

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002618/26
to the Commission
Dolors Montserrat (PPE)
(24 June 2026)**

Subject: Failure by Spain to fulfil its obligations to transpose directives: economic cost and legal consequences

According to figures published by the Commission, 39 infringement procedures are currently open against Spain for non-transposition and the country has a transposition deficit of 3.9% and more than one hundred directives pending, which has led in a number of cases to financial penalties imposed by the Court of Justice of the European Union.

In view of this state of affairs:

Taking into account the effect that infringements have on the internal market and the rule of law, what other consequences may arise from the current level of non-compliance by Spain with regard to the transposition of directives?

Submitted: 24.6.2026

**Answer given by President von der Leyen on behalf of the European Commission
(19 October 2026)**

As outlined in the communication ‘A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook⁽¹⁾’ (‘the communication’), fragmented, late, or half-hearted implementation of EU law hampers the achievement of the EU’s policy objectives, weakens the single market and undermines the EU’s competitiveness and resilience. Long-lasting, significant breaches of EU law can also undermine the rule of law.

In this context, the timely transposition of directives is an important responsibility for every Member State. The Commission continues providing support to all Member States, including Spain, through the transposition process but will also seek to accelerate enforcement actions against Member States that fail to notify transposition measures and/or improperly implement EU directives into their national legal systems.

In the case of Spain, there are currently 81 infringement cases open for failure to communicate transposition measures of directives and incorrect implementation of directives into national law.

The Commission is actively engaging with Spain to remedy the breaches identified and, where this has not been successful, has referred such cases to the Court of Justice of the European Union.

⁽¹⁾ 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 ‘A Simpler, Clearer and Better Enforced EU Rulebook’, COM(2026) 380 final; https://commission.europa.eu/publications/simpler-clearer-and-better-enforced-eu-rulebook_en.