



PROGRESS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S 10 PRIORITIES

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1. A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

"My first priority as Commission President will be to strengthen Europe's competitiveness and to stimulate investment for the purpose of job creation."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

The Investment Plan for Europe finances research into Alzheimer's and heart disease, new energy connectors across Europe, making industries such as steel and pulp production greener, support for family healthcare in rural areas and reducing energy costs for citizens thanks to more energy efficient buildings - these are just a few examples.

We promised to bring Europe back to jobs and growth. With the Investment Plan, **we have delivered**: just one month into office, the Juncker Commission **unveiled an ambitious plan to mobilise at least €315 billion of investment over three years**, without creating new debt. This is now operational and yielding tangible results.

Together with the European Investment Bank, which started work on this already early in 2015, the EU institutions worked at an unprecedented pace and passed the necessary legislation in less than six months' time. The Regulation establishing a **European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)** entered into force in July 2015. Nine Member States have already declared their intention to add to the firepower of the EFSI, in most cases via their national promotional banks: Bulgaria (€100 million), Germany (€8 billion), Spain (€1.5 billion), France (€8 billion), Italy (€8 billion), Luxembourg (€80 million), Slovakia (€400 million) Poland (€8 billion), United-Kingdom (€8.5 billion/£6 billion).

The idea behind EFSI is to use public money as a guarantee and catalyst to stimulate private investment in the real economy, where it is most needed. It will be used to mobilise abundantly available liquidity to support strategic projects which would not receive financing otherwise, in areas such as research and innovation, renewable energy, broadband and healthcare.

This is not just about large infrastructure projects: a quarter of the EFSI-guarantees will be used to finance small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and mid-caps, which have struggled to secure financing for their activities since the crisis.

Already now the European Investment Fund (EIF) has signed over twenty agreements with intermediaries across Europe, meaning millions of euros are being made available to SMEs from Prague to Poznan, Bucharest to Birmingham - and more are being signed every week.

An **Investment Project Portal** is being made available to advertise projects for potential investors and an **Investment Advisory Hub** has been launched to assist project promoters.

To support its agenda for investment, structural reforms and fiscal responsibility, the Commission presented in January 2015 an interpretative Communication on making the best use of the **flexibility within the existing rules of the Stability and Growth Pact**.

As part of its broader effort to fight unemployment, the Commission proposed and the EU legislator agreed in May 2015 **to frontload €1 billion to speed up the implementation of the Youth Employment Initiative**. This will help up to 650,000 young people find jobs, apprenticeships, traineeships or continued education across Europe. The Commission will swiftly present a **recommendation to promote the integration of the long-term unemployed** in the labour market.



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2. A Connected Digital Single Market

"We must make much better use of the great opportunities offered by digital technologies, which know no borders. To do so, we will need to have the courage to break down national silos in telecoms regulation, in copyright and data protection legislation, in the management of radio waves and in the application of competition law."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

The Internet and digital technologies are transforming our world. Today we can watch our favourite TV show live on our smartphones while walking in the street; we can run our errands from home using the Internet to order food from our grocery shop; we can interact with our public administrations online. Tomorrow you will be able to read a book as your car drives you to your friend's house; your fridge will directly make your food orders at the supermarket; your grandmother's doctor will be alerted immediately if she forgets to take her medicine.

The digital revolution is about having access to new goods and services that will make life easier for citizens and offer new opportunities to business. Europe must embrace this digital future by using the scale of the EU's Single Market. At present, barriers online mean citizens miss out on goods and services: only 15% shop online from another EU country and only 7% of SMEs sell cross-border.

In May 2015, the Commission presented its Strategy to create a Digital Single Market. A **Digital Single Market could contribute €415 billion per year to our economy and create hundreds of thousands of new jobs.**

First, the Digital Single Market will offer **better access for consumers and businesses to digital goods and services across Europe.** The Commission will remove the barriers that today hamper you from buying online the pair of shoes you want from a shop based in another Member State. The Commission will also make sure that when you travel abroad you can still watch all the TV programmes you like from your favourite channel as if you were at home.

Second, the Commission will **create the right conditions for digital networks to develop and innovative services to flourish.** It means that you will be able to have Internet access everywhere you go, even in the mountains or in isolated rural corners at an affordable price.

