to the companies, the verifiers, the competent authorities and any duly authorised entity, the national</p>	2024, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2030, 2032, 2034

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			<p>accreditation bodies, the European Maritime Safety Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council (24) and the Commission, with appropriate access rights and functionalities corresponding to their respective responsibilities for the implementation of this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Any elements recorded or modified in the FuelEU database shall be notified to the entities to which they are accessible.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the rules for access rights and the functional and technical specifications, including notification rules and filtering, of the FuelEU database. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 29(3).</p> <p>Article 30</p> <p>Reports and review</p> <p>1. By 23 September 2024, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council examining the interaction and convergence between this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2015/757 or any other sectoral legal acts. Where appropriate, that report may be accompanied by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>2. By 31 December 2027, and every five years thereafter at the latest, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council the results of an evaluation as regards the functioning of this Regulation, including possible impacts of market distortions or port evasion; as regards the evolution of the zero-emission technologies in maritime transport and their market, as well as the evolution of the technologies and market for renewable and low-carbon fuels and for OPS, including at anchorage; as regards the use of revenue generated by the FuelEU</p>	

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			<p>penalties; and as regards the impact of this Regulation on the competitiveness of the maritime sector in the Union.</p> <p>In that report, the Commission shall consider, inter alia: [...]</p> <p>The Commission shall consider, if appropriate, whether to accompany that report by a proposal to amend this Regulation.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall include in the report provided for in paragraph 2 an evaluation of the social impacts of this Regulation in the maritime sector, including on its workforce.</p> <p>4. In preparing its report referred to in paragraph 2 the Commission shall consider the extent to which the implementation of this Regulation has met its objectives and the extent to which it has impacted the competitiveness of the maritime sector. In that report, the Commission shall also consider the interaction of this Regulation with other relevant Union legal acts and identify any provisions that could be updated and simplified, as well as actions and measures that have been or could be taken to reduce the total cost pressure on the maritime sector. As part of the Commission's analysis of the efficiency of this Regulation, the report shall also include an assessment of the burden this Regulation imposes on businesses.</p> <p>The Commission shall consider, if appropriate, whether to accompany that report by a proposal to amend this Regulation, in view of the conclusions of the report referred to in the first subparagraph.</p> <p>5. In the event of the adoption by the IMO of a global GHG fuel standard or global GHG intensity limits for the energy used on board by ships, the Commission shall, without delay, present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. In that report, the Commission shall examine that global measure as regards its ambition in light of the</p>	

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			<p>objectives of the Paris Agreement and its overall environmental integrity. It shall also examine any issue related to the possible articulation or alignment of this Regulation with that global measure, including the need to avoid duplicating regulation of GHG emissions from maritime transport at Union as well as international level. Where appropriate, that report may be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation, consistent with the Union economy-wide GHG emission commitments, and with the aim of preserving the environmental integrity and effectiveness of the Union climate action.</p> <p>6. The Commission shall monitor the implementation of this Regulation in relation to maritime transport, in particular to detect evasive behaviour in order to prevent such behaviour at an early stage, and including with regard to outermost regions.</p> <p>The monitoring results shall be reflected in the report to be made every two years referred to in Article 3gg(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and (EU) 2016/1011</b>	<b>ECON</b>	16/01/2025	<p>Article 58</p> <p>Review clause</p> <p>1. By 17 January 2028, the Commission shall, after consulting the ESAs and the ESRB, as appropriate, carry out a review and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal. The review shall include at least the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>2. In the context of the review of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, the Commission shall assess the need for increased cyber resilience of payment systems and payment-processing activities and the appropriateness of extending the scope of this Regulation to operators of payment systems and entities involved in payment-processing</p>	2023, 2026, 2028

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			<p>activities. In light of this assessment, the Commission shall submit, as part of the review of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, a report to the European Parliament and the Council no later than 17 July 2023. Based on that review report, and after consulting ESAs, ECB and the ESRB, the Commission may submit, where appropriate and as part of the legislative proposal that it may adopt pursuant to Article 108, second paragraph, of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, a proposal to ensure that all operators of payment systems and entities involved in payment-processing activities are subject to an appropriate oversight, while taking into account existing oversight by the central bank.</p> <p>3. By 17 January 2026, the Commission shall, after consulting the ESAs and the Committee of European Auditing Oversight Bodies, carry out a review and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal, on the appropriateness of strengthened requirements for statutory auditors and audit firms as regards digital operational resilience, by means of the inclusion of statutory auditors and audit firms into the scope of this Regulation or by means of amendments to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1711 amending Directives (EU) 2018/2001 and (EU) 2019/944 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	16/01/2025	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Amendments to Directive (EU) 2019/944 Directive (EU) 2019/944 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(15) in Article 69, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'2. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. If appropriate, the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal together with or after submitting the</p>	2025

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			report. The Commission's review shall, in particular, assess the service quality offered to final customers and whether customers, especially vulnerable customers and customers affected by energy poverty, are adequately protected under this Directive.'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 (recast)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	04/02/2025	<p>Article 6 Third-party access services concerning transmission system operators [...] 2. By 5 August 2025, the Commission shall: (a) carry out an evaluation of the impact on the natural gas system of a tariff regime whereby no tariffs will be charged for access to transmission systems at interconnection points between Member States, or at interconnection points with third countries whose systems connect two or more Member States; and (b) submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report may, where appropriate, be accompanied by legislative proposals to address the obstacles identified in the evaluation.</p> <p>Article 82 Review and reporting 1. By 31 December 2030, the Commission shall review this Regulation and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals. 2. By 5 August 2029, the Commission may prepare a report assessing how to enable stronger system integration and harness further synergies across the hydrogen, electricity and natural gas sectors, including assessing the possibility of enhanced cooperation between, or integration of, the ENTSO for Electricity, the ENTSO for Gas and the</p>	2025, 2029, 2030

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			ENNOH. That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice in cross-border civil, commercial and criminal matters, and amending certain acts in the field of judicial cooperation</b>	<b>LIBE, JURI</b>	30/04/2025	<p>Article 16 Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>1. Four years from the date of entry into force of the implementing acts referred to in Article 10(3)(d) and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report supported by information supplied by the Member States to the Commission and information collected by it. The Commission shall also include an assessment of the effect of electronic communication on the equality of arms in the context of cross-border civil and criminal proceedings. The Commission shall, in particular, assess the application of Article 5. On the basis of that assessment, the Commission shall submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal obliging Member States to make videoconferencing or other distance communication technology available, specifying the relevant technology and the interoperability standards and establishing judicial cooperation for the purposes of providing the parties to the proceedings with access to the infrastructure necessary for use of videoconferencing or other distance communication technology in the premises of the competent authorities in the Member State where a party is present.</p> <p>2. Unless an equivalent notification procedure applies under other Union legal acts, the Member States shall provide the Commission on an annual basis with the following information relevant for the evaluation of the operation and application of this Regulation:</p> <p>[...]</p>	2033

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<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1226 on the definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures and amending Directive (EU) 2018/1673</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	19/05/2025	<p>Article 19</p> <p>Evaluation, reporting and review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall, by 20 May 2027, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures to comply with this Directive. Member States shall provide the Commission with the necessary information for the preparation of that report.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall, by 20 May 2030, carry out an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of this Directive, taking into account the annual statistical data provided by the Member States, addressing the need to update the list of the criminal offences related to the violation of Union restrictive measures, and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. Member States shall provide the Commission with necessary information for the preparation of that report. Where necessary, that report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal.</p>	2027,2030
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/2413 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	20/05/2025	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001</p> <p>Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>3d. By 2027, the Commission shall publish a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity, on the climate and the environment, and on possible market distortions, and shall assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support</p>	2023,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>schemes for forest biomass.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(9) Article 19 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(e) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'13. By 31 December 2025, the Commission shall adopt a report assessing options to establish a Union-wide green label with a view to promoting the use of renewable energy generated by new installations. Suppliers shall use the information contained in guarantees of origin to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of such a label.</p> <p>13a. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the guarantees of origin system and assess by 30 June 2025 the balance of supply and demand of guarantees of origin in the market and, in the case of imbalances, shall identify relevant factors affecting supply and demand.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(16) Article 26 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(ii) the fifth subparagraph is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'By 1 September 2023, the Commission shall review the criteria laid down in the delegated act referred to in the fourth subparagraph of this paragraph on the basis of the best available scientific data and shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 in order to amend those criteria, where appropriate, and to supplement this Directive by including a trajectory to gradually decrease the contribution to the overall Union target set in Article 3(1) and to the minimum share of renewable energy and the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target</p>	

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			<p>referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), of high indirect land-use change-risk biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from feedstock for which a significant expansion of the production into land with high-carbon stock is observed. That review shall be based on a revised version of the report on feedstock expansion submitted in accordance with the third subparagraph of this paragraph. That report shall, in particular, assess whether the threshold on the maximum share of the average annual expansion of the global production area in high carbon stocks should be reduced on the basis of objective and scientific based criteria and taking into consideration the Union's climate targets and commitments.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the Commission shall amend the criteria laid down in the delegated act referred to in the fourth subparagraph on the basis of the results of the assessment referred to in the fifth subparagraph.</p> <p>The Commission shall continue to review, every three years after the adoption of the delegated act referred to in the fourth subparagraph, the data underpinning that delegated act. The Commission shall update that delegated act when necessary in light of evolving circumstances and the latest available scientific evidence.';</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(17) Article 27 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Article 27</p> <p>Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>By 1 July 2028, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the impact of the Union methodology set out in accordance with the fourth subparagraph,</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>including the impact of additionality and temporal and geographical correlation on production costs, greenhouse gas emissions savings, and the energy system.</p> <p>That Commission report shall, in particular, assess the impact on the availability and affordability of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for industry and transport sectors and on the ability of the Union to achieve its targets for renewable fuels of non-biological origin taking into account the Union strategy for imported and domestic hydrogen in accordance with Article 22a, while minimising the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the electricity sector and the overall energy system. Where the report concludes that the requirements fall short of ensuring sufficient availability and affordability of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for industry and transport sectors and do not substantially contribute to greenhouse gas emissions savings, energy system integration and the achievement of the Union targets for renewable fuels of non-biological origin set for 2030, the Commission shall review the Union methodology and shall, where appropriate, adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 35 to amend that methodology, providing the necessary adjustments to the criteria laid down in the second and third subparagraphs of this paragraph in order to facilitate the ramp-up of the hydrogen industry.'</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1620 establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and amending Regulations (EU) No</b>	<b>LIBE,ECON</b>	30/06/2025	<p>Article 102</p> <p>Evaluation and review</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2030, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall draw up a report on the Authority's performance in relation to its objectives, mandate, tasks and location, in accordance with the Commission's guidelines. That report shall, in particular, address:</p>	2030

