



## **Comment on the compliance of COM (2016) 822 with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality**

(Non-official summary of the original version, drafted by the commenting region)<sup>1</sup>

### **1. Commenting region / institution**

**Please specify the region and institution that comments.**

*Thüringen State Parliament, DE*

### **2. COM - Document**

**Please specify the EU initiative the comment refers to by indicating its reference and its title.**

*Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on a proportionality test before adoption of new regulation of professions, **COM (2016) 822***

### **3. Type of Comment**

**Please specify the type of comment.**

- ☒ Comment
  - ☐ on the legal basis of the EU initiative
  - ☐ on the infringement of the principle of subsidiarity
  - ☒ on the infringement of the principle of proportionality
  - ☐ on better lawmaking
- ☐ General Comment

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<sup>1</sup> The form has been developed in cooperation with the Thuringia State Parliament.

#### 4. Legal basis

Please specify your comment in relation to the EU competence to act regarding the initiative.

- ☐ No / wrong legal basis conferring on the EU the competence to act

#### 5. Subsidiarity and proportionality

Please specify the reasons why the draft legislative act in question does not comply with the principles of subsidiarity and/or proportionality.

- ☐ **Infringement of the principle of *subsidiarity*<sup>2</sup>**

- ☐ **Formal infringement**

- ☐ The **justification** concerning subsidiarity included in the draft legislative act does not fulfill the requirements set in article 5 of the Protocol on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

- ☐ **Substantive infringement**

- ☐ The proposed action is **not necessary** because
- ☐ the objective/s of this action can be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central, regional or local level;
  - ☐ the issue being addressed has no transnational aspects;
  - ☐ existing EU measures and/or targeted assistance provided in this framework are sufficient to achieve the intended objective/s.
- ☐ The proposed action **does not provide a clear benefit** (like economies of scale, legal clarity, homogeneity in legal approaches) compared with action at central, regional or local level.
- ☐ Other reasons or explanations (please specify):

- ☒ **Infringement of the principle of *proportionality*<sup>3</sup>**

- ☐ The proposed **form** of action (legal instrument) legislates to an extent which is not necessary to achieve the intended objective/s (e. g. a directive instead of a regulation would be sufficient)
- ☒ The **content** of the proposed action exceeds what is necessary to achieve the Intended objective/s (e.g. too detailed directive).
- ☒ The proposed action does **not leave sufficient room for national decision**.
- ☐ Other reasons or explanations (please specify):

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<sup>2</sup> Art. 5 (3) TEU

<sup>3</sup> Art. 5 (4) TEU

## 6. Better lawmaking

**Please indicate the reasons why the EU initiative at stake does not respect the principle of better lawmaking.**

- ☐ Local and regional aspects are not taken properly into account.
- ☐ Local and regional authorities have not been properly consulted in the process leading to the EU initiative.
- ☐ Arguments put forward in the impact assessment in support of compliance with the subsidiarity and proportionality principals are not sufficient.
- ☐ The implementation of the proposed action would entail disproportionate financial/and or administrative burdens<sup>4</sup> and associated costs.
- ☐ In the case of a draft regulation: the proposal is not sufficiently detailed (essential elements may have to be provided for by delegated acts).
- ☐ Other reasons or explanations (please specify):

## 7. General comment

**Please specify your comment.**

The proposal is subject to the legislative competence of the Federal State, the Länder and the local authorities. In the field of regulation of professional services EU law should not excessively limit the legislative competence of the national, regional and local authorities concerned and it should leave them enough room for own decisions.

The principle of proportionality is part of the legal framework on european level aswell as on national level. In addition the principle of proportionality is sufficiently shaped by european and national jurisprudence.

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<sup>4</sup> Administrative burdens are the costs borne by business, economic operators, citizens and public authorities in the process of complying with information obligations imposed by legislation which they would not have collected and provided in the absence of such legislation.