

## Annex I: New initiatives<sup>1</sup>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
<b>A European Green Deal</b>			
1.	<b>The European Green Deal</b>	<b>Communication on the European Green Deal</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2019); <b>European Climate Law enshrining the 2050 climate neutrality objective</b> (legislative, Article 192(1) TFEU, Q1 2020);	Adopted  Adopted
		<b>The European Climate Pact</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	The aim was to establish the Climate pact platform in the autumn before the planned Conference of the Parties in Glasgow which has however been postponed. The Pact is non-legislative and follows a public consultation exercise so it is desirable but not essential to maintain the envisaged date to meet stakeholder expectations.
2.	<b>Financing the sustainable transition</b>	<b>European Green Deal Investment Plan</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>Just Transition Fund</b> (legislative, Article 175 TFEU, Q1 2020)	Adopted
		<b>Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	This action plan is an important part of the Green Deal Communication but at the same time is very important for orienting the private flow of money towards a sustainable recovery. The financial sector will be a key contributor for financing the recovery (the same applies to Action Plan on the Capital Markets Union (n°20)).
		<b>Review of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	Even though there is no urgency with this file, nothing prevents to keep the adoption in December, as initially planned. Work on the impact assessment is well under way and public consultation ongoing. It is a follow up to the Green Deal Communication and has two important dimensions: facilitate green investment and reduce admin burden, both important for economic recovery.

<sup>1</sup> In this annex, the Commission provides further information, as far as available, on the initiatives included in its Work Programme, in line with the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-making. This information, which is provided in brackets next to each initiative, is indicative only and subject to change during the preparatory process, notably in view of the outcome of an impact assessment process.

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
3.	<b>Commission contribution to COP26 in Glasgow</b>	<b>2030 Climate Target Plan (non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q3 2020);</b>	The Communication on 2030 climate targets is a pivotal element of the Commission's climate policy. It will indicate the necessary ambition for a raft of sectoral proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that will follow as well showing the Union's leadership in the climate area. However, the UN's Conference of the Parties in Glasgow has been postponed and additional time could therefore be given to a complex analytical exercise underpinning the elaboration of new targets.
		<b>New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (non-legislative, Q4 2020);</b> <b>New EU Forest Strategy (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</b>	Both the forest strategy and the adaptation strategy are important initiatives but not time critical in relation to climate policy overall.  The strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change was originally envisaged for 2021 in any event and delay will now allow an impact assessment to be prepared. Postponement would also allow better articulation with the new EU climate targets for 2030 and the delayed international discussions on biodiversity.
4.	<b>Sustainability of food systems</b>	<b>'Farm to Fork' Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020)</b>	This is a very important initiative that will map out many farm-levels actions to improve climate and environmental performance. Arguably, it should also reflect the lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to food security. This might make a postponement necessary, taking also into account that the Commission could consider amending its key MFF proposals in light of the current crisis.
5.	<b>Decarbonising energy</b>	<b>Strategy for smart sector integration (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</b>	Smart sector integration is an important blueprint for the changes that will be needed in key energy markets and energy using sectors as part of the Union's transition to climate neutrality. It is currently envisaged for June but a postponement would not be detrimental and could be packaged with other initiatives such as the state of the Energy Union report in October.
		<b>Renovation wave (non-legislative, Q3 2020);</b>	The renovation wave could be a key element of any post-COVID recovery plan because of its benefits for stimulating economic activity, improving energy poverty and tackling a substantial source of green house gases emissions.
		<b>Offshore renewable energy (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</b>	The strategy for offshore renewable energy is envisaged for October to coincide with national announcements from several riparian Member States (North Sea Alliance). It is also a priority for the German Presidency and could also be a significant element of a post-COVID recovery plan.

