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ANNEXES 1 to 2

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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE
REGIONS**

The Single Market in a changing world

A unique asset in need of renewed political commitment

ANNEX 1

Legislative state of play for the Single Market Strategy, the Digital Single Market Strategy and the Capital Markets Union/Banking Union¹

POLICY DESCRIPTION		 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT	 COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
SINGLE MARKET STRATEGY			
1.	Single Digital Gateway		
2.	Notification Procedure		
3.	Single Market Information Tool (SMIT)		
4.	Goods Package (Mutual Recognition)		
5.	Goods Package (Compliance and Enforcement)		
6.	Supplementary Protection Certificate (SPC) - Manufacturing Waiver		
7.	e-Card		
8.	Regulation on cross-border parcel delivery services		
9.	Proportionality test before adoption of new regulations of professions		
10.	Company Law package		
11.	Health Technological Assessments		
12.	New Deal for Consumers package		
DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET			
13.	Internet Connectivity in local communities (WiFi4EU)		
14.	Cross-border portability of online content services		
15.	Roaming		

¹ A comprehensive list of Single Market related legislative initiatives currently in negotiation in the European Parliament and in the Council is annexed to the Commission Work Programme 2019 (COM(2018) 800).

16.	Consumer protection cooperation		
17.	Value added tax for e-commerce		
18.	Data protection by Union institutions and bodies		
19.	Electronic Communications Code and Body of European Regulators		
20.	Audiovisual media services		
21.	Copyright reform for the visually impaired (implementing Marrakesh Treaty)		
22.	Accessible format copies for the visually impaired (implementing Marrakesh Treaty)		
23.	Use of 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union		
24.	Addressing unjustified geo-blocking		
25.	Free flow of non-personal data		
26.	Contracts for the supply of digital content		
27.	Contracts for the online and other distant sales of goods		
28.	Fairness for business users of online intermediation services (platform-to-business relations)		
29.	e-Privacy		
30.	Copyright		
31.	Broadcasting Regulation (copyright)		
32.	Cybersecurity Act		
33.	Re-use of public sector information (PSI)		
34.	.eu Top Level Domain name		
35.	Cybersecurity Competence centre and network		
36.	High performance computing		
37.	Value added tax for e-publications		

CAPITAL MARKETS UNION / BANKING UNION			
38.	Simple, transparent and standardised Securitisation		
39.	Prospectus		
40.	European venture capital funds (EuVECA)		
41.	Preventive restructuring, second chance and efficiency of procedures		
42.	Pan-European Personal Pension Product (PEPP)		
43.	Review of the European Supervisory Authorities		
44.	EU crowdfunding framework		
45.	European covered bonds framework		
46.	Facilitating cross-border distribution of investment funds		
47.	Third-party effects on assignment of claims		
48.	Promotion of SME Growth Markets		
49.	More proportionate and effective rules for investment firms		
50.	European market infrastructure regulation (Supervision)		
51.	European market infrastructure regulation (Refit)		
52.	Recovery and resolution of central counterparties		
53.	Sustainable finance : Taxonomy		
54.	Sustainable finance : Disclosure		
55.	Sustainable finance : Low carbon Benchmarks		
56.	Ranking of unsecured debt instruments in insolvency		
57.	European Deposit Insurance Scheme		
58.	Capital Requirements Reform		
59.	Loss-absorbing and recapitalisation capacity (Reg. & Dir.)		
60.	Supervision of credit institutions and investments firms		

61.	Further developing secondary markets for NPLs including more efficient value recovery	●	●
62.	Minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposure	●	●
63.	Enabling framework for the development of EU sovereign bond-	●	●
64.	Common backstop	●	●
65.	EU Fund for Strategic Investments 2.0	●	●
66.	Deepening of the Economic & Monetary Union	●	●
67.	Combatting fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment	●	●

● AGREEMENT POSSIBLE IF STRONG POLITICAL COMMITMENT FROM ALL UNION INSTITUTIONS

● SWIFT AGREEMENT POSSIBLE BY FOLLOWING NORMAL PROCEDURES

● PRESENTED AND AGREED

ANNEX 2

Examples of benefits to the Single Market of proposed or already adopted initiatives

Examples of benefits of already adopted initiatives:

- ***The Directive establishing the European Electronic Communications Code***, agreed between the co-legislators on 6 June 2018, could contribute to a cumulative effect on growth of 1.45% and on employment of 0.18% in 2025, and translate to a cumulative impact on economic activity of 910 billion euro and 1,304 million additional jobs by 2025. The overall investment gap for reaching the Union's connectivity objectives for 2025, including 5G corridors, is estimated at 155 billion euro. The Code will contribute to diminishing this gap by establishing a stable regulatory framework that incentivises private players to invest in all areas. In certain rural and remote areas where market incentives for investment are lacking, public support for broadband investment can play a complementary role, including through European Structural and Investment Funds, as proposed as part of the next Multi-Annual Financial Framework proposals. Successful deployment of 5G requires coordinated action among Member States and stakeholders in line with the 5G Action Plan. In particular, a consistent *spectrum sharing model* across the Union is required to respond to the needs along motorways, in transport, utilities and healthcare. The economic benefits of successful, fast and coordinated deployment of 5G across the Union are very significant and they have been estimated at 146 billion euro per year and the creation of 2.39 million jobs.²
- ***Online e-Government services across borders, through a Regulation establishing a Single digital gateway*** to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services, signed by co-legislators on 2 October 2018. Significant obstacles exist for both citizens and businesses interested in moving to, selling products or providing services in another Union country. Finding relevant, accurate and understandable information online as well as being able to access and carry out administrative procedures online is crucial for those willing to use the advantages of the Single Market, but often remains complicated, time-consuming and expensive, if possible at all. The regulation implements, for the first time in legislation, the Once-Only Principle across borders so that citizens are not be asked to submit again data they have already provided to national authorities. Citizens will reduce by 60% the 1.5 million hours that they currently spend on researching online seven essential topics before going abroad. Businesses will save between 11 and 55 billion euro annually for researching just nine business topics.³
- ***Modernising Value Added Tax (VAT) for cross-border business-to-consumer e-commerce***, through Council Directive (EU) 2017/2455 of 5 December 2017, simplifies complex Value Added Tax obligations relating to cross-border e-commerce and creates a level playing field for Union and third country businesses which were often able to make non-compliant Value Added Tax-free sales. The proposal is expected to reduce Value Added Tax compliance costs for businesses by 2.3 billion euro a year from 2021 while at the same time increasing Value Added Tax revenues for Member States by 7 billion euro.⁴

² Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2016) 303.

³ Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2017) 213.

⁴ Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2016) 379.

Examples of benefits of initiatives currently pending before the co-legislators:

- ***The data proposals (free flow of non-personal data and public sector information) under the Digital Single Market Strategy***, will contribute to the growth of the European data economy to 700 billion euro by 2020, representing 4% of the Union economy (compared to 2% in 2016). While part of that potential has already been realised through the adoption of the Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data, adopting updated rules fostering the increased availability of public sector information could increase the re-use value of such information, from 145 billion euro to 215 billion euro by 2028, and translate into 200,000 additional data related jobs.⁵
- ***The Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)*** proposal proposed by the European Commission aims to increase tax fairness in the Single Market and level the playing field. ***Once fully operational, the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base could raise total investment in the Union by up to 3.4% by incentivising R&D investment and equity financing.*** Companies will now be able to use a single set of rules and work with their domestic tax administration to file one tax return for all of their Union activities. With the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base, time spent on annual compliance activities should decrease by 8% while the time spent setting up a subsidiary would decrease by up to 67%, making it easier for companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, to set up abroad. Growth-friendly activities such as Research and Development investment and equity financing will be incentivised, supporting the wider objectives of reviving growth, jobs and investment.⁶
- In the context of the 3rd mobility package, the Commission has proposed to cut red tape in transport and logistics in its proposal for a ***Regulation on electronic freight transport information***. This proposal aims to guarantee that national authorities accept that the documents that accompany freight are provided electronically if they are available in secure and certified digital platforms. By 2040, this proposal could result in 20-27 billion euro of savings for the transport sector, or the equivalent of 75-102 million work hours. Road transport operators, which are in 99% of the cases small and medium enterprises, would reap 60% of these savings.⁷
- The Commission has proposed new Union-wide rules to target single-use plastics through ***the Directive on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment***. If adopted, for 2030 this Directive would save 3.4 million tonnes of CO² equivalent. It would avoid environmental damages (equivalent to 23 billion euro). Consumers would save around 6.5 billion euro⁸.

⁵ Impact assessments of the Commission, SWD(2017) 304 and SWD(2018) 127.

⁶ Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2016) 341.

⁷ Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2018) 183.

⁸ Impact assessment of the Commission, SWD(2018) 254.