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<b>1093/2010, (EU) No 1094/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010</b>			<p>(a) the possible need to amend the mandate of the Authority, and the financial implications of any such amendment;</p> <p>(b) the impact of all supervisory activities and tasks of the Authority on the interests of the Union as a whole, and specifically the effectiveness of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) supervisory tasks and activities related to direct supervision of selected obliged entities;</li> <li>(ii) indirect supervision of non-selected obliged entities;</li> <li>(iii) indirect oversight of other obliged entities;</li> </ul> <p>(c) the impact of the activities related to support and coordination of FIUs, and in particular the coordination of the joint analyses of cross-border activities and transactions conducted by FIUs;</p> <p>(d) the impartiality, objectivity and autonomy of the Authority;</p> <p>(e) the appropriateness of governance arrangements, including the composition of, and voting arrangements in, the Executive Board and its relationship with the General Board;</p> <p>(f) the cost effectiveness of the Authority, if appropriate, separately in relation to its distinct sources of funding;</p> <p>---</p> <p>(g) the effectiveness of the recourse mechanism against decisions of the Authority and the independence and accountability arrangements applicable to the Authority;</p> <p>(h) the effectiveness of cooperation and information sharing arrangements between the Authority and non-AML/CFT authorities;</p> <p>(i) the interaction between the Authority and the other Union supervisory authorities and bodies, including the EBA, Europol, Eurojust, OLAF and the EPPO;</p> <p>(j) the scope of direct supervision and the criteria and methodology for</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>the assessment and selection of entities for direct supervision;</p> <p>(k) the effectiveness of the Authority's supervisory and sanctioning powers;</p> <p>(l) the effectiveness of, and convergence in, supervisory practices reached by supervisory authorities and the role of the Authority therein.</p> <p>2. The report referred to in paragraph 1 shall also examine whether:</p> <p>(a) the resources of the Authority are adequate to carry out its responsibilities;</p> <p>(b) it is appropriate to confer on the Authority additional supervisory tasks regarding obliged entities in the non-financial sector, specifying, as appropriate, the types of entities that should be subject to the additional supervisory tasks;</p> <p>(c) it is appropriate to confer on the Authority additional tasks in the area of support and coordination of the work of FIUs;</p> <p>(d) it is appropriate to confer on the Authority additional sanctioning powers.</p> <p>3. In every second report, the Commission shall conduct a thorough review of the results achieved by the Authority having regard to its objectives, mandate, tasks and powers, including an assessment of whether the continuation of the Authority is still justified with regard to these objectives, mandate and tasks.</p> <p>4. The report and any accompanying proposals, as appropriate, shall be forwarded to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1083 establishing a common framework for media services in the internal market and</b>	<b>CULT</b>	07/08/2025	<p>Article 26</p> <p>Monitoring exercise</p> <p>1. The Commission shall ensure that the internal market for media services, including risks to and progress in its functioning, is independently and continuously monitored (the 'monitoring exercise').</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>amending Directive 2010/13/EU (European Media Freedom Act)</b>			<p>The findings of that monitoring exercise shall be subject to consultation with the Board and shall be presented to and discussed with the contact committee.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall, in consultation with the Board, define key performance indicators for, methodological safeguards to protect the objectivity of and criteria for selecting the researchers for the monitoring exercise.</p> <p>3. The monitoring exercise shall include:</p> <p>(a) a detailed analysis of media markets in all Member States, including as regards the level of media concentration and risks of foreign information manipulation and interference;</p> <p>(b) an overview and forward-looking assessment of the functioning of the internal market for media services as a whole, including as regards the impact of online platforms;</p> <p>(c) an overview of risks to media pluralism and the editorial independence of media service providers where they could impact the functioning of the internal market;</p> <p>(d) an overview of measures taken by media service providers with a view to guaranteeing the independence of editorial decisions;</p> <p>(e) a detailed overview of frameworks and practices for the allocation of public funds for state advertising.</p> <p>4. The monitoring exercise shall be carried out annually. The results of the monitoring exercise, including the methodology and data used therefor, shall be made publicly available and presented annually to the European Parliament.</p> <p>Article 27 Evaluation and reporting</p> <p>1. By 8 August 2028, and every four years thereafter, the Commission</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>shall evaluate this Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee.</p> <p>2. In the first such evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall in particular examine the effectiveness of the functioning of the Board's secretariat referred to in Article 11, including as regards the adequacy of resources in relation to the performance of its tasks.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of paragraph 1 and at the request of the Commission, Member States and the Board shall send it relevant information.</p> <p>4. In carrying out the evaluations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Commission shall take into account:</p> <p>(a) the positions and findings of the European Parliament, the Council and other relevant bodies or sources;</p> <p>(b) outcomes of the relevant discussions carried out in relevant fora;</p> <p>(c) relevant documents issued by the Board;</p> <p>(d) the findings of the monitoring exercise referred to in Article 26.</p> <p>5. The reports referred to in paragraph 1 may be accompanied, where appropriate, by a proposal to amend this Regulation.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/790 amending Directive 2014/65/EU on markets in financial instruments</b>	<b>ECON</b>	28/09/2025	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2014/65/EU</p> <p>Directive 2014/65/EU is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(13) in Article 90, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'5. The Commission shall, after consulting ESMA, the EBA and ACER, submit reports to the European Parliament and to the Council containing a comprehensive assessment of the markets for commodity derivatives, for emission allowances and for derivatives of emission allowances. Those reports shall assess at least for each of the following</p>	2024, 2025

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>elements their contribution to the liquidity and proper functioning of Union markets for commodity derivatives, for emission allowances or for derivatives of emission allowances:</p> <p>(a) the regimes for the position limits and the position management controls, on the basis of data provided by competent authorities to ESMA in accordance with Article 57(5) and (10);</p> <p>(b) the elements referred to in Article 2(4), second and third subparagraphs, of this Directive and the criteria for establishing when an activity is to be considered to be ancillary to the main business at group level pursuant to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1833, taking into account the ability of persons as referred to in Article 2(1), point (j), of this Directive to enter into transactions for effectively reducing risks directly relating to the commercial activity or treasury financing activity, the application of requirements from 26 June 2026 for investment firms specialised in commodity derivatives or emission allowances or derivatives thereof as set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 and requirements for financial counterparties laid down in Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;</p> <p>(c) for transactions in markets for commodity derivatives or for derivatives of emission allowances, the key elements to obtain harmonised data, the collection of transaction data by a single collecting entity, and the relevant information on and most appropriate format for transaction data to be made public.</p> <p>The Commission shall submit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the report referred to in the first subparagraph, point (b), of this paragraph by 31 July 2024, and</li> <li>— the reports referred to in the first subparagraph, points (a) and (c), of this paragraph by 31 July 2025.</li> </ul>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Those reports shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal concerning targeted changes to the market rules for commodity derivatives, emission allowances or derivatives of emission allowances framework.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/884 amending Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	08/10/2025	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2012/19/EU</p> <p>Directive 2012/19/EU is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 24a</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. No later than 31 December 2026, the Commission shall assess the need for a revision of this Directive and, where appropriate, present a legislative proposal in that respect, accompanied by a thorough socioeconomic and environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>2. In the impact assessment referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall consider, in particular, the need for:</p> <p>(a) provisions which specifically ensure that the principle of legal certainty is adhered to and that there is no unjustified retroactive effect in any Member State;</p> <p>(b) provisions which ensure the implementation of the waste hierarchy as laid down in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC;</p> <p>(c) provisions which ensure that citizens and consumers are not burdened with disproportionate costs, in line with the 'polluter pays' principle;</p> <p>(d) provisions which ensure full implementation and enforcement of this Directive, in particular with regard to adequate collection targets, as well as with regard to preventing illegal trade of WEEE;</p> <p>(e) creating a new EEE category for 'photovoltaic panels' under this</p>	2026

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Directive with the aim to disassociate photovoltaic panels from the existing EEE category 4, 'large equipment', as referred to in Annexes III and IV, and calculating the collection targets on the basis of waste photovoltaic panels available for collection based on their expected lifetime, rather than on the quantity of products placed on the market; (f) establishing a mechanism to ensure that, in the event of failure or liquidation of the producer, the future costs of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of waste from photovoltaic panels from both private households and users other than private households will be covered financially.'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/900 on the transparency and targeting of political advertising</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	09/10/2025	<p>Article 27</p> <p>Evaluation and review</p> <p>Within two years after each election to the European Parliament, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall be made public and shall assess the need for amendment to this Regulation, in particular with regard to:</p> <p>(a) the scope of this Regulation and the definition of political advertising in Article 3, point 2;</p> <p>(b) the effectiveness of this Regulation as regards specific means of political advertising;</p> <p>(c) the effectiveness of the transparency measures, especially the declaration and mechanisms to identify the political nature of an advertising service or of an advertisement as provided for in Articles 7 and 8;</p> <p>(d) the effectiveness of the rules restricting the processing of personal data for the purposes of the targeting techniques and ad-delivery techniques;</p>	2026, 2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>(e) the effectiveness of the supervision and enforcement structure, as well as the type and amount of sanctions imposed by the Member States;</p> <p>(f) the impact of this Regulation on media actors qualifying under Article 3 (1), (2) and (3) of Directive 2013/34/EU as micro, small and medium-sized undertakings;</p> <p>(g) the effectiveness of this Regulation in view of technological, scientific and other developments;</p> <p>(h) the way in which this Regulation interacts with the Union legal acts referred to in Article 2(3);</p> <p>(i) the progress made in establishing the European repository and its subsequent functioning.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	10/10/2025	<p>Article 35</p> <p>Review and monitoring of implementation</p> <p>1. In the context of its State of the Energy Union report submitted pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the Commission shall report on the functioning of the carbon market in accordance with Article 35(1) and Article 35(2), point (c), of that Regulation, taking into consideration the effects of the implementation of this Directive.</p> <p>2. By 31 October 2025 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate the existing measures to achieve energy efficiency increase and decarbonisation in heating and cooling. The evaluation shall take into account all of the following:</p> <p>(a) energy efficiency and GHG emissions trends in heating and cooling, including in district heating and cooling;</p> <p>(b) interlinkages between measures taken;</p> <p>(c) changes in energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions in the heating and cooling;</p>	2021, 2022, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>(d) existing and planned energy efficiency policies and measures and greenhouse gas reduction policies and measures at Union and national level;</p> <p>(e) measures which Member States provided in their comprehensive assessments pursuant to Article 25(1) of this Directive and notified in accordance with Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</p> <p>By 31 October 2025 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on that evaluation and, if appropriate, propose measures to ensure the achievement of the Union's climate and energy targets.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>4. By 1 January 2021, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, on the basis of an assessment of the potential for energy efficiency in conversion, transformation, transmission, transportation and storage of energy, accompanied, where appropriate, by legislative proposals.</p> <p>5. By 31 December 2021, the Commission shall, subject to any changes to the provisions relating to retail markets in Directive 2009/73/EC, carry out an assessment, and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, on the provisions related to metering, billing and consumer information for natural gas, with the aim of aligning them, where appropriate, with the relevant provisions for electricity in Directive (EU) 2019/944, in order to strengthen consumer protection and enable final customers to receive more frequent, clear and up-to-date information about their natural gas consumption and to regulate their energy use. As soon as possible after the submission of that report, the Commission shall, where appropriate, adopt legislative proposals.</p> <p>6. By 31 October 2022, the Commission shall assess whether the Union</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>has achieved its 2020 headline targets on energy efficiency.</p> <p>7. By 28 February 2027 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate the implementation of this Directive and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>That evaluation shall include:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of the general effectiveness of this Directive and the need to further adjust the Union's energy efficiency policy in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and in light of economic and innovation developments;</p> <p>(b) a detailed assessment of the aggregated macroeconomic impact of this Directive, with an emphasis on the effects on the Union's energy security, energy prices, minimising energy poverty, economic growth, competitiveness, job creation, mobility cost and household purchasing power;</p> <p>(c) the Union's 2030 headline targets on energy efficiency set out in Article 4(1) with a view to revising those targets upwards in the event of substantial cost reductions resulting from economic or technological developments, or where needed to meet the Union's decarbonisation targets for 2040 or 2050, or its international commitments for decarbonisation;</p> <p>(d) whether Member States are to continue to achieve new annual savings in accordance with Article 8(1), first subparagraph, point (b)(iv), for a ten-year periods after 2030;</p> <p>(e) whether Member States are to continue to ensure that at least 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings that are owned by public bodies is renovated each year in accordance with Article 6(1) with a view to revising the renovation rate in that Article;</p> <p>(f) whether Member States are to continue to achieve a share of energy</p>	

