

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-002214/26
to the Commission
Christian Doleschal (PPE)
(1 June 2026)**

Subject: Governance and measurability in the context of COM(2026)0380

In its answer to priority question for written answer P-001751/2026 ⁽¹⁾, the Commission refers to further impact assessments, sectoral assessments of cumulative impacts and annual progress reports. However, key questions remain concerning governance, underlying data and measurability.

1. What additional powers are to be granted to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board and what will be the consequences of negative feedback for Commission legislative initiatives going forward?
2. How does the Commission take stock of the EU *acquis* in terms of the number of legislative acts, compliance obligations and reporting requirements in the *acquis* of each directorate-general; how many of these should be reduced, simplified or axed as part of planned efforts to cut red tape; and on the basis of what data can the Commission reliably quantify the announced targets for reducing administrative burden?
3. What specific indicators, milestones and deadlines will the Commission use to measure the progress of, and publicly report its findings on, the Regulatory Deep Cleaning Action Plan from now to the end of 2027?

Submitted: 1.6.2026

**Answer given by Mr Dombrovskis on behalf of the European Commission
(9 July 2026)**

To strengthen evidence-informed policymaking, the Commission intends to accompany a wider range of policy initiatives with impact assessments, including urgent and targeted initiatives, such as omnibus proposals.

The Regulatory Scrutiny Board is therefore performing quality control on a wider range of assessments. In case of negative opinions, the impact assessment must be resubmitted to the Board before it can proceed.

If the Board issues two negative opinions, only the Commissioner for Implementation and Simplification may submit the initiative to the College of Commissioners to decide whether to proceed.

The stress-test of the EU *acquis* covers all policy areas, and each Member of the College is conducting a screening of the EU laws under their responsibility to identify redundant, inefficient and overlapping provisions to be removed.

The Commission has a target to cut recurrent administrative costs by 25% and 35% for small and medium-sized enterprises. Eurostat approximated the baseline of administrative burden at EUR 150 billion, resulting in a target of EUR 37.5 billion.

Each Commissioner reports on the progress of the simplification, stress-testing and regulatory deep cleaning in their annual progress report on simplification, implementation and enforcement ⁽¹⁾, with the overall progress reflected in an overview report. The data is also available at: Simplification — European Commission ⁽²⁾.

The Commission calls on co-legislators to also adhere to better regulation principles, including ‘simplicity by design’ and the assessment of the impacts of significant amendments based on a common methodology, as outlined in the Commission communication on a simpler, clearer and better enforced EU rulebook.

¹ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-10-2026-001751-ASW_EN.html.

⁽¹⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/better-regulation/simplification-implementation-and-enforcement/2025-annual-progress-reports-simplification-implementation-and-enforcement_en.

⁽²⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/better-regulation/simplification-implementation-and-enforcement/simplification_en.