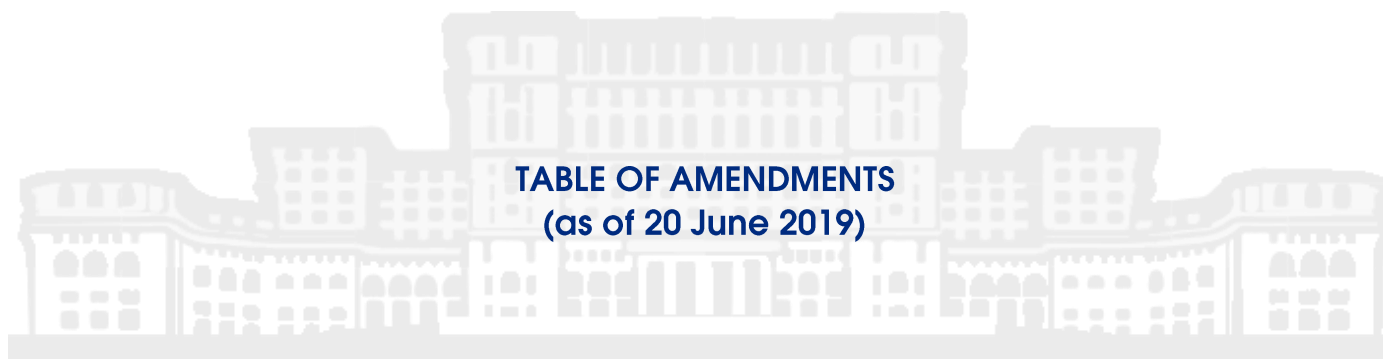


Plenary Meeting of the LXI COSAC  
23-25 June 2019  
Contribution of the LXI COSAC



**Bucharest, Romania**

Original text	Proposed amendments	Explanations
<b>1. European Elections</b>		
1.1 COSAC welcomes the successful conduct of the ninth European elections, held from 23 to 26 May 2019. COSAC warmly greets the turnout in the elections, which for the first time in 25 years, was higher than 50%.	<b><u>SE – RIKSDAGEN</u></b> 1.1 COSAC welcomes the successful conduct of the ninth European elections, held from 23 to 26 May 2019. COSAC warmly greets the turnout in the elections, which for the first time in 25 years, was higher than 50% <b>at the European level.</b>	
	<b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b> 1.1 COSAC welcomes the successful conduct of the ninth European elections, held from 23 to 26 May 2019. COSAC <del>warmly greets</del> <b>commends</b> the <del>voter</del> turnout in the elections, which for the first time in 25 years, was higher than 50%.	<b>Explanation:</b> The expression “warmly greets” is not widely used. “commends” fits better. The word “voter” should be included so as not to allow the appraisal to be taken as referring to the <i>outcome</i> of the elections.
1.1a New	<b><u>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</u></b> <b><i>1.1a COSAC, however, acknowledges that further collective effort is required to bring EU citizens closer to EU decision-making, thereby achieving an even higher turnout in future elections and urges national Parliaments and the newly elected European Parliament to work closely together to bring the European agenda closer to all European citizens.</i></b>	<b>Explanation:</b> Add new paragraph. The turnout during the recent European elections was relatively high in comparison to previous elections. Despite this positive development, COSAC should stress the need for efforts towards higher public participation in the European elections, thus ensuring that the results reflect the will of the largest possible majority of EU citizens.
<b>2. Cohesion, a common European value</b>	<b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b> 2. <b><i>Economic, social and territorial cohesion, a common European value</i></b>	<b>Explanation:</b> to repeat in this title the full name of this policy, as mentioned in the European Treaties, which clearly describes its different priorities.

2.1 COSAC recognizes Cohesion Policy as a fundamental pillar of the European project, and acknowledges its significant results achieved in terms of economic growth, job creation, social and territorial convergence.	<p><b><u>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</u></b></p> <p>2.1 COSAC recognizes Cohesion Policy as a fundamental pillar of the European project, and acknowledges its significant results achieved in terms of economic growth, job creation, social and territorial convergence. <b>COSAC deems crucial that the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 should reflect the EU's long-term strategy with regard to the development of the Union.</b></p>	
	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b></p> <p>2.1 COSAC recognizes Cohesion Policy as <del>a fundamental</del> <b>an important</b> pillar of the European project, and acknowledges its <b>significant</b> results achieved in terms of economic growth, job creation, social and territorial convergence.</p>	
	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p>2.1 COSAC recognizes Cohesion Policy as a fundamental pillar of the European project, and acknowledges its significant results achieved in terms of <b>investments</b>, economic growth, job creation, social and territorial convergence</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> Cohesion policy is primarily a policy encouraging and stimulating investment, it is good that this term be included in this paragraph.</p>

