Basic information

2014/2218(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Annual report of the activities of the Committee on Petitions 2014 **Subject** 1.20.03 Right of petition 8.40.01.06 Committees, interparliamentary delegations	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
PETI Petitions	GERINGER DE OEDENBERG Lidia Joanna (S&D)	11/11/2014
	Shadow rapporteur BECKER Heinz K. (PPE) MARIAS Notis (ECR) ALBIOL GUZMÁN Marina (GUE/NGL) REDA Felix (Verts/ALE) EVI Eleonora (EFDD)	

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Secretariat-General	JUNCKER Jean-Claude

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/12/2014	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
03/12/2015	Vote in committee		
10/12/2015	Committee report tabled for plenary	A8-0361/2015	Summary
21/01/2016	Decision by Parliament	T8-0021/2016	Summary
21/01/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		
21/01/2016	Debate in Parliament		
21/01/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2014/2218(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 233-p7
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	PETI/8/02170

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE544.272	22/09/2015	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE569.641	09/11/2015	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A8-0361/2015	10/12/2015	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0021/2016	21/01/2016	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2016)220	01/06/2016	

Annual report of the activities of the Committee on Petitions 2014

2014/2218(INI) - 10/12/2015 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Petitions adopted the own-initiative report by Lidia Joanna GERINGER de OEDENBERG (S&D, PL) on the activities of the Committee on Petitions during 2014.

The purpose of the annual report on the activities of the Committee on Petitions aims to present an analysis of the petitions received in 2014 as well as to discuss possible improvements in procedures and in relations with other institutions;

In terms of statistics, the report noted that **2 714 petitions were received in 2014**, which is almost 6 % down on the figure for 2013 when 2 885 petitions were lodged with Parliament: 790 petitions were considered admissible and followed up; 1070 petitions were considered inadmissible; whereas 817 petitions were admissible and have been closed; 37 petitions had their recommendation challenged. These figures amount to nearly twice as many petitions as were received in 2009.

However, **the number of petitions received is modest when compared to the EU's total population,** which indicates that the vast majority of EU citizens are not yet aware of the right to petition, or of its possible usefulness as a means of drawing the attention of the EU institutions and the Member States to matters which affect them and about which they are concerned. Furthermore, even though some EU citizens are aware of the petition process, **there is still widespread confusion about the EU's field of activity**, as is shown by the high number of inadmissible petitions received (39.4 %).

Improve institutional coordination: the report stated that better institutional coordination with institutions **at EU, national and regional level, and with other bodies,** is essential if the issues raised by petitions are to be addressed in a prompt manner. It underlined the growing importance of the Committee on Petitions as a scrutiny committee that should be a point of reference for the **transposition and implementation of the European legislation** at the administrative level in Member States.

Members considered it essential that **cooperation with the national parliaments**, and their relevant committees, and with the **governments** of the Member States be strengthened, and that Member State authorities be encouraged to be fully transparent in transposing and applying EU law. They

urged the creation well-functioning petition committees in national parliaments, which would increase the effectiveness of the cooperation between the Committee on Petitions and the national parliaments. They called for the EU institutions to take greater account of the work carried out by the **European Ombudsman** and for additional **mechanisms to ensure the direct involvement of citizens** in the decision-making processes of the European institutions.

The report warned about the persisting backlog in the treatment of petitions, and called for an **increase in the human resources** available within the Committee's Secretariat. It considered as well that Parliament has a particular obligation to ensure that inadmissible or unfounded petitions are not declared inadmissible, or are not closed, for an unjustifiably long period of time, and emphasised, in this context, the inadmissibility or closure of a petition must be justified vis-à-vis the petitioner.

Role of the Commission: stressing the Commission's significant role in assisting with cases raised by petitioners, the report called on the Commission to:

- monitor, in a proactive and timely fashion, certain projects reported by petitioners in which EU law has been, or will in the future be, breached through the implementation of official planning;
- **remedy such instances of incorrect transposition of EU law**, or of failure to transpose EU law, as have been reported in a large number of petitions and be less hesitant in making use of the initiation of infringement proceedings in this regard;
- engage fully in the process of petitions, in particular by conducting thorough **inquiries** of the admissible cases submitted to it, and, ultimately, to provide accurate and updated answers to the petitioners in writing;
- **facilitate access to documents** with all relevant information related to EU Pilot procedures, particularly with regard to petitions received;
- **ensure proactive monitoring**, and timely preventive action, by the Commission where there is well-founded evidence that certain planned and published projects may breach EU legislation.

Wide range of issues: the report stressed the wide range of the subjects raised in the petitions filed by citizens, such as: (i) fundamental rights, (ii) human rights, (iii) the rights of persons with disabilities, (iv) the internal market, (v) environmental law, (vi) labour relations, (vii) migration policies, (viii) trade agreements, (ix) public health issues, (x) separation or divorce of parents which raise child welfare issues, (xi) transport, (xii) animal rights and (xiii) discrimination. The Committee on Petitions must **specialise its work further** by nominating internal rapporteurs on the major policies to which petitioners refer.

Members also stressed citizens' concern regarding, and rejection of, the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP),** and the opaque negotiations in which the Commission is participating, as highlighted in numerous petitions received in 2014. They pointed to the importance of the Commission urgently implementing the recommendations made by the European Ombudsman in this regard.