Thirdly, the Commission will work to **boost the digitalisation of our society and economy**

notably by promoting standards that are interoperable. It aims at making life easier for citizens so that electronic devices are compatible between them and connect you with all online services you need from your kids' school, to the hospital or your gas supplier.

In 2015, important steps have already been taken. The EU institutions have agreed to **end roaming charges** and to guarantee an **open Internet**. In 2005, a call to your home country from abroad could cost up to €5 a minute. With the EU anti-roaming rules, costs to consumers have dropped significantly. In 2007 the roaming limits were €0.49 a minute for a call and are now €0.19 a minute. By June 2017, roaming charges will disappear altogether, it will cost you exactly the same price to call friends and family or download pictures and movies wherever you are in Europe as if you were at home. With the new rules, your Internet service provider will not be allowed to block you access to any Internet service you may wish to have.

The reform of our **personal data protection** rules should be finalised by the end of 2015. You will then have easier access to your data and you will be able to transfer your personal data when you change email address from your former account to the new one. You will be able to better manage your "online life" and you will have the right to be forgotten and delete the pictures you posted on a social platform years ago. You will also get the guarantee that your personal data is protected by EU rules even if it is handled by non EU companies.



3. A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

"Current geopolitical events have forcefully reminded us that Europe relies too heavily on fuel and gas imports. I therefore want to reform and reorganise Europe's energy policy into a new European Energy Union."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

We must urgently undo the disorderly patchwork of energy and climate policies in the 28 Member States. In February 2015 the Commission presented detailed steps for an Energy Union that achieves the twin goals of **cutting emissions** and making **energy systems more secure, sustainable and reliable**.

This requires the combination of infrastructures and interconnecting markets so that energy can flow freely across borders. Grids must be designed so that electricity produced in wind farms in the Atlantic or in solar farms on the plains can provide cheaper power to the industrial installations and homes where it is most needed.

This is why, in March 2015, this **Commission agreed with France, Spain and Portugal to strengthen the connections on the Iberian Peninsula**. It has also supported **Italy and Malta to build the cable that in April 2015 ended the isolation of the Maltese grid**. Blackouts will be less frequent as Malta is no longer an energy island.

This Commission has also **upgraded the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan** to bring the electricity grid of that part of the EU closer to the European markets. This will strengthen the energy security of the Baltics. Likewise, the Commission has been working since February 2015 with the countries of **Central and South East Europe in designing the networks that will guarantee gas supply** in case of a disruption in imports.

In July, the Commission presented proposals to help consumers benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills. First, it proposed to make the **energy efficiency label easier to read and provide manufacturers with the incentives to design and sell more energy efficient appliances**. Once in place, the new rules will bring additional energy savings equal to today's energy consumption of the three Baltic countries combined. Second, it presented measures to **support the use by consumers of smart home-metering appliances**. These make it simpler to manage consumption and easier to compare prices between suppliers.

Also in July the Commission began **adapting the electricity markets to new forms of energy production** such as renewables and reformed the **EU Emissions Trading System**. The goal is to offer incentives for energy-intensive industries to modernise their plants and make use of innovative solutions to reduce and capture carbon emissions.

The transformation to a low-carbon economy drives innovation. Today renewable energy caters for the needs of 78 million Europeans, or one quarter of EU electricity consumption. It employs over one million people and generates €130 billion in turnover, including €35 billion worth of exports. European companies today hold 40% of all patents for renewable technologies. The pace of technological change increases the potential for new global trade in green technology. The electricity-powered cars and planes of the future will require new technologies to boost the transition into low-carbon, such as smart appliances, solar power and electric batteries. To that end there is a strategic focus in the implementation of the Energy Union on research and innovation, and on making the EU the world number one in renewables.

This combined action helps the EU to fulfil its pledge **to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030** and sends a clear signal of leadership in the run-up to the **United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris** in December 2015.



4. A Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base

"Our internal market is Europe's best asset in times of increasing globalisation. I therefore want the next Commission to build on the strength of our single market and to fully exploit its potential in all its dimensions."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

The European Commission has been improving the Internal Market in the field of taxation, finance, goods and services.