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6.	<b>Sustainable production and consumption</b>	<b>New Circular Economy Action Plan</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>Empowering the consumer for the green transition</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	This initiative is an important element of the Circular Economy package whose technical work is on track. However, this initiative on empowering consumers could be delayed to 2021 without undue detriment and might be packaged with circular economy initiatives on sustainable products.
7.	<b>Protecting environment</b>	<b>EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adoption of the biodiversity strategy is envisaged for 29 April. Although, the United Nations' conference of the Parties on biodiversity has been postponed and the UN General Assembly will discuss biodiversity at ministerial level in late September. So while the absolute urgency may have receded current timing is desirable or shortly thereafter. It is closely related to the Farm to Fork initiative.
		<b>8<sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Programme</b> (legislative, Article 192(3) TFEU, Q2 2020);	It is still very unclear what the 8 <sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Plan (EAP) will contain and the added value it can provide to the Green Deal Communication already adopted. While the 7 <sup>th</sup> EAP expires at the end of 2020 there is no reason why this initiative cannot wait until the second half of 2020.
		<b>Chemicals strategy for sustainability</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	The Chemicals strategy is a key element of the Commission's ambition to tackle all sources of pollution. The strategy was already likely to come after the summer so as to be packaged with a fitness check on endocrine disrupting chemicals. Work is on track but further delay would not be detrimental.
8.	<b>Sustainable and smart mobility</b>	<b>Strategy for sustainable and smart mobility</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020);	<p>The strategy on clean mobility could be an important opportunity to launch the ambitious proposals necessary for the transport to contribute to the greenhouse gas emissions reductions needed to meet more ambitious targets for 2030 and climate neutrality in 2050.</p> <p>Maintaining the date of adoption is appropriate but the content and ambition is linked to the 'Communication on 2030 climate targets (n°1)' and the timing should be linked to this. Timing is sufficiently late to reflect post-COVID lessons and recovery.</p>

No.	Policy objective	Initiatives	Comments
		<b>ReFuelEU Aviation - Sustainable Aviation Fuels</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU and/or Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2020); <b>FuelEU Maritime - Green European Maritime Space</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU and/or Article 192(1) TFEU, Q4 2020)	The two fuel initiatives are important but already coming late in 2020 and can be delayed without undue problems to 2021 when many other important climate-related proposals will be tabled.
<b>A Europe Fit for the Digital Age</b>			
9.	<b>Europe fit for the digital age</b>	<b>A Strategy for Europe - Fit for the Digital Age</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020); <b>Digital Education Action Plan (update)</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Adopted  This item was foreseen for 24 June. It could possibly be given more prominence in a recovery strategy. There is a need however to look at the timing of this Digital Education Action Plan, the Updated Skills Agenda and the European Education Area (n° 31) together, with the aim of possibly packaging them into an education/skills initiative.
10.	<b>A European approach to Artificial Intelligence</b>	<b>White Paper on Artificial Intelligence</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020); <b>European Strategy for Data</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020); <b>Follow-up to the White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, including on safety, liability, fundamental rights and data</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	Adopted  Adopted  This package includes several initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the horizontal initiative on Artificial Intelligence from DG CNECT could be possibly postponed to Q1 2021, but preferably not later.</li> <li>- Some of the product safety initiatives could be retained for 2020, notably the delegated acts under the Radio Equipment Directive (fraud, privacy and data protection, connected devices).</li> <li>- The review of the Machinery Directive (REFIT initiative, Annex II), the review of the General Product Safety directive (REFIT initiative, Annex II) and the liability initiative (GROW/JUST) are also part of this entry but could be postponed for 2021 (see comments in Annex II)</li> </ul>