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			<p>savings among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, pursuant to Article 8(3) for the ten-year periods after 2030;</p> <p>(g) whether Member States are to continue to achieve a reduction of final energy consumption in accordance with Article 5(1);</p> <p>(h) the impacts of this Directive on supporting economic growth, increasing industrial output, the deployment of renewables or advanced efforts to climate neutrality.</p> <p>The evaluation shall also cover the effects on efforts to electrify the economy and the introduction of hydrogen, including whether any change to the treatment of clean renewable energy sources might be justified, and shall propose, where appropriate, solutions to any potentially identified adverse effect.</p> <p>That report shall be accompanied by a detailed assessment of whether there is a need to amend this Directive in the interests of regulatory simplification and, where appropriate, by proposals for further measures.</p> <p>8. By 31 October 2032, the Commission shall assess whether the Union has achieved its 2030 headline targets on energy efficiency.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1309 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks, amending Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	11/11/2025	<p>Article 16</p> <p>Report and monitoring</p> <p>1. By 12 May 2028, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall include a summary of the impact of the measures set out in this Regulation and an assessment of the progress towards achieving its objectives, including whether and how this Regulation could further contribute to achieving the connectivity targets set out in the Decision (EU) 2022/2481.</p>	2027, 2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>(Gigabit Infrastructure Act)</b>			<p>The report shall include developments related to the scope of this Regulation that have a potential impact on the progress towards a fast and extensive deployment of VHCN, in rural, insular and remote areas, such as islands and mountainous and scarcely populated regions, as well as on the evolution of the market for tower infrastructure, and the take-up of various backhauling solutions including satellite backhauling in digital highspeed connectivity.</p> <p>2. To that end, the Commission may request information from Member States that shall be submitted without undue delay. In particular, by 12 November 2025, Member States shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, through the Communications Committee set up under Article 118 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, set out indicators to adequately monitor the application of this Regulation and the mechanism to ensure a periodic data gathering and reporting to the Commission thereof.</p> <p>Article 17 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 is amended as follows: [...] (2) in Article 5a, the following paragraphs are added: [...] 9. By 30 June 2027, after consulting BEREC, the Commission shall review this Article, and based on the assessment of its impact, the Commission may, if appropriate, decide to submit a legislative proposal in order to amend it. 10. The assessment referred to in paragraph 9 shall include: (a) the evolution of the wholesale costs related to the provision of intra-EU communications;</p>	

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			<p>(b) the evolution of competition in the market for the provision of number-based interpersonal communications services and the trend of the retail prices of intra-EU communications within the different Member States;</p> <p>(c) the evolution of consumer preferences and choice of special offers and bundles not charged on the basis of actual consumption of intra-EU communications;</p> <p>(d) the possible impact on the national markets for the provision of number-based interpersonal communications services and in particular on the retail prices charged to consumers at large, taking into account the costs of providing intra-EU communications, and the potential impact of the measures on revenues for the providers and, if possible, investment capacity of the providers, in view in particular of the future roll-out of networks in line with the connectivity targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 where additional charges for intra-EU communications are not already applied;</p> <p>(e) the extent of the usage, availability and competitiveness of number-independent interpersonal communications services or any alternatives to intra-EU communications;</p> <p>(f) the evolution of tariff plans as regards the intra-EU communications, and in particular, the extent to which the implementation of the measures provided for in paragraph 8, has produced results in the direction of the elimination of retail price differences for consumers between domestic and intra-EU communications.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/2225 on credit agreements for consumers and repealing Directive 2008/48/EC</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	19/11/2025	<p>Article 46</p> <p>Review and monitoring</p> <p>1. The Commission shall undertake, by 20 November 2029 and every four years thereafter, an evaluation of this Directive. The evaluation shall include:</p> <p>(a) an assessment of whether the scope of this Directive remains appropriate in relation to credit agreements which are secured by non-residential immovable property;</p> <p>(b) an assessment of the thresholds laid down in Article 2(2), point (c), and in Part II of Annex III, and of the percentages used to calculate the compensation payable in the event of early repayment as referred to in Article 29(2), in the light of economic trends in the Union and the situation in the market concerned;</p> <p>(c) an analysis of the evolution of the market for consumer credits that support the green transition and an assessment of the need for further measures relating to such credits; and</p> <p>(d) an assessment of the implementation of Article 44(1) and (2), and in particular of the effectiveness and deterrent effect of the penalties imposed under that Article.</p> <p>2. By 20 November 2025, the Commission shall assess the necessity of protecting consumers borrowing and investing via crowdfunding platforms, as defined in Article 2(1), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2020/1503, where those platforms do not act as creditors or credit intermediaries, but facilitate the granting of credit between consumers.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall, in particular, monitor the effect of the existence of the regulatory choices referred to in Article 42 on the functioning of the internal market and on consumers.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall report the results of the evaluation and</p>	2025, 2029, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			assessment referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2411 on the protection of geographical indications for craft and industrial products and amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1001 and (EU) 2019/1753</b>	<b>JURI</b>	30/11/2025	<p>Article 54</p> <p>Monitoring of the use of geographical indications in the market</p> <p>1. The competent authorities referred to in Article 50(1) shall monitor the use of geographical indications in the market, irrespective of whether the products concerned are in storage or transit, or being distributed or offered for sale at wholesale or retail level, including in electronic commerce.</p> <p>2. For the purposes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authorities referred to in Article 50(1) shall carry out controls, based on a risk analysis and, if available, on notifications by interested producers of products designated by a geographical indication. Where necessary, those authorities shall take appropriate administrative and judicial steps to prevent or stop the use of names on products or services that are produced, provided or marketed in their territory and that contravene the protection of geographical indications provided for in Articles 40 and 41.</p> <p>Article 72</p> <p>Review</p> <p>1. By 2 December 2030, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall draw up a report on the implementation of this Regulation, accompanied by a legislative proposal for its revision, where appropriate. That report shall assess, in particular, to what extent the</p>	2026, 2030

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			value of the craft and industrial products designated by a geographical indication is created within the defined geographical area or elsewhere. 2. By 2 June 2026 the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the feasibility of an information and alert system against the abusive use of geographical indications for craft and industrial products in the domain name system, and submit a report with its main findings to the European Parliament and the Council. That report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal, where appropriate.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1438 amending Council Directives 2001/110/EC relating to honey, 2001/112/EC relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption, 2001/113/EC relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée intended for human consumption, and 2001/114/EC relating to certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk for human consumption</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	13/12/2025	<p>Article 2 Amendments to Directive 2001/112/EC Directive 2001/112/EC is amended as follows: [...] (5) the following Articles are inserted: [...] Article 7c No later than 14 June 2027, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council providing an assessment of the feasibility of the different possibilities for labelling indicating the country or countries of origin where the fruit or fruits used to manufacture a fruit juice or fruit purée have been harvested. That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>Article 3 Amendments to Directive 2001/113/EC Directive 2001/113/EC is amended as follows: [...] (3) the following Article is inserted: 'Article 6a No later than 14 June 2027, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council providing an assessment of the</p>	2027

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			feasibility of the different possibilities for labelling indicating the country or countries of origin where the fruit or fruits used to manufacture fruit jams, jellies, citrus marmalades and sweetened chestnut purée have been harvested. That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.'	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/2673 amending Directive 2011/83/EU as regards financial services contracts concluded at a distance and repealing Directive 2002/65/EC</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	18/12/2025	Article 2 Transposition and review [...] 3. By 31 July 2030, the Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive, including the withdrawal function, to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall include an evaluation of the functioning of the single market for financial services concluded at a distance in the Union and the impact of this Directive on other relevant Union law.	2030
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/2668 amending Directive 2009/148/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work</b>	<b>EMPL</b>	20/12/2025	Article 1 Amendments to Directive 2009/148/EC Directive 2009/148/EC is amended as follows: [...] (15) the following article is inserted: 'Article 18c 1. The Commission shall assess, in the context of the next evaluation in accordance with Article 22, whether there is a need to update the list of fibrous silicates set out in Article 2 in light of scientific knowledge as well as for additional measures to ensure protection against secondary exposure to asbestos at work. 2. Following the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and after consulting the ACSH, the Commission shall evaluate whether it is appropriate or necessary to update the list of fibrous silicates set out in	2025

