

# **Social policy in the European Union 1999-2019: the long and winding road**

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**Web addendum:**

**The European Union in 2018:  
key events**

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# The European Union in 2018: key events

**Boris Fronteddu and Denis Bouget**

January<sup>1</sup>

**1 January:** Bulgaria takes over the presidency of the Council of the European Union. The Bulgarian Presidency aims to make progress on various issues: the revision of Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (the ‘posted workers’ directive); accessibility requirements for products and services; the proposal for a directive on work-life balance; the situation of carers; and the protection of workers’ health and safety from exposure to carcinogens and mutagens.

**18 January:** the European Parliament asks the European Commission to pay closer attention to the problem of EU and Member State cross-financing in two complementary programmes: the youth guarantee package and the youth employment initiative. Substitution and windfall effects should be avoided (OJ C 458 of 19 December 2018: 57-69).

**18 January:** the European Parliament adopts a decision establishing the special PEST committee on the production and use of pesticides. This committee is being set up as a result of questions on the adverse health effects of glyphosate, and later the European Commission granted a marketing authorisation for this substance, a move giving rise to many objections (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/2534 RSO).

**23 January:** the trilogue on the revision of the posted workers Directive clarifies the position of the various Member States on issues linked to cooperation between Member States, fraud and abuse, international transport, transposition of the directive, and posting by temporary work agencies (COM (2016) 128 final).

**29 January:** launch of the European Energy Poverty Observatory, set up under the aegis of DG Energy. The Observatory aims to promote public engagement with energy poverty issues, to disseminate information and good practice, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge between stakeholders, and to ensure that well-informed decisions are taken at local, national and European level ([www.energypoverty.eu](http://www.energypoverty.eu)).

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1. Note to the reader: for the first time ever, the 2018 chronology of the *Bilan social* includes information on environmental decisions taken by European institutions with a direct impact on public health and welfare. Many reports emphasise the increasingly close link between the environment (water quality, air quality, soil quality, etc.) and our daily lives. They highlight the need to include these elements in a new, broader understanding of the concept of ‘social protection’.

## February

**1 February:** the European Commission, on the basis of Principle 20 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, proposes a revision of the ‘drinking water’ Directive<sup>2</sup>, with a view to ensuring access for all to safe drinking water. The proposal is built around an obligation on Member States to ensure universal access to drinking water, to improve water quality standards and expertise on water-related risks and to provide greater transparency regarding information on water quality (COM (2017) 753 final).

**6 February:** the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) welcomes the outcome of negotiations between the German trade unions and ArcelorMittal: a 4.3% pay increase from April and a voluntary reduction in working hours to 28 hours (ETUC, *Baden-Württemberg metal workers’ pay rise and work time flexibility sets German precedent and EU example*).

**21 February:** the CJEU confirms that a firefighter’s standby time should be considered as working time, even when this time is spent at home (CJEU, Case C-518/15).

**22 February:** the CJEU finds that, in the context of a collective redundancy, while pregnancy is not sufficient grounds to prevent dismissal, it should also not be a priority criterion when determining which workers are to be made redundant (CJEU, Case C103/16).

**27 February:** in the European Parliament, more than 600 amendments are submitted concerning the revision of the regulation on coordination of social security systems. Points on which there is major disagreement among MEPs include the export of unemployment benefits, the situation of cross-border workers and indexation of family benefits (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0397 COD).

**28 February:** the Parliament, the European Commission and the Council reach a political agreement on the revision of the posted workers Directive. This is based on the principle of equal pay and equal treatment for the same work and on an obligation to respect workers’ fundamental rights (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0070 COD).

## March

**4 March:** the Five Star movement wins more than a third of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the parliamentary elections in Italy. The League (La Lega) becomes the main party from the former right-wing coalition. A new government is formed following agreement between the Five Star movement and the League (Fondation Robert Schuman, Legislative elections in Italy, 4 March 2018).

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2. Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.