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11.	<b>Digital services</b>	<b>Digital Services Act</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	This package (which includes the review of the e-Commerce Directive and the initiative on ex ante regulation of platforms) is important to deliver on Commission priorities but maybe less urgent in terms of timing as it is a regulatory initiative. It was originally foreseen for Q4 2020 but moving it to Q1 2021 would be unlikely have important negative impact. There is also a need to align its timing with European Democracy Action Plan
12.	<b>Increasing cybersecurity</b>	<b>Review of the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive)</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	The timing should be kept but it needs to be seen together with the proposal for additional measures on critical infrastructure protection (no 33) and the feasibility to have the impact assessment ready in due time.
13.	<b>Digital for consumers</b>	<b>Common chargers for mobile phones and similar devices</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020);	The initiative on the common charger could be postponed into 2021. It is not essential for Commission priorities and not directly linked to COVID-19.
		<b>Review of the Roaming Regulation</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	The review of the Roaming Regulation is legally necessary as the existing one has a sunset clause (June 2022). It is currently planned for late Q4 2020; it could be possibly postponed to Q1 2021, but preferably not later.
14.	<b>A new industrial strategy for Europe</b>	<b>Industrial Strategy</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>Single Market Barriers Report</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>Single Market Enforcement Action Plan</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>SME Strategy</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>White Paper on an Instrument on Foreign Subsidies</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	The White paper aims at addressing distortions of competition in the internal market caused by companies benefiting from foreign subsidies. While as such not directly related to Covid crisis, the negative impact of this crisis on the economy of Member States risks leading to a situation where many EU companies could become targets for acquisitions by foreign, subsidised competitors. Such subsidised foreign competitors would also be in a better position to aggressively compete against EU companies fragilised by the crisis in the context of public procurement and/or projects which are EU funded (to be also covered by the White Paper). This would plead in favour of keeping the current schedule for this initiative.

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15.	Aviation services package	<p><b>Revision of airport charges</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU, Q4 2020);</p> <p><b>Revision of the provision of air services</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 100(2) TFEU, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>There will be considerable pressure to help mitigate the economic impact of the crisis on the air transport sector. This could completely change the narrative and content of these two proposals: e.g. relax ownership and control rules, reduce airport charges; more public service obligations for resilience/connectivity, etc.</p> <p>So these proposals may be packaged into an ‘air transport rescue/recovery initiative’ and given political priority.</p>
16.	Towards a European Research Area	<p><b>Communication on the Future of Research and Innovation and the European Research Area</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</p> <p><b>Communication on Horizon Europe research and innovation missions</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>The Communication was originally planned for 16 June and preparations are ongoing. Although some references to research on Covid could be added, its relevance for the recovery of the economy is only indirect.</p> <p>It has to be noted that the German Presidency is very keen on this Communication but its adoption could be postponed to autumn 2020 or to 2021, without detriment.</p> <p>In case the Action Plan on Covid research would be turned into a Commission Communication (discussions are ongoing), the Action Plan would clearly have priority over the ERA Communication, as more topical. The option of combining the two or issuing two Communications on research seems inappropriate.</p> <p>The Communication on missions is linked to MFF/budget discussion and should ideally remain for this year, although not urgent or linked to COVID.</p>
17.	Digital finance	<p><b>Action Plan on FinTech including a Strategy on an Integrated EU Payments Market</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020);</p> <p><b>Proposal on Crypto Assets</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020);</p> <p><b>Cross-sectoral financial services act on operational and cyber resilience</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2020)</p>	<p>The Action Plan and the Strategy do not present any urgency linked to the crisis. Public consultations are ongoing. The original timing of Q3 2020 could be kept if needed.</p> <p>The proposal on cryptoassets is a response to recent developments in markets and should become effective soon. The same applies for the cyber-resilience initiative that intend to better deal with cyber risks in the financial sector. This is particularly relevant at a time where banks rely mostly on teleworking. On both initiatives, the impact assessment is almost complete and will be sent to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board in April 2020.</p>
<b>An Economy that Works for People</b>			
18.	Social Europe	<p><b>A Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p> <p><b>Fair minimum wages for workers in the EU</b> (Articles 153(1)b, 153(2) and 154 TFEU, Q1/Q3 2020);</p>	<p>Adopted</p> <p>Political discussions on timing ongoing regarding the proposal foreseen for Q3 2020</p>