It is paramount for a well-functioning single market that all companies active in Europe pay their fair share of taxes. We are ensuring that companies will no longer be able to exploit differences and loopholes in national tax regimes. We have asked all Member States to provide information on tax-rulings and several **in-depth investigations** will be completed this autumn. We proposed in March 2015, and are now working hard with the Council Presidency, to conclude by the end of this year an agreement on the **automatic exchange of information** between Member States on their tax rulings.

In June 2015 we launched the Action Plan for Fair and Efficient Corporate Taxation. At its heart is the principle that **the country in which a company generates profits is the country where this company should pay taxes**. The work on a common consolidated corporate tax base has been re-launched in this context.

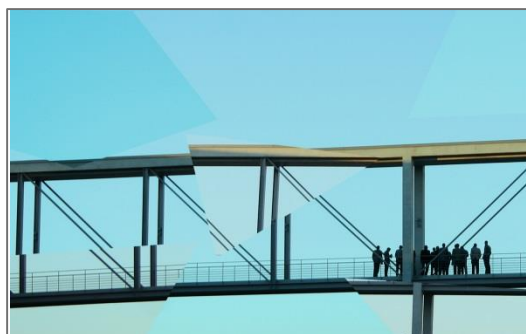
The Commission is also working closely with Member States to adopt the modalities of a **Financial Transaction Tax**. Success will be a major move to pave the way for future enhanced cooperation in the field of taxation.

The **Capital Markets Union** is essential for financial stability and will make it easier for businesses big and small to tap into capital markets and find the funding they need to boost activities; and it will also spur cross-border investments and investment in infrastructure. After consultations launched in February 2015, an Action Plan and detailed proposals will be unveiled shortly, including legislation on safe, standardised and transparent securitisation,

reduced capital charges for infrastructure investments and a review of the Prospectus legislation. Revived securitisation markets alone would mean that banks would be able to provide an additional amount of credit to the private sector of around €100 billion.

In the coming months, the Commission will launch its **Internal Market Strategy for goods and services**, including actions to facilitate cross-border activities and strengthen integration in European and global value chains, enhancement of mutual recognition, harmonisation and standardisation measures, and improved enforcement of the rules. All these actions have a single purpose: to simplify the life and create more opportunities for consumers, businesses, entrepreneurs and public authorities investing, buying and selling goods and services in the European Internal Market.

The Commission will present a **Labour Mobility Package** as well as strengthen the European job mobility portal (EURES), improve the cooperation between employment services and tackle abuse by better coordinating social security systems, and conduct a targeted review of the Posting of Workers Directive to ensure that social dumping has no place in the European Union.



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5. A Deeper and Fairer Economic and Monetary Union

"Over the next five years, I want to continue with the reform of our Economic and Monetary Union to preserve the stability of our single currency and to enhance the convergence of economic, fiscal and labour market policies between the Member States that share the single currency."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

We have learnt the lessons of the crisis. In June 2015, President Jean-Claude Juncker, in close cooperation with the President of the Euro Summit, Donald Tusk, the President of the Eurogroup, Jeroen Dijsselbloem, the President of the European Central Bank, Mario Draghi, and the President of the European Parliament, Martin Schulz, presented an ambitious and yet pragmatic roadmap **for completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union**.

This so-called [Five Presidents' Report](#) proposes concrete steps for turning our vision for a deeper and fairer economic, financial, fiscal and political union into a reality.

In **Stage One ('Deepening by Doing')** - from 2015 to 2017 – we are building on existing instruments and making the best possible use of the existing Treaties, while in **Stage Two ('Completing EMU Architecture')**, more far-reaching actions will be launched to make the convergence process more binding, through for example a set of commonly agreed benchmarks for convergence which would be of legal nature. This would go hand-in-hand with the creation of a common macroeconomic stabilisation function to better deal with shocks that cannot be managed at the national level, as well as the establishment of a euro area treasury.

We will swiftly present the first concrete proposals under the first stage, including steps towards a **European Deposit Insurance/Reinsurance Scheme**, a renewed approach to the **European Semester**, a proposal on a more **unified representation of the euro area** at conferences and within international financial institutions (such as the IMF). These proposals also include a targeted stability-oriented **revision of the 6-pack and 2-pack legislation**. This will strengthen and simplify economic governance and enhance the **democratic dialogue** between the Commission and the European Parliament when discussing the Annual Growth Survey and the implementation of Stability Support Programmes.