**8 March:** the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) calls for the Brexit talks to ensure that Brexit does not lead to a reduction in workers' protection and to social dumping. It rejects the idea of a free trade deal between the EU27 and the United Kingdom based on the ILO minimum social standards and calls for the upholding of the Good Friday Agreement in Ireland (ETUC, *Trade unions meet Barnier on workers' rights after Brexit*, 6 March 2018).

**8 March:** US President Donald Trump announces a 25% tariff on steel imports and a 10% tariff on aluminium. The EU will not be subject to these tariffs until 1 June 2018. China immediately implements retaliatory trade measures (Ministry of Public Action and Accounts (France), *US measures on steel and aluminium, EU reactions*, 21 June 2018).

**13 March:** the Commissioner responsible for the DG for Justice and Consumers, Vera Jourova, announces the setting up of a 'Knowledge Centre for Food Fraud and Quality' (KC-Food), to improve monitoring of food quality and the food production chain, and to provide better information to the authorities (European Commission, *Commission launches Knowledge Centre to boost food quality and set up the fight against food fraud*, 13 March 2018, [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-18-1624\\_fr.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1624_fr.htm)).

**13 March:** the European Commission publishes a proposal for a Council Recommendation to improve access to social protection for workers and the self-employed. Based on Principle 12 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and as part of the Social Fairness Package, this proposal is designed to give the same social security rights to all workers, whatever their status (employee or self-employed, permanent or 'atypical' worker) (COM (2018) 132 final).

**13 March:** the Commissioner responsible for DG employment and social affairs, Marianne Thyssen, outlines a future 'European Labour Authority' with a three-fold objective: a) to 'provide information to citizens and business on opportunities for jobs, apprenticeships, mobility schemes, recruitments and training'; b) to 'support cooperation between national authorities in cross-border situations, by helping them ensure that the EU rules that protect and regulate mobility are easily and effectively followed'; and c) to 'provide mediation and facilitate solutions in case of cross-border disputes, such as in the event of company restructuring involving several Member States' ([http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-18-1624\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-1624_en.htm))

**21 March:** the Tripartite Social Summit focuses on delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights, reinforcing innovation, job creation and social fairness in the multiannual financial framework, the challenges and opportunities for employment and social dialogue in new forms of work as well as economic and social convergence to strengthen growth and resilience. (Council of the EU, Tripartite Social Summit, 21 March 2018).

**27 March:** the European Commission wishes to convert the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) into a European Monetary Fund (EMF). The EMF would be a Community body accountable to the European Parliament; its function would be to support the financial stability of Member States (Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, Minutes ECON\_PV (2018)0326\_01, 26-27 March 2018).

## April

**8 April:** parliamentary elections in Hungary; the coalition led by the outgoing Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, made up of Fidesz and the People's Christian Democratic Party, sweeps to victory. Orbán and his government confront the European Union on how to manage the third-country migrant and refugee crisis (Fondation Robert Schuman, *General elections in Hungary*, 8 April 2018).

**17-18 April:** informal meeting of Member State ministers on the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, education, training, vocational qualifications, integration of the long-term unemployed and the youth guarantee. With a view to the post-2020 multiannual financial framework, Commissioner Marianne Thyssen calls on Member State representatives to submit initiatives on developing the youth guarantee, on the youth employment initiative, and on skills building (Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of the EU, Informal meeting of Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council (EPSCO) – Employment and Social Policy, 17 April 2018).

## May

**2 May:** the European Commission proposes the setting up of a new European Social Fund plus (ESF+) for post-2020, merging several funds: the European Social Fund (ESF), the youth employment initiative, the Employment and Social Innovation programme (EaSI), the Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD), and the Health programme (except in countries with a federal structure) (COM (2018) 322 final and COM (2018) 321 final).

**15 May:** the European Public Service Union (EPSU) brings an action to the General Court of the European Union against the Commission for refusing to transpose into European law an agreement, reached in 2015, between the social partners of the central government administrations. This is the first refusal of this kind since 1991 (EGC, Case T-310/18).