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Article 2. The Commission shall evaluate in particular whether it is appropriate to include additional fibrous silicates, such as erionite, riebeckite, winchite, richterite and fluoro-edenite, within the scope of this Directive, as well as whether it is appropriate to adopt additional measures to ensure protection against secondary exposure to asbestos at work. The Commission shall, where appropriate, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council legislative proposals in that regard.'	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/2661 amending Directive 2010/40/EU on the framework for the deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport</b>	<b>TRAN</b>	20/12/2025	Article 1 Amendments to Directive 2010/40/EU Directive 2010/40/EU is amended as follows: [...] (15) Article 17 is replaced by the following: Article 17 Reporting 1. Member States shall submit to the Commission by 21 March 2025 a report on the implementation of this Directive and of the delegated acts adopted on the basis thereof, as well as on their main national activities and projects regarding the priority areas and regarding the availability of data and services listed in Annexes III and IV. 2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts laying down the template for the initial and progress reports, including a list of key performance indicators for assessing the implementation of this Directive and of the delegated and implementing acts adopted on the basis thereof. Those implementing acts shall, in the light of the principle of proportionality and on the basis of best practices, distinguish between mandatory key performance indicators to be included in the reports and additional indicators that may be included in such reports	2026, 2028, 2029, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>where appropriate. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(4).</p> <p>3. Following the initial report, Member States shall report every three years on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive and of the delegated and implementing acts adopted on the basis thereof. The Commission shall ensure that the deadlines for reporting laid down in the delegated acts adopted on the basis of Article 6 are aligned with that frequency.</p> <p>4. No later than 12 months after each of the deadlines for Member State reports falls due, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Directive and of the delegated acts adopted on the basis thereof. The report shall be accompanied by an analysis of the functioning and implementation, of Articles 5 to 11 and Article 16, including of the financial resources used and required. The report shall also assess the need to amend this Directive, where appropriate.'</p> <p>(16) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 18a</p> <p>Review</p> <p>By 31 December 2028, on the basis of the latest Commission report prepared in accordance with Article 17(4), the Commission shall review Article 6a, Article 7 and Annexes III and IV, and may, where appropriate, submit a proposal for amendment. In particular, the Commission may, on the basis of the progress made with regard to the availability and the accessibility of data and in the deployment of services, and taking into account their increased use through ITS applications, propose to adapt the geographical coverage of certain data types and services and add</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			data types and services considered crucial for the further deployment of ITS.'	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2667 amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009 and (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 693/2003 and (EC) No 694/2003 and Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	31/12/2025	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 767/2008</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(23) Article 50 is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(c) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'8. Three years after the date of start of operations of the EU VAP referred to in Article 2a(1), point (fa), of this Regulation, the Commission shall evaluate the operation of the EU VAP. That evaluation shall include an examination of the results achieved against objectives and of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 and this Regulation.</p> <p>The Commission shall transmit the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1 to the European Parliament and the Council. On the basis of the evaluation, the Commission shall submit, where necessary, appropriate legislative proposals.'</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>Start of operations of the EU VAP</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>5. By 1 December 2026 and every year thereafter until the decision of the Commission referred to in paragraph 1 has been taken, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress with regard to the implementation of this Regulation. That report shall contain detailed information about the</p>	2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			costs incurred and information on any risks which impact the overall costs.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2685 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	31/12/2025	Article 2 Start of issuing visas in digital format [...] 3. By 1 December 2026 and every year thereafter until the decision of the Commission referred to in paragraph 1 has been adopted, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the progress with regard to the implementation of this Regulation. That report shall contain detailed information about the costs incurred and information on any risks which impact the overall costs.	2026, 2027, 2028
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2842 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, and amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1967/2006 and (EC) No 1005/2008 and Regulations (EU) 2016/1139, (EU) 2017/2403 and (EU) 2019/473 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards fisheries control</b>	<b>PECH</b>	09/01/2026	Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/473 Regulation (EU) 2019/473 is amended as follows: [...] (13) Article 48 is replaced by the following: 'Article 48 Evaluation 1. At regular intervals, and at least every five years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation to assess, in particular: (a) the results achieved by the Agency having regard to its objectives, mission and tasks; (b) the impact, effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's performance and its working practices in relation to its objectives, mission and tasks. The Commission shall consult the Administrative Board on the terms of	2029, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			reference for each evaluation. 2. The Commission shall send the evaluation report, together with its conclusions on the report, to the European Parliament, the Council and the Administrative Board. The Administrative board may issue recommendations to the Commission regarding changes to this Regulation. The evaluation report and the conclusions on the report shall be made public.’.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2023/1544 laying down harmonised rules on the designation of designated establishments and the appointment of legal representatives for the purpose of gathering electronic evidence in criminal proceedings</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	17/02/2026	Article 8 Evaluation By 18 August 2029, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation report to the European Parliament and the Council. The evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Commission’s better regulation guidelines. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of that report.	2029
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/825 amending Directives 2005/29/EC and 2011/83/EU as regards empowering consumers for the green transition through better protection against unfair practices and through better information</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	26/03/2026	Article 3 Reporting by the Commission and review By 27 September 2031, the Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive to the European Parliament and to the Council. That report shall include an assessment of this Directive’s contribution to enhancing consumer rights, in particular the effectiveness of the harmonised label and the harmonised notice with regard to improving the availability of commercial guarantees of durability and consumers’ understanding thereof, as well as consumers’ awareness of their rights under the legal guarantee of conformity. Furthermore, the report shall assess this Directive’s overall contribution to the participation of	2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			consumers in the green transition and its impact on traders. That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by relevant legislative proposals.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/869 amending Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 98/24/EC as regards the limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds and for diisocyanates</b>	<b>EMPL</b>	08/04/2026	<p>Article 2</p> <p>Directive 2004/37/EC is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(2) Article 18a is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) the first to seventh paragraphs are numbered 1 to 7;</p> <p>(b) the following paragraphs are added:</p> <p>'8. No later than 30 June 2024, the Commission shall initiate an assessment of the effects of exposure to a combination of substances with a view to preparing Union guidelines thereon where appropriate. The Commission shall take into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge, the opinion of the Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency established by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the opinion of the ACSH and the best practices in the Member States, and shall conduct appropriate consultations of relevant stakeholders. Those guidelines shall be published on the EU-OSHA website and disseminated in all Member States by the relevant competent authorities.</p> <p>9. No later than 9 April 2026, the Commission shall initiate the procedure to obtain a scientific assessment of endocrine disruptors that can affect the health and safety of workers, with a view to evaluating the appropriateness of including them within the scope of this Directive in order to better protect the health and safety of workers. Where appropriate the Commission shall, after consulting the ACSH, submit a</p>	2024, 2026, 2029

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>legislative proposal.</p> <p>10. In the context of its evaluation pursuant to Article 17a(4) of Directive 89/391/EEC, the Commission shall, no later than 9 April 2029, assess the occupational limit values for lead and its inorganic compounds. Where appropriate, the Commission shall, taking into account the latest developments in scientific knowledge and after consulting the ACSH, submit a legislative proposal to amend those limit values.</p> <p>11. No later than 9 April 2026, the Commission shall, after appropriate consultation of relevant stakeholders, draw up Union guidelines for health surveillance, including biological monitoring. Those guidelines shall include advice on the implementation of provisions regarding blood lead level, taking into account the slow removal of lead from the body and the special protection of female workers of childbearing age.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/927 amending Directives 2011/61/EU and 2009/65/EC as regards delegation arrangements, liquidity risk management, supervisory reporting, the provision of depositary and custody services and loan origination by alternative investment funds</b>	<b>ECON</b>	15/04/2026	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2011/61/EU</p> <p>Directive 2011/61/EU is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(3) Article 7 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(d) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'8. By 16 April 2029, ESMA shall provide the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission with a report analysing market practices regarding delegation and compliance with paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article and with Article 20, based, inter alia, on the data reported to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 24(2), point (d), and on the exercise of ESMA's supervisory convergence powers. That report shall also analyse compliance with the substance requirements of this Directive.'</p>	2025, 2029

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			<p>[...]</p> <p>(5) in Article 12, the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'4. For the purposes of paragraph 1, first subparagraph, point (f), ESMA shall by 16 October 2025 submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission assessing the costs charged by AIFMs to the investors of the AIFs that they manage and explaining the reasons for the level of those costs and for any differences between them, including differences resulting from the nature of the AIFs concerned. As part of that assessment, ESMA shall analyse, within the framework of Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the criteria set out in the ESMA convergence tools on the supervision of costs.</p> <p>(25) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 69-a</p> <p>Other review</p> <p>1. By 16 April 2029 and following the report produced by ESMA in accordance with Article 7(8), the Commission shall initiate a review of the functioning of the rules laid down in this Directive and the experience acquired in applying them. That review shall include an assessment of the following aspects:</p> <p>(a) the impact on financial stability of the availability and activation of liquidity management tools by AIFMs;</p> <p>(b) the effectiveness of the AIFM authorisation requirements in Articles 7 and 8 as regards the delegation regime laid down in Article 20 of this Directive, in particular with regard to preventing the creation of letter-box entities in the Union;</p> <p>(c) the appropriateness of the requirements applicable to AIFMs managing AIFs which originate loans laid down in Article 15 and</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 16(2a) and (2f);            (d) the functioning of the derogation allowing the appointment of a depositary established in another Member State as set out in Article 21(5a) and the potential benefits and risks, including the impact on investor protection, on financial stability, on supervisory efficiency and on the availability of market choices, of amending the scope of that derogation, in line with the objectives of the capital markets union;            (e) the appropriateness of the requirements applicable to AIFMs managing an AIF at the initiative of a third party as laid down in Article 14(2a) and the need for additional safeguards to prevent circumvention of those requirements, and, in particular, whether the provisions of this Directive on conflicts of interest are effective and appropriate in order to identify, manage, monitor and, where applicable, disclose conflicts of interest arising from the relationship between the AIFM and the third-party initiator;            (f) the appropriateness and impact on investor protection of the appointment of at least one non-executive or independent director to the governing body of the AIFM, where it manages AIFs marketed to retail investors.            [...]            4. Following the review referred to in paragraph 1, and after consulting ESMA, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council presenting the conclusions of that review.'</p> <p>Article 2            Amendments to Directive 2009/65/EC            Directive 2009/65/EC is amended as follows:</p>	

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			<p>[...]</p> <p>(4) Article 13 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: [...]</p> <p>6. By 16 April 2029, ESMA shall provide the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission with a report analysing market practices regarding delegation and compliance with Article 7 and with paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article, based, inter alia, on the data reported to the competent authorities in accordance with Article 20a(2), point (d), and on the exercise of ESMA's supervisory convergence powers. That report shall also analyse compliance with the substance requirements of this Directive.</p> <p>(5) Article 14 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'4. For the purposes of paragraph 1, point (a), ESMA shall by 16 October 2025 submit a report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission assessing the costs charged by UCITS and management companies to the investors and explaining the reasons for the level of those costs and for any differences between them, including differences resulting from the nature of the UCITS concerned. As part of that assessment, ESMA shall analyse, within the framework of Article 29 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the criteria set out in the ESMA convergence tools on the supervision of costs.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(17) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 110a</p> <p>By 16 April 2029, and following the report produced by ESMA in accordance with Article 13(6), the Commission shall initiate a review of</p>	

