The Juncker Commission focuses on a core set of ten political priorities. This means acting only where the EU adds value, and leaving other issues to national and local authorities.

Being big on big things means that the Commission no longer regulates oil cans or showerheads, but concentrates instead on what we can do better together rather than alone – such as managing migration, securing our external borders, or leading the fight against terrorism and climate change. That is why President Juncker announced in his 2017 State of the Union speech that the Commission will establish a Task Force in September that will be headed by First Vice-President Timmermans and which will look at areas where EU action will bring the greatest added value. Under this Commission, State aid control has already been largely delegated to national authorities, and 90% of all State aid measures are now in the hands of national, regional and local authorities.

The Commission’s Better Regulation Agenda also ensures that EU legislation is checked regularly to see that it is fit for purpose and outdated legislation is withdrawn.

Better regulation in numbers, 2015-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY INITIATIVES</th>
<th>PROPOSALS FOR WITHDRAWAL</th>
<th>REPEALED LAWS</th>
<th>INITIATIVES FOR REGULATORY SIMPLIFICATION</th>
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We are listening to citizens and stakeholders throughout the policy cycle – through public consultations, the REFIT (Regulatory Fitness) Platform, the ‘Lighten the load’ web portal, and 312 Citizens’ Dialogues.

Impact Assessments can now take place not just at the beginning of the policy-making process by the Commission but also by the Parliament and Council when the Commission’s proposal is amended.

An independent Regulatory Scrutiny Board ensures the quality of Impact Assessment work and evaluates the quality of legislation.

The subsidiarity principle is strengthened by listening more to national Parliaments. Over 650 visits and meetings of Members of the Commission with national Parliaments have taken place.
Better Enforcement of EU Law

Better application of EU law is a priority of the Juncker Commission and a key part of the Better Regulation Agenda. Member States are responsible for correctly applying and implementing EU legislation. As guardian of the Treaties, the Commission is responsible for ensuring that EU law is correctly applied. If an EU country fails to apply EU law effectively, the Commission may launch a formal infringement procedure and, if necessary, bring the case before the Court of Justice of the EU.

As of September 2017, **1,659 infringement cases are open**. This is a considerable increase from the previous years. However, thanks to fruitful dialogues with Member States, a significant amount of infringement procedures have been resolved before the Commission took them to the Court.

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**Open Infringement Cases**

- **Start of the Juncker Commission (November 2014)**
- **2014**: 1,347
- **2015**: 1,368
- **2016**: 1,657
- **01-Sept.-17**: 1,659

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**Infringement Cases closed before Court as of 1 Sept 2017**

- **2014**: 684
- **2015**: 657
- **2016**: 646
- **2017**: 526

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**Infringement Cases open on 1 September 2017, by Member State**

- **Total number of infringements**
- **Infringements for incorrect transposition and/or bad application of EU laws**
- **Late transposition infringements**

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doi: 10.2775/12151