**17 May:** to improve public health, the European Commission decides to refer six Member States (Germany, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania and the United Kingdom) to the CJEU for ongoing non-compliance with air pollution limits. For example, pollution in Paris is more than double the level specified in the European standards. The Commission will continue to monitor the situation in three other countries (Spain, Czechia and Slovakia) (IP/18/3450).

**17 May:** the European Commission proposes a reduction in fleet-wide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for new heavy-duty vehicles: 15% by 2025 and 30% by 2030, compared to the situation in 2019. The targets will also be reviewed in 2022 (COM (2018) 284 final).

**23 May:** the European Parliament and the Council begin political discussions on the revision of the Directive on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/0081 COD).

**29 May:** the European Commission presents the provisions of the future Regulation on the European Social Fund plus (ESF+) (see 2 May). (COM (2018) 382 final).

**29 May:** the European Parliament adopts the new Directive (EU) 2018/957 on posted workers, following the compromise struck with the Council, based on the principle of equal pay for equal work in the same country. Workers posted to a country are thus entitled to the same bonuses or reimbursements as national citizens. Posting is limited to one year. The transport sector is excluded from the scope of the directive (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0070 COD).

**30 May:** the European Parliament opposes the marketing authorisation granted by the European Commission for genetically modified maize hybrids. It also objects to the conclusions of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/2698 RSP).

## June

**1 June:** Donald Trump imposes tariffs on US imports of European steel and aluminium. The EU retaliates by imposing import duties on more than 330 US agricultural and industrial products (European Commission, *European Commission reacts to US restrictions on steel and aluminium affecting the EU*, 31 May 2018).

**14 June:** the European Central Bank (ECB) announces that, at the end of 2018, it will cease its large-scale asset purchase programme (quantitative easing) and will maintain a zero interest rate, even after the end of the programme (ECB, *Monetary policy decisions*, 14 June 2018).

**18 June:** around twenty MEPs, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of political groups, the European Trade Union Confederation, and around twenty associations call on the next EPSCO Council to reach a compromise on the proposal for a Directive on work-life balance for parents and carers<sup>3</sup> (COFACE, *Open letter; Time for the EPSCO Council to adopt a position on the EU Work-life Balance Directive*, 18 June 2018).

**19 June:** given the many political disagreements on several points in the regulation on coordination of social security systems (social benefits, indexing of family benefits, long-term care, posted workers, etc.), interinstitutional negotiations are postponed until autumn (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0397 COD).

**21 June:** the EPSCO Council reaches agreement on the revision of the Regulation on the coordination of social security systems, the Directive on work-life balance and the Directive on transparent and predictable working conditions (EPSCO Council, 21 and 22 June 2018).

3. See IP/15/5287.

**21-22 June:** the Eurogroup decides to bring to an end the third financial bailout package for Greece, agreeing to a third and final loan of 15 billion euros. Until 2022, enhanced budgetary surveillance will replace the financial bailout plans to which Greece has been subject for eight years (*Eurogroup statement on Greece of 22 June 2018*).

**29 June:** following a European Council meeting, the leaders of the 27 Member States express their concern that no substantial progress has been made in the last six months of Brexit negotiations either on the question of the Irish border (the ‘backstop’) or on the future status of Gibraltar (European Council (Article 50) Conclusions, 29 June 2018).

## July

**1 July:** Austria takes over the Presidency of the European Union. In its programme, the priority issues will be security and the fight against illegal migration, securing prosperity and competitiveness through digitalisation, and stability in the neighbourhood. Austria will also advocate strengthening the principle of subsidiarity (Austrian Presidency of the Council of the European Union; <https://www.eu2018.at/en/latest-news/news/07-01-Oesterreich-hat-mit-1.-Juli-2018-den-EU-Ratsvorsitz--bernommen.html>).