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			<p>the functioning of the rules laid down in this Directive and the experience acquired in applying them. That review shall include an assessment of the following aspects:</p> <p>(a) the effectiveness of the authorisation requirements in Articles 7 and 8 as regards the delegation regime laid down in Article 13 of this Directive, in particular with regard to preventing the creation of letter-box entities in the Union;</p> <p>(b) the appropriateness and impact on investor protection of the appointment of at least one non-executive or independent director to the management body of the UCITS management companies or investment companies;</p> <p>(c) the appropriateness of the requirements applicable to management companies managing a UCITS at the initiative of a third party as laid down in Article 14(2a) and the need for additional safeguards to prevent circumvention of those requirements, and, in particular, whether the provisions of this Directive on conflicts of interest are effective and appropriate in order to identify, manage, monitor and, where applicable, disclose conflicts of interest arising from the relationship between the management company and the third-party initiator.'</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1069 on protecting persons who engage in public participation from manifestly unfounded claims or abusive court proceedings ('Strategic lawsuits against public participation')</b>	<b>JURI</b>	06/05/2026	<p>Article 21</p> <p>Review</p> <p>Member States shall, by 7 May 2030, provide the Commission with the available data regarding the application of this Directive, in particular available data showing how those targeted by court proceedings against public participation have used the safeguards provided for in this Directive. On the basis of the information provided, the Commission shall by 7 May 2031 and every five years thereafter at the latest, submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report on the</p>	2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			application of this Directive. That report shall provide an assessment of developments with regard to abusive court proceedings against public participation and the impact of this Directive in the Member States while taking into account the national context in each Member State, including the implementation of Recommendation (EU) 2022/758. If necessary, that report shall be accompanied by proposals to amend this Directive. The Commission report shall be made public.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	19/05/2026	<p><b>Article 14</b> Monitoring Each Member State shall designate an authority to be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the obligations laid down in this Regulation on their territory. That authority shall report to the Commission on the implementation of those obligations every two years.</p> <p><b>Article 18</b> Evaluation and review 1. No later than 20 May 2031, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. That report shall be based on the report submitted by Member States pursuant to Article 14 and, where relevant, the data transmitted to Eurostat in accordance with Article 12(4). 2. The evaluation made pursuant to paragraph 1 shall assess in particular: (a) the impact of this Regulation on the obligations imposed on online short-term rental platforms;</p>	2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			(b) the impact of this Regulation on the availability of data relating to the provision of short-term accommodation rental services offered in the Union by hosts through online short-term rental platforms; (c) the extent to which online short-term rental platforms comply with the obligations laid down under this Regulation, taking into consideration reporting by the competent authorities; (d) to the extent possible, the impact of this Regulation on the content, enforcement and proportionality of national legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions relating to access to, and the provision of, short-term accommodation rental services; (e) to the extent possible, the impact of this Regulation on the effectiveness of enforcement and cooperation between the competent authorities at cross-border level, where short-term accommodation rental services are provided on a cross-border basis; and (f) the need to establish a centralised single digital entry point at Union level in order to provide for a unique interface for online short-term rental platforms and ease the sharing of activity data.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	20/05/2026	Article 62 Inspection plans 1. Member States shall ensure that, in respect of their entire geographical territory, one or more plans are established, either separately or as a clearly defined part of other plans, for inspections to be carried out pursuant to Article 60(1) ('inspection plan'). [...] 3. An inspection plan shall be reviewed at least every three years and, where appropriate, updated. That review shall evaluate to which extent the objectives and other elements of that inspection plan have been implemented.	2025, 2028, 2029, 2031, 2032, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>4. Without prejudice to applicable confidentiality requirements, Member States shall notify the Commission of the inspection plans referred to in paragraph 1 and any substantial revisions thereof every three years, and for the first time one year after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.</p> <p>5. The Commission shall review the inspection plans notified by the Member States in accordance with paragraph 4 and, if appropriate, draw up reports, based on the review of these plans, on the implementation of this Article. Such reports may include, inter alia, recommendations on priorities of inspections and on enforcement cooperation and coordination between the relevant authorities involved in inspections. Such reports may also be presented, where appropriate, in the meetings of the waste shipment enforcement group established under Article 66 and shall be made available to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>Article 73 Reporting [...]</p> <p>4. The Commission shall review the data reported in accordance with this Article and publish a report with the results of its review. In addition, the Commission shall address in that report the following elements:</p> <p>(a) trends in illegal shipments and best practices to tackle such shipments, taking into account recommendations made by the waste shipment enforcement group referred to in Article 66;</p> <p>(b) the efficiency of the procedure of prior written notification and consent laid down in Chapter 1 of Title II, and notably the related</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>timelines, inter alia, by analysing elements such as the number of objections and consents, and the time between the submission of and a decision taken on a notification, based on data stored in the system referred to in Article 27;</p> <p>(c) contribution of this Regulation to climate neutrality, achieving circular economy and zero pollution, taking into account the reports and data published by relevant Union's agencies.</p> <p>The European Environment Agency shall support the Commission in the task of monitoring the implementation of this Regulation by, where appropriate, drawing up reports providing an analysis of the shipments of specific waste streams, and of their environmental impacts.</p> <p>The report mentioned in the first subparagraph shall be drawn up for the first time by 31 December 2029 and every three years thereafter.</p> <p>5. After 21 May 2029, the Commission shall draw up a report assessing whether the implementation of the provisions contained in Articles 39 to 46 has ensured the environmentally sound management of plastic waste, both in the EU and in countries where such waste has been exported from the Union, as well as no significant adverse effects occurred on the treatment of domestic waste in importing countries. It shall take into consideration information and elements provided by Member States involved in export of plastic waste, by the competent authorities of the countries of import, as well as by economic operators and civil society organisations. The report shall also provide information on the evolution of the capacity of waste operators in the Union to manage plastic waste generated in the Member States and imported into the Union in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p>The report shall also assess if the provisions on the shipments of waste between Member States have contributed to improving the</p>	

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			<p>management of plastic waste, especially looking at the classification of plastic waste under entry EU3011.</p> <p>This report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation, which could include stricter conditions on the export of plastic waste to third countries, including export prohibitions.</p> <p>Article 84</p> <p>Review</p> <p>By 31 December 2035, the Commission shall, taking into account, inter alia, the reports drawn up in accordance with Article 73, and the review referred to in Article 62(5), carry out a review of this Regulation and submit a report on the results thereof to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, if the Commission deems it appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>The Commission shall, during its review and as a part of its report, assess in particular:</p> <p>(a) the efficiency of the procedure of prior written notification and consent laid down in Chapter 1 of Title II, and notably the related timelines in Articles 8, 14, 15 and 16, inter alia, by analysing elements such as the number of objections and consents, and the time between the submission of and a decision taken on a notification. The Commission may use data stored in the systems referred to in Article 27 for this purpose;</p> <p>(b) if publishing data on the shipments of waste in accordance with Article 21 provides adequate transparency, in particular by analysing if and why names of the facilities at destination were considered as confidential due to Union and national legislation by competent</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			authorities or persons who arrange the shipments; (c) if this Regulation sufficiently contributed to climate neutrality, achieving a circular economy and zero pollution, taking into account the reports and data published by relevant Union's agencies. The Commission shall, during its review and as a part of its report, assess in addition whether the principle of equality in Union law has been respected, evaluate in this context possible impacts on any Member State's competitiveness, and take rectifying measures where deemed necessary.	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1203 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC</b>	<b>JURI</b>	20/05/2026	Article 25 Evaluation, reporting and review 1. By 21 May 2028, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures to comply with this Directive. Member States shall provide the Commission with the necessary information for the preparation of that report. 2. By 21 May 2031, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the impact of this Directive addressing the need to update the list of environmental criminal offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. Member States shall provide the Commission with necessary information for the preparation of that report, including a summary of the implementation of this Directive and actions taken in accordance with Articles 16 to 21, and statistical data, with particular attention given to cross-border cooperation. Where necessary, that report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal. 3. The Commission shall regularly consider if there is a need to amend the criminal offences covered by Article 3(2).	2028, 2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1233 on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (recast)</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	20/05/2026	<p>Article 17 Reporting</p> <p>1. Periodically, and for the first time no later than 21 May 2029, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive in the Member States and shall propose amendments it deems necessary.</p> <p>2. For the first time no later than 30 June 2028 and annually thereafter, Member States shall communicate to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the volumes of third-country nationals who have applied for a single permit, those who have been granted a single permit and those whose single permit has been renewed or withdrawn during the previous calendar year, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council (25). Those statistics shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year, be disaggregated by type of decision, reason for the decision, length of validity of permits, citizenship, sex and age and, where available, by occupation and be transmitted within six months after the end of the reference period.</p>	2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1275 on the energy performance of buildings (recast)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	28/05/2026	<p>Article 11 Zero-emission buildings [...]</p> <p>6. Member States shall notify the Commission about their maximum thresholds, including a description of the calculation methodology per building type and relevant outdoor climate designation, in accordance with Annex I. The Commission shall review the maximum thresholds and recommend their adaptation where appropriate.</p>	2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p><b>Article 28</b> <b>Review</b></p> <p>The Commission, assisted by the Committee referred to in Article 33, shall review this Directive by 31 December 2028, in light of the experience gained and progress made during its application, and, if necessary, make proposals.</p> <p>As part of that review, the Commission shall assess whether the application of this Directive in combination with other legislative instruments addressing energy performance and greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, in particular through carbon pricing, deliver sufficient progress towards achieving a fully decarbonised, zero-emission building stock by 2050, or whether further binding measures at Union level, in particular mandatory minimum energy performance standards across the whole building stock, need to be introduced, including in order to ensure that the values for 2030 and 2035 set out in Article 9(2) can be achieved. The Commission shall also assess the national roadmaps and in particular the planned limit values for the life-cycle GWP of new buildings pursuant to Article 7(4) and shall consider whether additional measures promoting a sustainable built environment are needed. The Commission shall also examine in what manner Member States could apply integrated district or neighbourhood approaches in Union building and energy efficiency policy, while ensuring that each building meets the minimum energy performance requirements, for example by means of integrated renovation programmes and overall renovation schemes applying to a number of buildings in a spatial context instead of a single building. The Commission shall also assess whether alternative indicators, such as final energy use and energy needs would be better suited for the purposes of Annex I.</p>	

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<b>Directive (EU) 2023/970 to strengthen the application of the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value between men and women through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms</b>	<b>EMPL,FEMM</b>	06/06/2026	Article 35 Reporting and review 1. By 7 June 2031, Member States shall inform the Commission about the implementation of this Directive and its impact in practice. 2. By 7 June 2033, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this Directive. The report shall examine, inter alia, the employer thresholds provided for in Articles 9 and 10, as well as the 5 % trigger for the joint pay assessment provided for in Article 10(1). The Commission shall, if appropriate, propose any legislative amendments that it considers to be necessary on the basis of that report.	2033
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1358 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of biometric data in order to effectively apply Regulations (EU) 2024/1351 and (EU) 2024/1350 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 2001/55/EC and to identify illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/06/2026	Article 57 Reports, monitoring and evaluation 1. eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, to the Council, to the Commission and to the European Data Protection Supervisor an annual report on the activities of Eurodac, including on its technical functioning and security. The annual report shall include information on the management and performance of Eurodac against pre-defined quantitative indicators for the objectives relating to output, cost-effectiveness and quality of service. 2. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the functioning of Eurodac against the objectives referred to in paragraph 1. 3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, reporting and statistics, eu-LISA shall have access to the necessary information relating to the processing operations performed in Eurodac. 4. By 12 June 2027, eu-LISA shall conduct a study on the technical feasibility of adding facial recognition software to Eurodac for the purpose of comparing facial images, including of minors. The study shall	2024,2025,2026,2027, 2028,2029,2030,2031, 2032,2033,2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b>			<p>evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the results produced from facial recognition software for the purposes of Eurodac and shall make any necessary recommendations prior to the introduction of the facial recognition technology to Eurodac.</p> <p>5. By 12 June 2029 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of Eurodac, examining the results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, in particular data protection and privacy rights including whether the access for law enforcement purposes has led to indirect discrimination against persons covered by this Regulation, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale including the use of facial recognition software, and any implications for future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. That evaluation shall also include an assessment of the synergies between this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2018/1862. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>6. Member States shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the annual report referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>7. eu-LISA, Member States and Europol shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to draft the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph 5. That information shall not jeopardise working methods or include information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.</p> <p>8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare reports every two years on the effectiveness of the comparison of biometric data with Eurodac data for law enforcement purposes,</p>	