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		<b>Reinforcing the Youth Guarantee</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	The proposal is planned for 24 June and will need to be adapted to fit the crisis recovery narrative
		<b>European Unemployment Reinsurance Scheme</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2020)	An emergency operationalisation under Article 122(1) and (2) TFEU was proposed to provide financial assistance for short-time work schemes and similar measures to Member States in the specific context of the COVID-19 outbreak. The need for a permanent instrument based on a different legal base (eg Art. 175) that could be prepared in 2021 has to be considered/confirmed.
19.	<b>Economic Governance</b>	<b>Review of the Economic Governance Framework</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
20.	<b>Deepening the Capital Markets Union</b>	<b>Action Plan on the Capital Markets Union</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	The Capital Markets Union action plan belongs to the key policies of the Commission and will have extra relevance in the recovery context, to make sure that European companies receive sufficient financing.
		<b>Review of the regulatory framework for investment firms and market operators (MiFIDII and MiFIR), including the establishment of an EU consolidated tape</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 53(1) and 114(1) TFEU, Q4 2020);	The review of horizontal rules could still be done this year as it is linked to the action plan on CMU and is of interest to DE Presidency.
		<b>Review of the Benchmark Regulation</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 114 (1) TFEU, Q4 2020)	For the Benchmark regulation, legal deadline requires timely adoption as current transitional measures expire by January 2022, but some delay in the proposal should not jeopardise timely adoption by the colegislator.
21.	<b>Completing the Banking Union</b>	<b>Action Plan on Anti-Money Laundering</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020);	The Action Plan Anti-Money Laundering should be kept for adoption as planned in the LPP for May. The file is close to finalisation (interservice consultation has ended) and should proceed, also in the interest towards third countries. This would allow the financial system to be immune from all related anti-money laundering problems.
		<b>Review of the Capital Requirements legislation</b> (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 114 TFEU (CRR) and 53 TFEU (CRD), Q2 2020)	The Banking Reform (i.e. the review of the Capital Requirements legislation) should be put on hold for the time being as a discussion about the relevance of such reform is needed first.

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22.	<b>Effective taxation</b>	<b>Business Taxation for the 21st century (non-legislative, Q2 2020); Action Plan to fight tax evasion and to make taxation simple and easy (legislative and non-legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 113 and 115 TFEU, Q2 2020)</b>	Both Action Plans are strategic priorities for the Commission, concerning fair taxation, the fight against tax fraud and the simplification of tax systems. In particular, the Action Plan on business taxation will take stock of the ongoing OECD discussion on the reform of the corporate taxation framework. This is particularly relevant for the recovery phase, during which Member States will need to broaden their tax bases to finance the growing deficits. In that regard the fight against tax fraud and the taxation of multinational companies are essential.
23.	<b>Customs Union Package</b>	<b>Action Plan on the Customs Union (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</b>	The Action Plan focuses on ensuring protection of the borders, promote compliance of the rules and improve the governance of the Customs Union. These matters will remain important in the recovery phase, to help international trade re-start but also ensure that the Single Market is protected against unfair practices from abroad. Therefore the Action Plan should still be adopted during 2020.
		<b>Proposal on Customs Single Window (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 33 and 114 TFEU, Q3 2020)</b>	The proposal on the single window will facilitate the flow of goods across borders, that is essential at the moment. This matter will remain important in the recovery phase, to help international trade re-start but also ensure that the Single Market is protected against unfair practices from abroad. It should therefore be still adopted during 2020.
<b>A Stronger Europe in the World</b>			
24.	<b>International cooperation</b>	<b>Signature and conclusion of the Agreement between the EU and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (legislative, Articles 217 and 218 TFEU, Q3 2020)</b>	Successor of cotonou agreement, expiring end 2020. Timing should thus be kept, if possible.
25.	<b>Financial sovereignty</b>	<b>Strengthening Europe's Economic and Financial Sovereignty (non-legislative, Q3 2020)</b>	The file should be kept in 2020. In the last Commissioners' group meeting, they stressed the importance to ensure the financial autonomy of Europe during the recovery.
26.	<b>Africa Strategy</b>	<b>Towards a comprehensive Strategy with Africa (non-legislative, Q1 2020)</b>	Adopted
27.	<b>Enlargement</b>	<b>Enhancing the accession process – A credible EU perspective for the Western Balkans (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</b>	Adopted