**4 July:** the European Parliament rejects the reports on the ‘Mobility I Package’, which suggest amendments to the existing legislation on: a) the posting of drivers of heavy goods vehicles; b) drivers’ rest periods; and c) cabotage (<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20171122IPR88617/further-information-on-the-mobility-package>).

**5 July:** the Committee of the Regions votes through an opinion calling for public investment to be protected, as part of the deepening of the economic and monetary union under discussion in the Eurogroup. It justifies this demand by pointing to the sharp reduction in such investment in Europe, from 3.4% of GDP in 2008, to 2.4% in 2016 (OJ C 387 of 25 October 2018:27-37).

**9 July:** the President of the European Central Bank announces that the Eurozone summit has decided that the European Stability Mechanism will act as a backstop for the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) (ECB, *Economic and Monetary Union in Europe – ECB Central Banking Seminar*, 9 July 2018).

**9 July:** the European Environment Agency identifies six countries which are not respecting pollutant emission ceilings due to their agriculture and transport activities: Austria, Ireland, Croatia, Germany, Spain and Hungary (EEA, report No. 6/2018, 9 July 2018).

**11 July:** the European Parliament’s Employment and Social Affairs Committee approves paternity leave remuneration of 80% of the previous gross wage, and 78% for parental or carer’s leave, with 4 months of non-transferable parental leave to be taken before the child is 10 years old (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0085 COD).

**19 July:** at the informal meeting of the Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs, the European Centre of Employers and Enterprises providing public services and services of general interest (CEEP) makes a series of proposals to give employee status to all platform workers, and to include the latter in collective agreements (Europe Daily Bulletin, No. 12066, 20 July 2018).

**21-22 July:** in Buenos Aires, the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors meet to discuss solutions to the problems arising from the unregulated spread of digitalisation in the economy: *inter alia* tax evasion and money laundering, crypto-assets, terrorist financing, and how to strengthen financial systems to withstand crises (G20 Information Centre, Communiqué. *G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors*, 23 July 2018).

## August

**10 August:** the Superior Court in California orders the multinational company Monsanto to pay 289 million dollars in damages after a lawsuit was brought by a person suffering from cancer who had repeatedly used a Monsanto pesticide. This is a vital court decision, as it means that cases can be brought to courts in Europe (ETUI, *Monsanto ordered to pay €254 million to gardener living with cancer*, 20 August 2018).

**29 August:** in preparatory discussions on the directive on transparent and predictable working conditions, the members of the European Parliament's Employment and Social Affairs Committee cannot agree on a definition of the term 'worker' (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0355 COD).

## September

**5 September:** the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) addresses the future European legislation promoting the new Pan-European Personal Pensions (PEPP). It calls for this legislation to protect pensioners against financial risks, and states that these products should not impact general pension schemes (ETUC, *European Personal Pensions must guarantee savings, says ETUC*, 5 September 2018).

**6 September:** the CJEU finds that posted workers who replace other posted workers should not be considered an exception to the rule that all workers should be covered by the social security system of the country where they are working, not that of the country of origin (CJEU, Case C-527/16).

**11 September:** the European Court of Auditors, in a report, recalls that air pollution causes more than 400,000 deaths per year and constitutes a major environmental health risk, particularly in urban areas. It also reports that measures are not being taken in the right places (roads with heavy traffic) (European Court of Auditors, Special report No. 23/18, *Air pollution: Our health still insufficiently protected*, 11 September 2018).

**12 September:** first trilogue between the European Parliament, the EPSCO Council and the European Commission on the project for a Directive on the work-life balance. The proposals differ on parental leave remuneration, non-transferability of leave, and the upper age limit for children at which parents can take parental leave (COM (2017) 253 final).

## October

**1 October:** the Eurogroup members discuss the future structure of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). One reform would be to integrate the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM, which was created at the end of 2013 and entered into force at the beginning of 2016) into the ESM (Consilium, *Remarks by M. Centeno following the Eurogroup meeting of 1 October 2018*, 1 October 2018).