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			<p>containing information and statistics on: [...]</p> <p>The reports by Member States and Europol referred to in the first subparagraph shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.</p> <p>9. On the basis of the reports by Member States and Europol referred to in paragraph 8, and in addition to the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph 5, the Commission shall compile a report every two years on the access to Eurodac for law enforcement purposes and shall transmit it to the European Parliament, to the Council and to the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p> <p>Article 58 Assessment</p> <p>1. By 12 June 2028, the Commission shall assess the functioning and the operational efficiency of any IT system used to exchange the data of beneficiaries of temporary protection for the purposes of the administrative cooperation referred to in Article 27 of Directive 2001/55/EC.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall also assess the expected impact of applying Article 26 of this Regulation in the event that Directive 2001/55/EC is activated, taking into consideration:</p> <p>(a) the nature of data subject to processing;</p> <p>(b) the expected impact of providing access to the data listed in Article 26(2) to the designated authorities referred to in Articles 5(1) and 9(1); and</p> <p>(c) the safeguards provided for in this Regulation.</p> <p>3. Depending on the outcome of the assessments referred to in</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the Commission shall make a legislative proposal amending or repealing Article 26, if appropriate.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 establishing a common procedure for international protection in the Union and repealing Directive 2013/32/EU</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/06/2026	<p>Article 77</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>By 13 June 2028 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation in the Member States and shall, where appropriate, propose any amendments.</p> <p>Member States shall, at the request of the Commission, send it the necessary information for drawing up its report no later than nine months before that time limit expires.</p> <p>By 12 June 2027 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall assess whether the numbers set out in Article 46 and in Article 47(1), second subparagraph, and the exceptions to the asylum border procedure continue to be adequate in view of the overall migratory situation in the Union and shall, where appropriate, propose any targeted amendments.</p> <p>By 12 June 2025, the Commission shall review the concept of safe third country and shall, where appropriate, propose any targeted amendments.</p>	2025, 2027, 2028, 2030, 2033
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1349 establishing a return border procedure, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1148</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/06/2026	<p>Article 13</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>By 13 June 2028 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation in the Member States and shall, where appropriate, propose any amendments.</p>	2028, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Member States shall, at the request of the Commission, send it the necessary information for drawing up its report not later than 12 September 2027	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1356 introducing the screening of third-country nationals at the external borders and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/817</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/06/2026	Article 24 Evaluation By 12 June 2028, the Commission shall report on the implementation of the measures set out in this Regulation. By 12 June 2031, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. The Commission shall present a report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. Member States shall provide the Commission all information necessary for the preparation of that report, by 12 December 2030, and every five years thereafter.	2028,2031
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1346 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	11/06/2026	Article 34 Monitoring and evaluation By 12 June 2028, and at least every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive and shall propose any amendments that are necessary. Member States shall, upon the request of the Commission, send the necessary information for drawing up the report by 12 June 2027 and every three years thereafter.	2028,2033
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1500 on standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in</b>	<b>EMPL,FEMM</b>	18/06/2026	Article 18 Monitoring and reporting 1. By 19 June 2026, the Commission shall, by means of an implementing act, establish a list of common indicators on the functioning of the equality bodies designated under this Directive. When preparing the indicators, the Commission may seek advice from the European Union	2026,2031

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<b>matters of employment and occupation, and amending Directives 2006/54/EC and 2010/41/EU</b>			<p>Agency for Fundamental Rights, the European Institute for Gender Equality and from networks of equality bodies at Union level. The indicators shall cover the human, technical and financial resources, independent functioning, accessibility and effectiveness of equality bodies, as well as developments in their mandate, powers or structure, ensuring the comparability, objectivity and reliability of the data collected at national level. The indicators shall not be for the purpose of ranking or of issuing specific recommendations to individual Member States.</p> <p>The implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22(2).</p> <p>2. By 19 June 2031, and every 5 years thereafter, Member States shall provide the Commission with all relevant information regarding the application of this Directive. Such information shall include at least data on the functioning of equality bodies and shall take into account the reports drawn up by the equality bodies under Article 17, points (b) and (c).</p> <p>3. The Commission shall draw up a report on the application and practical effects of this Directive, based on the information referred to in paragraph 2 and additional relevant data collected at national and Union level, in particular from equality bodies, networks of equality bodies at Union level such as Equinet, civil society organisations or other stakeholders, by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and the European Institute for Gender Equality. The report shall address the independent functioning and the effectiveness of equality bodies in the Member States based on the indicators established pursuant to paragraph 1.</p>	

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			<p>Article 19</p> <p>Dialogue on the functioning of equality bodies</p> <p>1. Within the context of the monitoring and reporting exercise under Article 18, and in order to enhance the dialogue between the Union institutions and to ensure greater transparency, the European Parliament may invite the Commission annually to discuss matters referred to in that Article concerning the functioning of the equality bodies designated under this Directive.</p> <p>2. The European Parliament may express its views in resolutions as regards the matters referred to in Article 18.</p> <p>3. The Commission shall take into account, as appropriate, any elements arising from the views expressed through dialogue that takes place pursuant to this Article, including any resolutions of the European Parliament as regards the matters referred to in Article 18, also when reviewing the operation of this Directive.</p>	
<p><b>Directive (EU) 2024/1785 amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste</b></p>	<p><b>ENVI</b></p>	<p>30/06/2026</p>	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Amendments to Directive 2010/75/EU</p> <p>Directive 2010/75/EU is amended as follows:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(12) Article 13 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>‘1. In order to draw up, review and, where necessary, update BAT reference documents, the Commission shall organise an exchange of information between Member States, the industries concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting human health or environmental protection, the European Chemicals Agency and the Commission. That exchange of information shall aim at an eight-year review cycle of BAT reference documents prioritising the documents that have the highest</p>	<p>2026,2028,2033,2034</p>

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			<p>potential to improve the protection of human health or the environment. The duration of the exchange of information referred to in the first subparagraph shall not exceed four years for each individual BAT reference document.';</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is inserted: '1a. The Commission shall by 1 July 2026 amend Implementing Decision 2012/119/EU.'</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(31) the following articles are inserted: 'Article 27a Innovation centre for industrial transformation and emissions [...]</p> <p>2. The centre shall collect and analyse information on innovative techniques, including emerging and transformative techniques, which contribute inter alia to minimisation of pollution, decarbonisation, resource efficiency, a circular economy using fewer or safer chemicals, relevant to activities within the scope of this Directive, and characterise their level of development and their environmental performance. The Commission shall take into account the findings of the centre when preparing the work programme for the exchange of information referred to in Article 13(3), point (b), and when drawing up, reviewing and updating the BAT reference documents referred to in Article 13(1). Article 27d Transformation towards a clean, circular and climate-neutral industry [...]</p> <p>5. The Commission shall, by 30 June 2026, adopt a delegated act in order to supplement this Directive by specifying the content for the transformation plans, on the basis of the information required under</p>	

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			<p>paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>The Commission shall, by 31 December 2034, review and, where appropriate, revise the delegated act referred to in the first subparagraph.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(42) in Article 73(1), the first and the second subparagraphs are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'By 30 June 2028 and every 5 years thereafter, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council a report reviewing the implementation of this Directive. The report shall include information on activities for which BAT conclusions have or have not been adopted pursuant to Article 13(5) of this Directive, take into account the dynamics of innovation, including emerging techniques, the need for further pollution prevention measures and the review referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2003/87/EC.</p> <p>That report shall include an assessment of the need for Union action through the establishment or updating of Union-wide minimum requirements for emission limit values and for rules on monitoring and compliance for activities within the scope of the BAT conclusions adopted during the previous five-year period, on the basis of the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) the impact of the activities concerned on the environment as a whole and on human health;</p> <p>(b) the state of implementation of best available techniques for the activities concerned.'</p> <p>(43) Article 73 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph (3) is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'3. The Commission shall, using an evidence-based methodology and</p>	

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			<p>taking into account the specificities of the sector, assess the need for Union action to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) comprehensively address the emissions from the rearing of livestock within the Union, in particular from cattle; and</li> <li>(b) further achieve the objective of global environmental protection with respect to products placed on the Union market, through the prevention and control of emissions from livestock farming, and in a manner consistent with the Union's international obligations.</li> </ul> <p>The Commission shall report the results of that assessment by 31 December 2026 to the European Parliament and the Council. The report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal where appropriate.';</p> <p>(b) the following paragraph is added:</p> <p>'4. The Commission shall review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the need to control emissions from onshore and offshore exploration and production of mineral oil and gas;</li> <li>(b) the need to control emissions from the on-site treatment and extraction of non-energy industrial minerals used in industry other than for construction, as well as the need to control emissions from the on-site treatment and extraction of ores which are newly carried out in the Union;</li> <li>(c) the need to revise the activity threshold in Annex I for the production of hydrogen by electrolysis of water.</li> </ul> <p>The Commission shall include the results of that review in the first of the reports to the European Parliament and to the Council required under the first paragraph.';</p>	

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<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	30/06/2026	<p>Article 40 Replying to a take charge request [...] 4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish, and review periodically, two lists, indicating the relevant elements of proof and circumstantial evidence in accordance with the criteria set out in the second and third subparagraphs of this paragraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 77(2). For the purposes of the first subparagraph, proof refers to formal proof which determines responsibility pursuant to this Regulation, provided that it is not refuted by proof to the contrary. The Member States shall provide the Commission with models of the different types of administrative documents, in accordance with the typology established in the list of formal proof. For the purposes of the first subparagraph, circumstantial evidence refers to indicative elements which while being refutable may be sufficient according to the evidentiary value attributed to them. The evidentiary value of circumstantial evidence shall, in relation to the responsibility for examining the application for international protection, be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Article 79 Monitoring and evaluation By 1 February 2028 and from then on annually, the Commission shall review the functioning of the measures set out in Part IV of this Regulation and report on the implementation of the measures set out in this Regulation. The report shall be communicated to the European</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>On a regular basis and as a minimum every three years, the Commission shall review the relevance of the numbers set out in Article 12(2), points (a) and (b), and the overall functioning of Part III of this Regulation, including whether the definition of family members and the length of the time limits set out in that Part should be modified, against the overall migratory situation.</p> <p>By 1 July 2031, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation, with particular regard to the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility as enshrined in Article 80 TFEU. The Commission shall present reports on the main findings of that evaluation to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. Member States shall provide the Commission all information necessary for the preparation of the reports, at the latest six months before the time limit for the Commission to present each report expires.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1359 addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	30/06/2026	<p>Article 6</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>1. The Commission and Council shall constantly monitor whether a situation of crisis or force majeure, identified in a Commission implementing decision as referred to in Article 3(8) persists.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall pay particular attention to the compliance with fundamental rights and humanitarian standards and may request the Asylum Agency to initiate a specific monitoring exercise pursuant to Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2303.</p> <p>3. Where the Commission considers that the circumstances that led to the establishment of the situation of crisis or force majeure have ceased to exist, it shall propose to repeal the Council implementing decision</p>	2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>referred to in Article 4(3). Where the Commission considers it appropriate on the basis of relevant information, it shall propose the adoption of a new Council implementing decision authorising the amendment or extension of the measures as established in accordance with Article 5(2).</p> <p>4. The Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council, every three months after the entry into force of the Council implementing decision as referred to in Article 4(3), on the application of that decision, in particular on the effectiveness of the measures undertaken in resolving the situation of crisis or force majeure and shall determine whether the situation persists and whether the measures continue to be necessary and proportionate.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1347 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the protection granted, amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC and repealing Directive</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	30/06/2026	<p>Article 39</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>By 13 June 2028 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation and shall, where appropriate, propose necessary amendments.</p> <p>Nine months prior to the expiry of the relevant deadline as set out in the first paragraph, at the latest, Member States shall forward to the Commission all information appropriate for the preparation of the report referred to in that paragraph.</p>	2028, 2033