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		<b>Stepping up our engagement with the Western Balkans – The Commission’s contribution to the EU-Western Balkans Summit (non-legislative, Q2 2020)</b>	Timing might need to be adjusted if the summit is postponed.
28.	<b>Eastern Partnership</b>	<b>Eastern Partnership post 2020</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
29.	<b>Human Rights, Democracy and Gender Equality</b>	<b>Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2020-2024)</b> (legislative and non-legislative, Q1 2020);	Adopted
		<b>EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in External Relations for 2021-2025</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	Can be postponed to 2021.
30.	<b>WTO reform</b>	<b>WTO reform initiative</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	Indeed “a top priority” (i.e. in principle should be kept in CWP 2020): [Mission letter of Cioner Hogan: “A top priority will be to lead the reform of the World Trade Organization, notably on the issues of subsidies, forced transfer of technologies and dispute settlement. You should aim to launch a broad initiative by the end of 2020, following the next WTO Ministerial Conference, with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement by 2022.”]  At the same time, we are now proposing to defer the WTO ministerial MC12 to Spring 2021, in which case a postponement could make sense.
<b>Promoting our European Way of Life</b>			
31.	<b>Fostering skills, education and inclusion</b>	<b>Updated Skills Agenda for Europe</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020); <b>Achieving the European Education Area</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020);	Important to look at the timing for the Digital Education Action Plan (Headline Ambition II), Skills Agenda and European Education Area together, with the aim of possible packaging these into an education/skills package. This package could be framed in the context of the recovery from the current crisis.
		<b>Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	The Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion is linked to the New Pact on Migration and Asylum and currently seen as part of a second package of items under the New Pact. It should stay for 2020 as current plan expires.
32.	<b>A New Pact on Migration and Asylum</b>	<b>A New Pact on Migration and Asylum and accompanying legal proposals</b> (non-legislative and legislative, Articles 78 and 79 TFEU, Q1 2020)	Important but clearly not anymore for Q1 2020. Timing needs to be politically calibrated but in time for DE Presidency (n.b. 3 new legal proposals, 2 amended proposals, several non-legislative texts).

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33.	Fostering Europe's security	<p>A new Security Union Strategy (non-legislative, Q2 2020);</p> <p>Strengthening of Europol's mandate (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 88 TFEU, Q4 2020);</p> <p>Proposal for additional measures on Critical Infrastructure Protection (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Q4 2020);</p> <p>A New EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (non-legislative, Q4 2020);</p> <p>EU Strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse (non-legislative, Q2 2020)</p>	<p>Could envisage Q4 2020 but then with a larger package logically including Europol (elements of COVID-related crimes), and probably Critical Infrastructure Protection (in any event if the Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive; Headline Ambition 2) stays for 2020).</p> <p>A new Strategy towards the EHuman trafficking could indeed be postponed to 2021.</p> <p>Child sexual abuse linked to digital but could come in package with the Security Strategy.</p>
34.	Protecting health	<p>Europe's Beating Cancer Plan (non-legislative, Q4 2020);</p> <p>A Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>Both important, though might need slightly more time. The pharmaceutical strategy is very pertinent and needs to reflect lessons learned from the crisis.</p>
A New Push for European Democracy			
35.	Consumer agenda	<p>A new Consumer Agenda (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>OK to keep the current timing provided it remains non-legislative, in the form of a general policy communication. The consumer angle could be seen as a significant element of the post-crisis narrative. The idea of a package with legislative proposals (consumer refit proposals below) should however be dropped. Alternatively, the communication could be postponed to first half of 2021 together with the legislative files.</p>
36.	Addressing the impact of demographic change	<p>Report on the Impact of Demographic Change (non-legislative, Q1 2020);</p>	<p>At a meeting with the President's and Suica's cabinet on 1 April, it was decided to postpone the adoption of the report on Demographic Change. There is no new date yet.</p>
		<p>Green Paper on Ageing (non-legislative, Q4 2020)</p>	<p>The Green Paper will built on the report on the impact of demographic change. Since the report will be postponed, the Green Paper will too.</p>
37.	Equality and non-discrimination initiatives	<p>European Gender Equality Strategy (non-legislative, Q1 2020),</p>	<p>Adopted</p>
		<p>followed by binding pay transparency measures (legislative, incl. impact assessment, Article 157 TFEU, Q4 2020);</p>	<p>On pay transparency, this was highlighted in the Political Guidelines, but it should be noted that anything of substance will inevitably mean more administrative burden for companies. It is questionable whether the autumn will really be the right time for this proposal.</p>