Building on the EU rules, the Commission will also work on a **pillar of social rights**, in order to identify common principles and reference

benchmarks which can serve greater convergence of employment and social performance over time.

The Commission played a key role in the talks related to **financial stability in Greece**. As foreseen in the Treaty establishing the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), the Commission, liaising with the ECB and, wherever possible, the IMF, was entrusted with the task of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Greece for a new Stability Support Programme. After months of discussion, the MoU was signed on behalf of the ESM on 19 August 2015. The Commission also published its assessment of the programme's social impact. It will play a central role in the monitoring of the programme's implementation.

In July 2015, the Commission presented a **Jobs and Growth Plan for Greece** to help the country make the best use of available EU funds. €35 billion could be made available faster to invest in people and businesses, providing a powerful additional stimulus.

In July 2015, the Commission established the **Structural Reform Support Service**, which will among others provide technical assistance to Member States in implementing growth-enhancing administrative and structural reforms. This service will work with European and international partners to pool experience and share best practices across Europe.



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6. A Reasonable and Balanced Free Trade Agreement with the U.S.

"Under my presidency, the Commission will negotiate a reasonable and balanced trade agreement with the United States of America, in a spirit of mutual and reciprocal benefits and transparency. [...] I will also be very clear that I will not sacrifice Europe's safety, health, social and data protection standards or our cultural diversity on the altar of free trade."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

Following intensive consultations with the European Parliament, Member States, national Parliaments and civil society, the Juncker Commission gave **a new push** to the negotiation of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) with the United States.

The Commission implemented an **increased level of transparency** and made key documents public, including thirteen legal textual proposals and sixteen negotiating position papers. We have also set up an **independent TTIP Advisory Group** drawn from business and trade unions, consumer bodies and environmental and public health groups to benefit from their expertise in the preparation of negotiating rounds.

This agreement will give **a strong boost to the economy, create jobs, bring real benefits to consumers and help businesses, especially Small and Medium-sized enterprises that export to, or get investment from the US**. TTIP will breathe life into the world's most significant strategic and economic partnership and increase Europe's influence on the world stage through standard-setting.

Europe will reiterate **its high standards on food safety, health, social and data protection, and cultural diversity**. These goals were reaffirmed and agreed last March in [a joint EU-US statement](#) on public services. Like every other trade agreement, **TTIP will guarantee the ability of EU governments to adopt or maintain regulations** to ensure the high quality of services and to protect important public interest objectives, such as the protection of health, safety, or the environment.

The Commission will also deliver on the creation of a **reformed investment protection system** that enshrines the **right of governments to regulate** and that **in no way limits the EU courts' jurisdiction**. With TTIP, our objective is to move towards a system of **tribunals that operate like traditional courts**. The Commission is furthermore committed to taking initiatives towards the creation of a fully-fledged **Permanent International Court for Investment**.

The 11th negotiating round is scheduled for October 2015. The Commission continues to stand ready to conclude a deal within the mandate of the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama.

We are equally ready and prepared to speed up these negotiations, as requested by the European Council and with the critical support of the European Parliament. Substance will however always prevail over speed. The Commission will not rush into concluding an agreement that does not fully satisfy our clearly set out conditions.



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7. An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust

"I intend to make use of the prerogatives of the Commission to uphold, within our field of competence, our shared values, the rule of law and fundamental rights, while taking due account of the diversity of constitutional and cultural traditions of the 28 Member States."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

Terrorism, organised crime, and cybercrime are complex and evolving security challenges that cross European borders. Dramatic events unfolding this year such as the attacks in Paris, Copenhagen and most recently on a Thalys cross-border train confront Europe with challenges **that defy the capacity of individual countries to act alone and require a coordinated and collaborative European approach.**

Europeans must feel confident that, wherever they are in Europe, their freedom and security are well protected. In April 2015, the Commission took the lead by presenting an **EU Agenda on Security** focusing on the areas where the EU makes a difference. The Agenda is the basis for cooperation and joint action in the next five years. Strong emphasis is put on exchanging information and on police and judicial cooperation.

In this context, the Commission adopted **new measures to support the fight against terrorism. Improvements made to the Schengen Information System (SIS) have enabled national authorities to exchange information** about persons who have joined terrorist groups outside the EU.