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<b>2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council</b>				
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1712 amending Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims</b>	<b>LIBE, FEMM</b>	14/07/2026	Article 1 Amendments to Directive 2011/36/EU Directive 2011/36/EU is amended as follows: [...] (19) in Article 23, the following paragraph is added: '3. The Commission shall, by 15 July 2030, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures in order to comply with this Directive, and assessing the impact of such measures.'	2030
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1760 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859</b>	<b>JURI</b>	25/07/2026	Article 19 Guidelines [...] 4. The guidelines referred to in this Article shall be made available in all the official languages of the Union. The Commission shall periodically review the guidelines and adapt them where appropriate.  Article 36 Review and reporting 1. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the necessity of laying down additional sustainability due diligence requirements tailored to regulated financial undertakings with respect to the provision of financial services and investment activities, and the options for such due diligence requirements as well as their impacts, in line with the objectives of this Directive. The report shall take into account other Union legislative acts that apply	2026, 2030, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>to regulated financial undertakings. It shall be published at the earliest possible opportunity after 25 July 2024, but no later than 26 July 2026. It shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>2. By 26 July 2030, and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this Directive and its effectiveness in reaching its objectives, in particular in addressing adverse impacts. The report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal. The first report shall, inter alia, assess the following issues:</p> <p>(a) the impacts of this Directive on SMEs, together with an assessment of the effectiveness of the different measures and tools for support provided to SMEs by the Commission and the Member States;</p> <p>(b) the scope of this Directive in terms of the companies covered, whether it ensures the effectiveness of this Directive in light of its objectives, a level playing field between entities covered and that companies cannot circumvent the application of this Directive, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— whether Article 3(1), point (a), needs to be revised so that entities constituted as different legal forms from those listed in Annex I or Annex II to Directive 2013/34/EU are covered by this Directive;</li> <li>— whether business models or forms of economic cooperation with third-party companies other than those covered by Article 2 need to be included in the scope of this Directive;</li> <li>— whether the thresholds regarding the number of employees and net turnover laid down in Article 2 need to be revised and if a sector-specific approach needs to be introduced in high-risk sectors;</li> <li>— whether the criterion of net turnover generated in the Union laid down in Article 2(2) needs to be revised;</li> </ul>	

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			<p>(c) whether the definition of the term 'chain of activities' needs to be revised;</p> <p>(d) whether the Annex to this Directive needs to be modified, including in light of international developments, and whether it should be extended to cover additional adverse impacts, in particular adverse impacts on good governance;</p> <p>(e) whether the rules on combatting climate change provided for in this Directive, especially as regards the design of transition plans for climate change mitigation, their adoption and the putting into effect of those plans by companies, as well as the powers of supervisory authorities related to those rules, need to be revised;</p> <p>(f) the effectiveness of the enforcement mechanisms put in place at national level, of the penalties and the rules on civil liability;</p> <p>(g) whether changes to the level of harmonisation provided for in this Directive are required to ensure a level-playing field for companies in the internal market, including the convergence and divergence between provisions of national law transposing this Directive.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1799 on common rules promoting the repair of goods and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directives (EU) 2019/771 and (EU) 2020/1828</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	30/07/2026	<p>Article 19</p> <p>Reporting by the Commission and review</p> <p>1. By 31 July 2031, the Commission shall submit a report on the application of this Directive. The report shall assess the contribution of this Directive, and in particular that of Articles 5 and 16, to promoting repair in the internal market, including the repair of goods subject to reparability requirements outside the legal guarantee and the consumers' choice for repair within the legal guarantee as well as its impact on businesses and consumers.</p> <p>2. The report shall also assess the effectiveness of incentives to choose repair, including the extension of the legal guarantee, and the need to</p>	2024, 2031

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>promote commercial guarantees on repair services and to adopt rules on the liability of repairers for repair.</p> <p>3. With regard to Article 7, the report shall assess the effectiveness of the European online platform based on information on the number of active repair service providers and on the number of consumers that accessed the European online platform.</p> <p>4. The Commission shall submit the report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of that report. That report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.</p> <p>5. The necessary level of harmonisation required to ensure a level-playing field for companies in the internal market including the convergence of and divergence between national laws of the Member States transposing this Directive, in particular regarding the liability periods, shall be assessed in the context of the review provided for in Article 25 of Directive (EU) 2019/771.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives</b>	<b>LIBE, IMCO</b>	01/08/2026	<p>Article 56</p> <p>Codes of practice</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. The AI Office and the Board shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of the objectives of the codes of practice by the participants and their contribution to the proper application of this Regulation. The AI Office and the Board shall assess whether the codes of practice cover the obligations provided for in Articles 53 and 55, and shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of their objectives.</p>	2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)</b>			<p>They shall publish their assessment of the adequacy of the codes of practice.</p> <p>The Commission may, by way of an implementing act, approve a code of practice and give it a general validity within the Union. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 98(2).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>8. The AI Office shall, as appropriate, also encourage and facilitate the review and adaptation of the codes of practice, in particular in light of emerging standards. The AI Office shall assist in the assessment of available standards.</p> <p>Article 75 Mutual assistance, market surveillance and control of general-purpose AI systems<sup>A</sup></p> <p>1. Where an AI system is based on a general-purpose AI model, and the model and the system are developed by the same provider, the AI Office shall have powers to monitor and supervise compliance of that AI system with obligations under this Regulation. To carry out its monitoring and supervision tasks, the AI Office shall have all the powers of a market surveillance authority provided for in this Section and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020. [...]</p> <p>Article 89 Monitoring actions</p> <p>1. For the purpose of carrying out the tasks assigned to it under this Section, the AI Office may take the necessary actions to monitor the effective implementation and compliance with this Regulation by</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>providers of general-purpose AI models, including their adherence to approved codes of practice. [...]</p> <p>Article 112 Evaluation and review</p> <p>1. The Commission shall assess the need for amendment of the list set out in Annex III and of the list of prohibited AI practices laid down in Article 5, once a year following the entry into force of this Regulation, and until the end of the period of the delegation of power laid down in Article 97. The Commission shall submit the findings of that assessment to the European Parliament and the Council.</p> <p>2. By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate and report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the need for amendments extending existing area headings or adding new area headings in Annex III;</li> <li>(b) amendments to the list of AI systems requiring additional transparency measures in Article 50;</li> <li>(c) amendments enhancing the effectiveness of the supervision and governance system.</li> </ul> <p>3. By 2 August 2029 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report shall include an assessment with regard to the structure of enforcement and the possible need for a Union agency to resolve any identified shortcomings. On the basis of the findings, that report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a proposal for amendment of this Regulation. The reports shall be made public.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>4. The reports referred to in paragraph 2 shall pay specific attention to the following:</p> <p>(a) the status of the financial, technical and human resources of the national competent authorities in order to effectively perform the tasks assigned to them under this Regulation;</p> <p>(b) the state of penalties, in particular administrative fines as referred to in Article 99(1), applied by Member States for infringements of this Regulation;</p> <p>(c) adopted harmonised standards and common specifications developed to support this Regulation;</p> <p>(d) the number of undertakings that enter the market after the entry into application of this Regulation, and how many of them are SMEs.</p> <p>5. By 2 August 2028, the Commission shall evaluate the functioning of the AI Office, whether the AI Office has been given sufficient powers and competences to fulfil its tasks, and whether it would be relevant and needed for the proper implementation and enforcement of this Regulation to upgrade the AI Office and its enforcement competences and to increase its resources. The Commission shall submit a report on its evaluation to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p> <p>6. By 2 August 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the review of the progress on the development of standardisation deliverables on the energy-efficient development of general-purpose AI models, and assess the need for further measures or actions, including binding measures or actions. The report shall be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council, and it shall be made public.</p> <p>7. By 2 August 2028 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall evaluate the impact and effectiveness of voluntary codes of</p>	

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			<p>conduct to foster the application of the requirements set out in Chapter III, Section 2 for AI systems other than high-risk AI systems and possibly other additional requirements for AI systems other than high-risk AI systems, including as regards environmental sustainability.</p> <p>8. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 to 7, the Board, the Member States and national competent authorities shall provide the Commission with information upon its request and without undue delay.</p> <p>9. In carrying out the evaluations and reviews referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7, the Commission shall take into account the positions and findings of the Board, of the European Parliament, of the Council, and of other relevant bodies or sources.</p> <p>10. The Commission shall, if necessary, submit appropriate proposals to amend this Regulation, in particular taking into account developments in technology, the effect of AI systems on health and safety, and on fundamental rights, and in light of the state of progress in the information society.</p> <p>11. To guide the evaluations and reviews referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7 of this Article, the AI Office shall undertake to develop an objective and participative methodology for the evaluation of risk levels based on the criteria outlined in the relevant Articles and the inclusion of new systems in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the list set out in Annex III, including the extension of existing area headings or the addition of new area headings in that Annex;</li> <li>(b) the list of prohibited practices set out in Article 5; and</li> <li>(c) the list of AI systems requiring additional transparency measures pursuant to Article 50.</li> </ul> <p>12. Any amendment to this Regulation pursuant to paragraph 10, or relevant delegated or implementing acts, which concerns sectoral Union</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>harmonisation legislation listed in Section B of Annex I shall take into account the regulatory specificities of each sector, and the existing governance, conformity assessment and enforcement mechanisms and authorities established therein.</p> <p>13. By 2 August 2031, the Commission shall carry out an assessment of the enforcement of this Regulation and shall report on it to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee, taking into account the first years of application of this Regulation. On the basis of the findings, that report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a proposal for amendment of this Regulation with regard to the structure of enforcement and the need for a Union agency to resolve any identified shortcomings.</p>	
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1788 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC (recast)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	04/08/2026	<p>Article 4 Market-based supply prices [...]</p> <p>10. The Commission shall review the implementation of this Article for the purpose of achieving market-based retail pricing of natural gas and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The report shall, where appropriate, include an assessment of the impact of those measures on the progress in achieving the Union's climate-neutrality objective and the other energy and climate objectives. It may be combined with the report referred to in Article 5(10) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 on the implementation of that Article. The report shall be submitted together with or followed by a legislative proposal, if appropriate. Such a legislative proposal may include an end date for regulated prices.</p>	2030, 2034

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>Article 92</p> <p>Review and reporting</p> <p>1. By 31 December 2030, the Commission shall review this Directive and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate legislative proposals. The review shall in particular examine the application of Article 9, and related definitions in Article 2, to assess whether facilities that begin operation from 1 January 2031 demonstrate higher greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of low-carbon fuels and low-carbon hydrogen to receive certification pursuant to that Article.</p> <p>2. By 5 August 2035, the Commission shall publish a communication assessing the implementation of Article 46 with regard to hydrogen distribution network operators, and the implementation of Articles 68 and 69 with regard to hydrogen transmission network operators.</p> <p>3. By 5 August 2034, ACER shall, for the purpose of the Commission's communication pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, publish a report on the impact of Articles 46, 68 and 69 on the functioning, competition, liquidity, hydrogen infrastructure development and transparency of the market for hydrogen. ACER's report shall include a consultation of the relevant stakeholders.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1543 on European Production Orders and European Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal proceedings and for the execution of custodial</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	17/08/2026	<p>Article 28</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>1. By 18 August 2026, the Commission shall establish a detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation. The monitoring programme shall set out the means by which and the intervals at which the data will be collected. It shall specify the action to be taken by the Commission and by the Member States in collecting and analysing the data.</p>	2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>sentences following criminal proceedings</b>			<p>[...]</p> <p>5. From 18 August 2027, the Commission shall, by 30 June each year, publish a report containing the data referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 in a compiled form, subdivided into Member States and type of service provider.</p> <p>Article 33 Evaluation By 18 August 2029, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. The Commission shall transmit an evaluation report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. That evaluation report shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and of the results that have been achieved with regard to its objectives, as well as an assessment of this Regulation's impact on fundamental rights. The evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Commission's better regulation guidelines. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the evaluation report.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/2854 on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Data Act)</b>	<b>ITRE</b>	11/09/2026	<p>Article 49 Evaluation and review 1. By 12 September 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council, and to the European Economic and Social Committee. That evaluation shall assess, in particular: (a) situations to be considered to be situations of exceptional need for the purpose of Article 15 of this Regulation and the application of Chapter V of this Regulation in practice, in particular the experience in</p>	2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>the application of Chapter V of this Regulation by public sector bodies, the Commission, the European Central Bank and Union bodies; the number and outcome of the proceedings brought to the competent authority under Article 18(5) on the application of Chapter V of this Regulation, as reported by the competent authorities; the impact of other obligations laid down in Union or national law for the purposes of complying with requests for access to information; the impact of voluntary data-sharing mechanisms, such as those put in place by data altruism organisations recognised under Regulation (EU) 2022/868, on meeting the objectives of Chapter V of this Regulation, and the role of personal data in the context of Article 15 of this Regulation, including the evolution of privacy-enhancing technologies;</p> <p>(b) the impact of this Regulation on the use of data in the economy, including on data innovation, data monetisation practices and data intermediation services, as well as on data sharing within the common European data spaces;</p> <p>(c) the accessibility and use of different categories and types of data;</p> <p>(d) the exclusion of certain categories of enterprises as beneficiaries under Article 5;</p> <p>(e) the absence of any impact on intellectual property rights;</p> <p>(f) the impact on trade secrets, including on the protection against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure, as well as the impact of the mechanism allowing the data holder to refuse the user's request under Article 4(8) and Article 5(11), taking into account, to the extent possible, any revision of Directive (EU) 2016/943;</p> <p>(g) whether the list of unfair contractual terms referred to in Article 13 is up-to-date in light of new business practices and the rapid pace of market innovation;</p>	

