Basic information

1995/2196(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Legislative and administrative simplification: Report by the group of independent experts known as MOLITOR group **Subject** 2.80 Cooperation between administrations	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
JURI Legal Affairs, Citizens' Rights	MOSIEK-URBAHN Marlies (PPE)	18/07/1995

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs, Industrial Policy	MURPHY Simon Francis (PSE)	06/09/1995
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection	COLLINS Kenneth D. (PSE)	26/07/1995

Council of the European Union

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
21/06/1995	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1995)0288	Summary
10/07/1995	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/06/1996	Vote in committee		Summary
04/06/1996	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0201/1996	
03/07/1996	Debate in Parliament		
04/07/1996	End of procedure in Parliament		
22/07/1996	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	1995/2196(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	JURI/4/06810

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0201/1996 OJ C 211 22.07.1996, p. 0002	04/06/1996	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0382/1996 OJ C 211 22.07.1996, p. 0012-0023	04/07/1996	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(1995)0288	21/06/1995	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(1995)1379	02/08/1995	
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(1995)2121	29/11/1995	

Legislative and administrative simplification: Report by the group of independent experts known as MOLITOR group

1995/2196(COS) - 21/06/1995 - Non-legislative basic document

OBJECTIVE : this report has been drafted by the group of independent experts on legislative and administrative simplification set up by the Commission in September 1994 in order to examine the impact on employment and competitiveness of and, if necessary, reduce and simplify Community and national legislation. The group's report is not binding on the Commission. CONTENT: the report notes that excess regulation stifles growth, reduces competitiveness and deprives Europe of jobs. On the basis of this finding, there is cause to review regulatory frameworks with a view to improving competitiveness and attaining employment objectives. The Member States and the EU need to act together here, given that regulation comes under the jurisdiction of both the Community and the national authorities and that, in some cases, it is the transposition of Community legislation into national law which constitutes the main obstacle to competitiveness and employment. A simplification programme, possibly resulting in deregulation, therefore needs to encompass all current legislation and its transposition into national law. The report puts forward a huge action programme with 18 proposals for action based on the following principles: - wealth and sustained growth in employment can only be achieved if the European economy has a global dimension; - objectives need to be realistic, taking account of the demands of competitiveness, and must be based on objective needs; - enterprises, workers and consumers should be consulted and should take an active part in setting out suitable objectives and evaluating the most efficient means of achieving them; - express account should be taken of the impact of direct regulation (at both individual and collective level) on competitiveness and employment when drafting and revising legislation; - simplification, or even deregulation, should form an integral part of policies designed to boost competitiveness. In conclusion, the group considers that the report should help to create a culture of simplification leading, if necessary, to deregulation - securely anchored at EU and Member State level - to stimulate competitiveness and employment.

Legislative and administrative simplification: Report by the group of independent experts known as MOLITOR group

1995/2196(COS) - 04/07/1996 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report by Mrs Marlies MOSIEK-URBAHN on simplification of Community legislation and administrative provisions, Parliament rejected any definition of simplification that involves the concept of deregulation, or the view that the best law is the one that is abolished. Although the prime objective of simplification is to create a stable environment for investment and growth, boosting job creation by increasing profitability and competitiveness, the creation of jobs does not depend primarily on legislative simplification. However, Parliament maintained that every future legislative proposal at the Community level should be assessed using four criteria: its desirability, the how of action, cost-benefit analysis and assessment. Any analysis should not be confined to immediate economic concerns but should include other factors, including the implications for a type of development that met environmental and social justice requirements. Parliament took the view that the report of the Molitor Group offered no new approaches and regretted that it did not examine the effects of deregulation at European level entailing a renationalization of the applicable provisions. More specifically, Parliament opposed any deregulation of labour law that would undermine good relations between management and labour and put the health and safety of workers at risk. It denounced the deregulation proposals whose effect would be to encourage 'social dumping' within the European Union. It also rejected a large number of recommendations seeking to revise environmental policy in a manner incompatible with the principles laid down by the EC Treaty, particularly in their rejection of binding environmental provisions at European level. Parliament reaffirmed that the precautionary principle should continue to be used as a basic principle of EU environmental legislation. It considered, for example, fhat the Molitor Group's proposal on the 'Waste' Directive would have the effect of dismantling the existing level of environmental protection and encourage uncontrolled transfers of waste. Finally, Parliament drew the Commission's attention to the obligations incumbent upon it as guardian of the Treaties and called upon it to analyse why EC directives are not implemented.