The committee underlined the high number of petitions received that **reject the use of hydraulic fracturing** for the extraction of gas and oil from the subsoil, and that highlight the harmful environmental, economic and social consequences linked to the use of this technique.

Lastly, it felt that the organisation of **public hearings** is an important way of examining problems raised by petitioners, and stressed the importance of ensuring that the Committee on Petitions has a **fully operational internet portal** through which petitioners may effectively register, submit their petition, upload supporting documents, support admissible petitions and receive information about, as well as automatic e-mail alerts about changes to the status of, their petitions.

Annual report of the activities of the Committee on Petitions 2014

2014/2218(INI) - 21/01/2016 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 481 votes to 67, with 44 abstentions, a resolution on the activities of the Committee on Petitions during 2014.

In terms of statistics, the report noted that **2 714 petitions were received in 2014**, which is almost 6 % down on the figure for 2013 when 2 885 petitions were lodged with Parliament: 790 petitions were considered admissible and followed up; 1070 petitions were considered inadmissible; whereas 817 petitions were admissible and have been closed; 37 petitions had their recommendation challenged. These figures amount to nearly twice as many petitions as were received in 2009.

However, **the number of petitions received is modest when compared to the EU's total population,** which indicates that the vast majority of EU citizens are not yet aware of the right to petition, or of its possible usefulness as a means of drawing the attention of the EU institutions and the Member States to matters which affect them and about which they are concerned. Furthermore, even though some EU citizens are aware of the petition process, **there is still widespread confusion about the EU's field of activity**, as is shown by the high number of inadmissible petitions received (39.4 %).

Prompt processing of petitions: Parliament pointed out that admissible petitions should be discussed in the Committee within **nine months of the petition being filed**. Moreover, the resolution stated that better institutional coordination with institutions **at EU, national and regional level, and with other bodies,** is essential if the issues raised by petitions are to be addressed in a prompt manner. It underlined the growing importance of the Committee on Petitions as a scrutiny committee that should be a point of reference for the **transposition and implementation of the European legislation** at the administrative level in Member States.

Parliament considered it essential that **cooperation with the national parliaments**, and their relevant committees, and with the **governments** of the Member States be strengthened, and that Member State authorities be encouraged to be fully transparent in transposing and applying EU law. It urged the creation well-functioning petition committees in national parliaments, which would increase the effectiveness of the cooperation between the Committee on Petitions and the national parliaments. It called for the EU institutions to take greater account of the work carried out by the **European Ombudsman** and for additional **mechanisms to ensure the direct involvement of citizens** in the decision-making processes of the European institutions.

Parliament warned about the persisting backlog in the treatment of petitions, and called for an **increase in the human resources** available within the Committee's Secretariat. It emphasised the requirement that the inadmissibility or closure of a petition on account of it being unfounded must be **carefully justified vis-à-vis the petitioner**.

Role of the Commission: stressing the Commission's significant role in assisting with cases raised by petitioners, Parliament called on the Commission to:

- monitor, in a proactive and timely fashion, certain projects reported by petitioners in which EU law has been, or will in the future be, breached through the implementation of official planning;
- **remedy such instances of incorrect transposition of EU law**, or of failure to transpose EU law, as have been reported in a large number of petitions and be less hesitant in making use of the initiation of infringement proceedings in this regard;
- engage fully in the process of petitions, in particular by conducting thorough **inquiries** of the admissible cases submitted to it, and, ultimately, to provide accurate and updated answers to the petitioners in writing;
- **facilitate access to documents** with all relevant information related to EU Pilot procedures, particularly with regard to petitions received;
- **ensure proactive monitoring**, and timely preventive action, by the Commission where there is well-founded evidence that certain planned and published projects may breach EU legislation.

Wide range of issues: the resolution stressed the wide range of the subjects raised in the petitions filed by citizens, such as: (i) fundamental rights, (ii) human rights, (iii) the rights of persons with disabilities, (iv) the internal market, (v) environmental law, (vi) labour relations, (vii) migration policies, (viii) trade agreements, (ix) public health issues, (x) separation or divorce of parents which raise child welfare issues, (xi) transport, (xii) animal rights and (xiii) discrimination. The Committee on Petitions must **specialise its work further** on the major policies to which petitioners refer.

Parliament pointed to the important work carried out by the Committee on Petitions in the context of the **implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**. It called, in this respect, for the capacity of the Committee on Petitions and its Secretariat to be enhanced, enabling the Committee properly to fulfil its protection role.

Members also stressed **citizens' concern** regarding:

- the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations** in which the Commission is participating, the Commission should urgently implement the recommendations made by the European Ombudsman in this regard;
- alleged instances of injustice that have occurred in the course of administrative and judicial procedures for the separation or divorce of parents in which issues concerning the custody of young children and forced adoptions are raised.

Parliament pointed out the large number of petitions received: (i) rejecting the use of hydraulic fracturing for the extraction of gas and oil from the subsoil, and the environmental, economic and social consequences linked to the use of this technique; (ii) highly criticising **migration policies**, trade and external policies in terms of their compliance with provisions to ensure the human rights of migrants.

Improving the examination of petitions: Parliament stressed that the organisation of **public hearings** is an important way of examining problems raised by petitioners, and stressed the importance of ensuring that the Committee on Petitions has a fully **operational internet portal** through which petitioners may effectively register, submit their petition, upload supporting documents, support admissible petitions and receive information about, as well as automatic e-mail alerts about changes to the status of, their petitions.