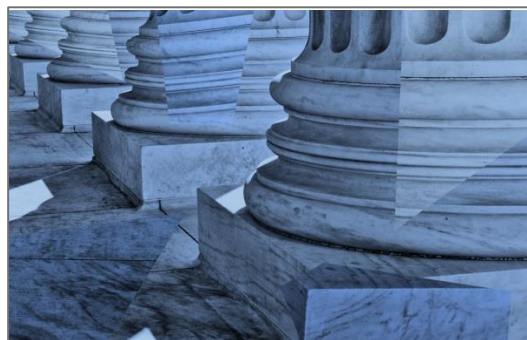
We are pushing for the adoption by the co-legislators of important laws, such as the **EU Passenger Name Record Directive**, the reform of **Europol** and **Eurojust** as well as the reform of the **EU Data Protection** laws.

We have also taken steps to **counter radicalisation, cut terrorist financing and enhance the capacities of Europol.** We will now move swiftly to strengthen the legal framework on **firearms.** There are an estimated 80 million legally-held civilian firearms in the EU and almost half a million of them have been lost or stolen and remain unaccounted for. **Firearms must not be**

illegally traded across Europe. To disrupt the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms the Commission will improve the rules around the marking, registering and the exchange of information and help quickly detect stolen and lost weapons.

The Commission is on the way to conclude the **EU-U.S. data protection umbrella agreement**, which notably provides for judicial redress for EU citizens in the U.S. This agreement will protect personal data transferred between the EU and the U.S. for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal offences, including terrorism.

The Commission is pushing for the adoption of the proposal for the establishment of the **European Public Prosecutor's Office** to investigate and prosecute EU-fraud affecting the Union's financial interests.



8. Towards a New Policy on Migration

"The recent terrible events in the Mediterranean have shown us that Europe needs to manage migration better, in all aspects. This is first of all a humanitarian imperative. I am convinced that we must work closely together in a spirit of solidarity."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

Migration and refugee movements form one of the biggest challenges the EU is facing. The number of **asylum applicants** registered across the EU has increased by 44% from 435,000 in 2013 to 626,000 in 2014. There has been a major **increase of irregular border crossings**, in the first 5 months of 2015 over 153,000 migrants were detected at Europe's external borders. This represents a 149% increase when compared to the same period in 2014.

We have taken action to provide a European response. In May, the Commission presented the **European Agenda on Migration** and implemented its first measures. We have taken swift measures to alleviate the crisis. We clamped down on smugglers networks. With Member States' assets we have tripled European presence in the Mediterranean enabling the rescue of over 120,000 people.

The Commission acted swiftly and repeatedly stressed that a **European approach was essential**. Every day, refugees are arriving at our shores and borders. The need for ambitious EU action based on shared solidarity and responsibility is clear.

In May 2015, we proposed to assist Italy and Greece by **relocating 40,000 people who have arrived on their shores to other Member States** for processing asylum applications. Member States have endorsed our proposals **to resettle people from refugee camps outside the EU**, and we will soon resettle more than 22,000 refugees.

We must go further. To deal with the emergency nature of the current refugee crisis, on 9 September 2015 we proposed to relocate an **additional 120,000 refugees from Italy, Greece and Hungary**. This is part of a broader package of measures including a list of **safe countries of**

origin, a **permanent relocation mechanism** to be automatically triggered in future emergency situations, and diplomatic action to stabilise the countries refugees are fleeing.

We have **doubled the emergency funding to assist the most affected Member States** from €25 million to €50 million a year. In our new **'Hotspots'** approach, EU agencies work on the ground with national authorities to swiftly identify, register and fingerprint incoming refugees. This also allows us to swiftly return all those who do not require international protection.

The Commission proposed an Action Plan to **step up investigation and prosecution of criminal networks of smugglers**, and a **Common Security and Defence Policy operation** to gather intelligence and in a second phase to intercept and destroy smugglers' vessels.

Partnerships with countries of origin and transit are essential to contribute to development opportunities and assistance. To this end, the EU will be deploying migration liaison officers in EU Delegations, and will offer €96.8 billion in EU external cooperation assistance for 2014-2020.