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		<b>LGBTI Equality Strategy</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020); <b>Post 2020 EU Framework on Roma Equality and Inclusion Strategies</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020)	On the strategies, these are objectively candidates for postponement but the messaging would have to be dealt with carefully (vulnerable groups needing particular support in crisis situations...). The lessons learned from the crisis should be an important element and may increase the controversial side of the strategies.
38.	<b>Democracy</b>	<b>European Democracy Action Plan</b> (non-legislative and legislative, incl. impact assessment, Articles 224 and 114 TFEU, Q4 2020)	The timing for the European Democracy Action Plan should be maintained because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disinformation has been highlighted by the President as a major issue in the current crisis;</li> <li>- The transparency of political ads is an important aspect, which would imply that the EDAP should precede the Digital Services Act (a likely legislative vehicle);</li> </ul> Although the EP elections seem some way off, some electoral aspects should be in place already by 2024 and need time to go through the legislative process.
39.	<b>Future of Europe</b>	<b>Shaping the Conference on the Future of Europe</b> (non-legislative, Q1 2020)	Adopted
40.	<b>Rule of Law</b>	<b>2020 Annual Rule of Law Report</b> (non-legislative, Q3 2020)	There are essentially two options, influenced by the fact that dialogue with Member States is inevitably difficult and the change in the focus in current circumstances (justice systems in shutdown; media and checks&balances high profile). One is to keep the September target with a more modest profile; second one to come later. The political expectations would be to keep the initial timeline (and the German Presidency has always been insistent), but the current focus on COVID 19 emergency measures makes this difficult given that the health crisis may still be emerging, and due to this the buy-in of Member States may be more difficult to secure. Therefore it may be reasonable to postpone the adoption of the report.
41.	<b>Fundamental rights</b>	<b>New Strategy for the Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights</b> (non-legislative, Q4 2020);	Could be postponed to 2021.
		<b>EU Strategy for Victims' Rights</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	Victims' rights is important given the concerns about domestic violence. DE Presidency very keen on this subject.
		<b>Report on the application of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020);	GDPR Legal obligation foreseen to shift to end Q2 (June). Would need to also reflect the crisis reality (use of data to fight the pandemics)

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		<b>Alignment of relevant Union law enforcement rules with regard to data protection</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Alignment: Legal obligation but already missed by one year (April 2019) and need to be coherent with other projects (security union)
42.	<b>Better Regulation</b>	<b>Communication on Better Regulation</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Potential burden-reduction aspects (OIOU) still relevant, adoption now planned for Q4 2020.
43.	<b>Foresight</b>	<b>2020 Annual Foresight Report</b> (non-legislative, Q2 2020)	Could be postponed to Q3/Q4 2020 and might need to be refocussed.