**2 October:** interinstitutional discussion between the European Parliament and the Council on the proposed Directive on accessibility requirements for products and services, launched by the European Commission in 2015. The text covers access to services as well as transport and foresees derogations for small businesses (COM (2015) 615 final).

**4 October:** the CJEU finds that time spent on parental leave shall not be considered as working time for the purpose of determining the number of days of an employee's annual leave (CJEU, Case C-12/17).

**8 October:** the Austrian Presidency of the EU returns to the mobility package. Among other things, the Presidency proposal excludes international transport from the scope of the posted workers Directive and bans drivers from spending weekly rest periods of more than 45 hours in their cabs (Europe Daily Bulletin No. 12113, 10 October 2018).

**8 October:** the second interinstitutional meeting on the Directive on work-life balance end without agreement being reached; the Council remains inflexible on most of the points at issue (parental leave, paternity leave) in the proposal for a directive (COM (2017) 253 final).

**10 October:** Michel Barnier, chief EU negotiator on Brexit, explains in detail how the backstop could work, and the new customs and value added tax (VAT) checks which would take place on products coming from the United Kingdom (European Commission, *Speech by Michel Barnier at the closing session of Eurochambre's European Parliament of Enterprises 2018*, 10 October 2018).

**11 October:** the Austrian Presidency cancels a meeting of the EPSCO Council on implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. It argues that there are insufficient specific points to be discussed and no decisions to be taken. This decision triggers an avalanche of protests.

**11 October:** the European Parliament and the Council agree on the proposal for an amended Directive on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work. This sets an upper limit for diesel fumes of  $0.05\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$  (COM (2017) 11 final).

**16 October:** at the Tripartite Social Summit, the European social partners announce the preparation of a joint work programme to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights. Agreements could be concluded on digitalisation, training of workers and occupational (including psychological) risks (Tripartite Social Summit, 16 October 2018).

**16 October:** the European Parliament and the Council agree to reform the functioning and organisation of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP) and of the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA) (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0254 COD and 2016/0257 COD).

**18 October:** the EP's Employment and Social Affairs Committee extends the scope of the proposal for a Directive on transparent and predictable working conditions to 'zero-hour' contracts, platform workers and the self-employed (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0355 COD).

**23 October:** the European Parliament votes in favour, with a small majority, of a recast of the directive on access to safe drinking water for all European citizens (300 votes in favour, 98 against and 274 abstentions) (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0332 COD).

**25 October:** the European Parliament wishes to see the recommendations of the European Pillar of Social Rights written into the country-specific recommendations, and expresses concern about the reduced implementation rate of the social recommendations in the Member States (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/2034 (INI)).

**30 October:** the European ministers of transport and the environment, meeting in Graz, adopt a common declaration, the Graz Declaration. This declaration states that all stakeholders should work on the basis of a 'green deal' to reduce greenhouse gases in transport, with a view to achieving zero emissions by 2050 (Austrian Presidency of the Council of the EU, *Graz Declaration*, 30 October 2018).

## November

**2 November:** around a dozen associations working on behalf of families and women express concern about the political deadlock between the European Parliament and the Council with regard to the proposal for a Directive on the work-life balance (*Listen up: Here is what voters want from the EU Work-life balance directive*, open letter published on 2 November 2018).

**3 November:** today is EU ‘equal pay day’ for men and women. It marks the point in the year when women symbolically ‘stop’ being paid, compared to men. In 2017, this day fell on 3 November (European Commission, STATEMENT/18/6184, 26 October 2018).

**6 November:** third interinstitutional meeting between the Council and the European Parliament on the proposal for a Directive on the work-life balance. The remaining points of disagreement concern the duration and remuneration of parental leave, the definition of ‘carers’ and ‘family members’, and the maximum age of a child for parental entitlement to working time arrangements (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0085 COD).

**8 November:** the European Parliament and the Council reach an intermediate interinstitutional agreement on the proposal for a Directive concerning accessibility to goods and services for persons with a disability (COM (2015) 615).