9. A Stronger Global Actor

"We need a stronger Europe when it comes to foreign policy. The Ukraine crisis and the worrying situation in the Middle East show how important it is that Europe is united externally."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

The EU has played a central role in preserving the stability and integrity of Ukraine. It has granted unprecedented support to stabilise Ukraine's economy including **€3.41 billion in three Macro-Financial Assistance programmes**. The assistance is tied to crucial reforms. The EU's policies have ensured progress regarding the respect for the rule of law, the fight against corruption and the efficiency and transparency of the energy sector. The EU has **mediated talks on the supply of gas from Russia to Ukraine**, to ensure that Ukraine has sufficient supplies to pass the winter and that supplies to the EU remain secure. To support Ukraine in its choice for Europe, the EU has shown resolve and insisted that the **EU-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement** – at the heart of the tensions between Ukraine and Russia – will enter into force on 1 January 2016.

In the Western Balkans, the EU facilitated **landmark agreements between Belgrade and Pristina**, turning points in the normalisation of their relations. Agreements on, for instance, the free movement of communities and the supply of energy will improve the lives of citizens. The EU was also instrumental in brokering an agreement aimed at ending the **political and parliamentary crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**. Progress has also been achieved in improving links between countries in the region through priority investment projects. Over the past year, the EU has been a strong stabilising force in the region.

The EU actively supports democracies and economies along its Eastern and Southern border, and is in the process of reviewing its neighbourhood policy to **better respond to the challenges and crises** on its doorstep. This process, which has involved a broad public consultation, summits, ministerial meetings and

conferences will be brought to a conclusion in November 2015.

In the Middle-East, the EU played a key role in reaching a **historic agreement on the peaceful nature of the Iran nuclear programme**. These difficult negotiations have lasted over a decade.

The EU remains the **world's first donor of development and humanitarian aid**. In 2014 alone, the EU and its Member States collectively provided €58.2 billion in development assistance to help partner countries. The EU's policies on **Poverty Eradication** influenced the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In **security and defence matters**, the EU has begun helping partner countries develop their security sectors to create a stable environment for their development. Security and poverty eradication go hand in hand. Work has continued on better organising the EU's defence markets, setting pan-European norms in areas such as drones and promoting research into new technologies.



10. A Union of Democratic Change

"The proposal and election of the President of the European Commission in the light of the outcome of the European Parliament elections is certainly important, but only a first step in making the European Union as a whole more democratic. A European Commission under my leadership will be committed to filling the special partnership with the European Parliament. [...] I am also committed to enhanced transparency when it comes to contact with stakeholders and lobbyists. [...] I also intend to review the legislation applicable to the authorisation of Genetically Modified Organisms."

Jean-Claude Juncker, Political Guidelines, 15 July 2014

This year alone, the Commission organised **thirty-six Citizens' Dialogues** in **twenty-three Member States**. In these town hall meetings, Vice-Presidents and Commissioners, often accompanied by Members of the European Parliament, have directly engaged with more than 11,000 citizens in person.

Our Better Regulation Package **opens the door to greater public consultation**. A record number of 500,000 people commented on our review of the Birds and Habitats Directives.

Our Better Regulation Agenda will **improve the quality of new laws**. We will constantly review existing laws, so that policies achieve their objectives effectively and efficiently. We have invited the Parliament and Council to apply the same principles for better regulation.

One of the first actions of this Commission was to **be transparent about who we meet**. In December 2014 we started to publish information on meetings of Commissioners and senior officials with organisations or self-employed individuals. In January 2015 the Transparency Register was improved.

We have established a **special partnership with the European Parliament**. The Members of the College meet systematically with Members of the European Parliament. President Juncker appeared thirteen times before the plenary. In

addition to plenary debates, the Commissioners have appeared collectively more than **one hundred times** in parliamentary committee meetings.

We have also established a new partnership with **national Parliaments**. To bring Europe even closer to citizens and their national representatives, Commissioners have **exchanged ideas with national Parliaments almost two hundred times** since November 2014.

European problems require European solutions, national problems require national solutions. In this regard, and because citizens' concerns about **Genetically Modified Organisms** may vary greatly among Member States, the Commission proposed to return the power to restrict or prohibit the use Genetically Modified food and feed to national authorities.