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			<p>(h) changes in the contractual practices of providers of data processing services and whether this results in sufficient compliance with Article 25;</p> <p>(i) the diminution of charges imposed by providers of data processing services for the switching process, in line with the gradual withdrawal of switching charges pursuant to Article 29;</p> <p>(j) the interplay of this Regulation with other Union legal acts of relevance to the data economy;</p> <p>(k) the prevention of unlawful governmental access to non-personal data;</p> <p>(l) the efficacy of the enforcement regime required under Article 37;</p> <p>(m) the impact of this Regulation on SMEs with regard to their capacity to innovate and to the availability of data processing services for users in the Union and the burden of complying with new obligations.</p> <p>2. By 12 September 2028, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report on its main findings to the European Parliament and to the Council, and to the European Economic and Social Committee. That evaluation shall assess the impact of Articles 23 to 31 and Articles 34 and 35, in particular regarding pricing and the diversity of data processing services offered within the Union, with a special focus on SME providers.</p> <p>3. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p>4. On the basis of the reports referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the Commission may, where appropriate, submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation.</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1260 on asset recovery and confiscation</b>	<b>LIBE</b>	22/11/2026	<p>Article 34 Reporting</p> <p>1. The Commission shall, by 24 November 2028, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council, assessing the implementation of this Directive.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall, by 24 November 2031, submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council evaluating this Directive. The Commission shall take into account the information provided by Member States and any other relevant information related to the transposition and implementation of this Directive. On the basis of that evaluation, the Commission shall decide on appropriate follow-up actions, including, if necessary, a legislative proposal.</p>	2028, 2031
<b>Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 on machinery and repealing Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 73/361/EEC</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	14/01/2027	<p>Article 53 Evaluation and review</p> <p>1. By 14 July 2028 and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The reports shall be made public.</p> <p>2. Taking account of technical progress and practical experience gained in Member States as indicated in Article 6, the Commission shall in its report include an evaluation on the following aspects of this Regulation: (a) the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III; (b) the conformity assessment procedure applicable to machinery or related products listed in Annex I.</p> <p>Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of the relevant provisions of this Regulation.</p> <p>3. By 14 July 2026 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a specific report on the assessment of Article 6(4) and (5) of this</p>	2026, 2028

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The reports shall be made public. The Commission shall include in its reports the following: (a) a summary of data and information provided by Member States in accordance with Article 6(5) during the reporting period; (b) an assessment of the list of categories of machinery or related products in Annex I in view of the criteria set out in Article 6(4). In the reports, the Commission shall assess the appropriateness and availability of data and information provided by Member States, including its sufficiency and suitability for the purposes of making comparisons, identifying any shortcomings, necessary to ensure effective functioning and enforcement of Article 6.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	01/01/2028	Article 19 Review The Commission shall carry out a review of the implementation of this Regulation and its Annexes, at least every five years from its date of application. The purpose of the review shall be, amongst other things, to ensure the alignment of this Regulation and its Annexes with scientific and technical progress. The review process shall take due account of international initiatives addressing the release of pollutants from industrial activities and the impact of the release of such pollutants on human health or the environment, Member States' best practices and progress in that regard, and progress in research and technology. Where appropriate, the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal to the European Parliament and to the Council to amend this Regulation or the Annexes thereto, or both.	2033
<b>Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combating violence</b>	LIBE/FEMM	14/06/2027	Article 45 Reporting and review	2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
<b>against women and domestic violence</b>			<p>1. By 14 June 2032, Member States shall communicate to the Commission all relevant information concerning the functioning of this Directive necessary for the Commission to draw up a report on the evaluation of this Directive.</p> <p>2. On the basis of the information provided by Member States pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the impact of this Directive and of whether the objective of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence across the Union has been achieved and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council. That report shall assess, in particular, whether an extension of the scope of this Directive and the introduction of new offences is necessary. That report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal, if necessary.</p> <p>3. By 14 June 2032, the Commission shall assess whether further measures at Union level are necessary to effectively tackle sexual harassment and violence in the workplace, taking into account applicable international conventions, the Union's legal framework in the area of equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation and the legal framework on occupational safety and health.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1624 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing</b>	<b>LIBE/ECON</b>	10/07/2027	<p>Article 29</p> <p>Identification of third countries with significant strategic deficiencies in their national AML/CFT regimes</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>7. The Commission shall review the delegated acts referred to in paragraph 2 on a regular basis to ensure that the specific countermeasures identified pursuant to paragraph 5 take account of the changes in the AML/CFT framework of the third country and are</p>	2030, 2032

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>proportionate and adequate to the risks. Upon receiving a notification pursuant to paragraph 6, the Commission shall assess the information received to determine whether country-specific risks affect the integrity of the Union's internal market. Where appropriate, the Commission shall review the delegated acts referred to in paragraph 2, by adding the necessary countermeasures to mitigate those additional risks. Where the Commission considers that the specific additional measures applied by a Member State under paragraph 6 are not necessary to mitigate specific risks stemming from that third country, it may decide, by means of an implementing act, that the Member State shall put an end to the specific additional countermeasure.</p> <p>Article 30 Identification of third countries with compliance weaknesses in their national AML/CFT regimes [...] 5. The Commission shall review the delegated acts referred to in paragraph 2 on a regular basis to ensure that the specific enhanced due diligence measures identified pursuant to paragraph 4 take account of the changes in the AML/CFT framework of the third country and are proportionate and adequate to the risks.</p> <p>Article 31 Identification of third countries posing a specific and serious threat to the Union's financial system [...] 8. The Commission shall review the delegated acts referred to in paragraph 1 on a regular basis to ensure that the countermeasures</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>referred to in paragraph 6 and enhanced due diligence measures referred to in paragraph 7 take account of the changes in the AML/CFT framework of the third country and are proportionate and adequate to the risks.</p> <p>Article 52 Beneficial ownership through ownership interest [...] 3. The Commission shall review the delegated act referred to in paragraph 2 on a regular basis to ensure that it identifies the relevant categories of corporate entities that are associated with higher risks, and that the related thresholds are commensurate with those risks.</p> <p>Article 68 Penalties [...] The Commission shall regularly review the delegated act referred to in the first subparagraph to ensure that it identifies the relevant categories of breaches and that the related penalties are effective, dissuasive and proportionate.</p> <p>Article 87 Review By 10 July 2032, and every 3 years thereafter, the Commission shall review the application of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. The first review shall include an assessment of: (a) the national systems for reporting of suspicions pursuant to Article</p>	

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			<p>69 and obstacles and opportunities to establish a single reporting system at Union level; (b) the adequacy of the beneficial ownership transparency framework to mitigate risks associated with legal entities and legal arrangements.</p> <p>Article 88 Reports By 10 July 2030, the Commission shall submit reports to the European Parliament and to the Council assessing the necessity and proportionality of: (a) lowering the 25 % threshold for the identification of beneficial ownership of legal entities through ownership interest; (b) extending the scope of high-value goods to include high-value garments and accessories; (c) extending the scope of the threshold-based disclosures under Article 74 to cover the sale of other goods, of introducing harmonised formats for the reporting of those transactions based on the usefulness of those reports for FIUs, and of extending the scope of information collected from persons trading in free-trade zones; (d) adjusting the limit for large cash payments.</p>	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/1938 on standards of quality and safety for substances of human origin intended for human application and repealing Directives 2002/98/EC and 2004/23/EC</b>	<b>ENVI</b>	07/08/2027	<p>Article 86 Evaluation The Commission shall, by 8 August 2029, assess the application of this Regulation, produce an evaluation report on the progress towards achievement of the objectives of this Regulation and present its main findings to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The evaluation report shall include an assessment of the implementation of</p>	2029

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			Article 54. For the purpose of the evaluation report, the Commission shall use aggregated and anonymised data and information gathered from SoHO competent authorities and from data and information submitted to the EU SoHO Platform. Member States shall provide the Commission with additional information as necessary and proportionate for the preparation of the evaluation report, including information on the conditions for compensation of SoHO donors pursuant to Article 54. The evaluation report shall, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal to amend this Regulation.	
<b>Regulation (EU) 2024/2516 amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 as regards the digital labelling of EU fertilising products</b>	<b>IMCO</b>	01/05/2027	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 is amended as follows: [...]</p> <p>(6) the following article is inserted:</p> <p>'Article 49a</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>By 21 October 2031, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the digital labelling of EU fertilising products as introduced by Regulation (EU) 2024/2516 of the European Parliament and of the Council. As part of that evaluation, it shall assess in particular:</p> <p>(a) the impact of digital labelling of EU fertilising products on the proper functioning of the internal market, the level of consumer protection and impact of digital labelling of EU fertilising products on businesses, in particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises;</p> <p>(b) the impact of Article 11a and in particular the extent to which economic operators opted for the use of a digital label.</p> <p>The Commission shall draw up a report on the main findings and submit it to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of that report.</p>	2031

Review clauses in EU legislation adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term  
(January 2022–September 2024)

Act	Committee responsible (at time of vote on legislative act)	Date of application (transposition)/ entry into force	Special Provisions for review/evaluation/implementation/reporting	The reference to reporting/review duties by the EC to the EP-Council
			The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.'	



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Reviews of existing legislation provide an evidence-based assessment of the performance of policies and legislation. Review findings support political decision-making and inform the design of possible future revisions. The systematic review of legislation has become a key policy-making tool at the EU level, most notably in the context of the EU's better regulation agenda.

This rolling check-list has been published periodically since 2014. It contributes to the European Parliament's scrutiny of the European Commission's reporting duties by analysing all review clauses contained in EU legislative acts adopted during a certain time period. This ninth edition covers all review clauses in legislative acts adopted during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term (i.e. January 2022–September 2024), complementing the previous eighth edition, which covers the first half of the ninth term. The complete dataset of review clauses is preceded by an initial analysis that places review clauses within the broader context of better law-making and explores the main features of the review clauses included in the dataset, reflecting the choices of the co-legislators during the second half of the ninth parliamentary term. In an effort to show the evolution of review clauses over the past decade, the analysis also compares data of the ninth with those of the eighth term.

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This is a publication of the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit  
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