**13 November:** the United Kingdom and the 27 EU Member States sign a withdrawal agreement setting out a date for Brexit: 29 March 2019. On 15 November, five British ministers opposing the agreement resign from Theresa May’s government (European Commission, TF50 (2018) 55 – Commission to EU27, 14 November 2018).

**20 November:** the European Parliament’s Employment and Social Affairs Committee approves, by a very large majority, the interinstitutional agreement on the amended Directive concerning the protection of workers from exposure to carcinogens and mutagens (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/0081 COD).

**20 November:** the European Parliament’s Employment and Social Affairs Committee proposes an extension of several provisions of the Regulation on the coordination of social security systems: the definition of mobile worker (at least 3 months’ affiliation to the social security system in the habitual country of work); a choice of social security system for cross-border workers; an increase in the period during which unemployment benefits can be exported to six months; non-indexed family benefits paid in the country of residence of the child (European Parliament, Procedure file 2016/0397 COD).

**28 November:** the European Commission presents ‘A clean planet for all’, its ‘strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy by 2050’ (IP/18/6543).

## December

**2-15 December:** at the COP24 on climate change in Katowice, the participating countries agree on a final text which is less ambitious than the objectives set in 2015 in Paris. The EU has been able to gradually impose standards and regulations in line with the Paris COP21 objectives (European Commission, *Katowice climate change conference* (COP 24), 3–14 December 2018).

**4 December:** the European transport ministers reach agreement on the economic and social aspects of the Mobility I package. They adopt a more flexible position on the posting of workers and on rest and driving times for drivers (*Results of the meeting of the Transport and Telecommunications Council*, 3-4 December 2018).

**4 December:** the European Trade Union Confederation launches a petition against the blockage of the proposal for a Directive on the work-life balance, and demands enhanced rights for parents and carers (WeMove.Eu, *Fathers on leave!* 4 December 2018, <https://act.wemove.eu/campaigns/fathers-on-leave>).

**6 December:** the EPSCO Council adopts a watered-down version of the proposal for a Council Recommendation on access to social protection for workers and the self-employed. Faced with firm opposition from Hungary, the Council stipulates that the measures proposed in the recommendation will be established in accordance with national circumstances (*Results of the meeting of the Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council*, 6-7 December 2018).

**14 December:** the third interinstitutional meeting between the Council and the European Parliament on the proposed Directive on the work-life balance fails to reach agreement (European Parliament, Procedure file 2018/2077 (INI)).

**14 December:** at the Euro summit, the Heads of State or Government of the EU27 endorse two agreements on the establishment of a safety net (a ‘common backstop’) and the integration of the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) into the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) (*Meeting of the Euro Summit*, 14 December 2018 – Statement).

**17 December:** a fifth trilogue between the Council, the European Commission and the European Parliament reaches agreement on a reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030: 37.5% for cars and 31% for vans (European Parliament, Procedure file 2017/0293 (COD)).

**19 December:** in further negotiations, the Italian government, whose 2019 budget has twice been rejected by the European Commission, avoids triggering the excessive deficit procedure (Financial Times, 19 December 2018, <https://www.ft.com/content/ca7a713e-037c-11e9-9d01-cd4d49afb3e3>).

**20 December:** the European environment ministers reach a political agreement on reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for new heavy-duty vehicles: a 15% reduction by 2025 and a 30% reduction by 2030 (compared to 2019) (*Outcome of the Environment Council meeting*, 20 December 2018).

## **Sources**

The main sources of information for this chronology are the following:

### **Council of the EU**

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/european-council/president/news/>

### **ECB**

<https://www.ecb.europa.eu/paym/intro/news/html/index.en.html>

### **European Commission**

<https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/home/en>

### **European Parliament**

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en>

References to legal texts are from the following website:

[https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2\\_7052/en/](https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/Jo2_7052/en/).

The follow-up to all these issues is based on information in the Europe Daily Bulletin:

<https://agenceurope.eu/en/home.html>

All links were checked on 24 November 2019.