<p>2.2 COSAC recalls that cohesion policy is an expression of solidarity, which places the citizens at the centre, both as source of inspiration and as beneficiaries of the European action, and pleads for its adequate and sustainable financing.</p>	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p>2.2 COSAC recalls that cohesion policy <b><i>represents an essential European added value; it is an expression of solidarity, which is based on the regions and puts</i></b> the citizen at the centre, both as a source of inspiration and beneficiary of the European action, and pleads for its adequate and sustainable financing.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The fight against economic and social inequalities within the Union can only be achieved at Union level and thanks to its budgetary capacity. "European added value", an essential criterion for financing common policies, corresponds perfectly to cohesion policy. In addition, the role of regions and sub-national structures of the Member States is central to the implementation of this policy and the management of the Structural Funds.</p>
<p>2.3 COSAC calls for increased efforts at all levels, in order to close development gaps across the EU, to ensure social development and high living standards, to promote connectivity and digitization, to stimulate entrepreneurship, to strengthen industrial policy and to provide a safer and greener environment.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b></p> <p>2.3 COSAC calls for <b><i>increased further</i></b> efforts at all levels, in order to close development gaps across the EU, to ensure social development and high living standards, to promote connectivity and digitization, to stimulate entrepreneurship, to strengthen industrial <b><i>policy strategy</i></b> and to provide a safer and greener environment.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The expression "increased" gives the impression that additional cohesion funds are required. Industrial policy as an economic policy instrument is controversial. The expression "industrial strategy" would be more inclusive.</p>
	<p><b><u>PL – SEJM</u></b></p> <p>2.3 COSAC calls for increased efforts at all levels, in order to close development gaps across the EU, to ensure social development and high living standards, to promote connectivity and digitization, to stimulate <b><i>innovation, productivity and</i></b> entrepreneurship, to strengthen industrial policy and to provide a safer and greener environment.</p>	

	<p><b><u>NL – TWEEDE KAMER</u></b></p> <p>2.3 COSAC calls for increased efforts at all levels, in order to <b>close developments-gaps reduce disparities</b> across the EU, to ensure social development and high living standards, to promote connectivity and digitization, to stimulate <b>innovation and</b> entrepreneurship, to strengthen industrial policy and to provide a safer and greener environment.</p>	
2.4 New	<p><b><u>PT – ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC</u></b></p> <p><b><i>2.4 COSAC expresses its support for the strategy outlined by the Outermost Regions of the EU within the context of the future of the EU's Cohesion Policy, particularly in light of the necessary compensation for the constraints arising from the geographical remoteness of these regions. Furthermore, the potential of the Outermost Regions is still untapped and more investments are needed to convert these regions into innovation hubs that foster growth and jobs, while reinforcing the EU's strategic position globally.</i></b></p>	

<p><b>3. Prospects for international trade relations of the European Union; future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom in the context of Brexit</b></p>		
<p>3.1 COSAC recalls that the EU is currently the largest trade partner for more than 80 countries worldwide and considers that trade is essential to generate wealth as long as it is conducted in open and fair terms.</p>		
<p>3.2 COSAC supports the World Trade Organisation's reform in terms of efficiency, transparency and resilience to the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.</p>	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p>3.2 COSAC supports the World Trade Organisation's reform in terms of efficiency, transparency and resilience to the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century; <b><i>it advocates for multilateralism in relations between States, including in the field of commerce; it denounces unilateral trade measures, which have a negative effect on economic growth and on relations of trust between States.</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> Today, international trade is confronted with unilateral measures that are not in conformity with WTO rules. Such a "trade war" can be very dangerous for the global economy and interstate trust. The survival of the WTO is at stake today.</p>

<p>3.3 COSAC welcomes the EU's efforts to seize new economic opportunities and encourages the European Commission to assess, pursue and negotiate free trade relations with countries and regions from Africa, Asia, North and South America, as well as with Australia and New Zealand.</p>		
<p>3.4 COSAC stresses the need for a balanced EU trade policy, which takes into account not only the opening of the Single Market to key world partners, but also the necessity to preserve the EU social and environmental standards, along with the competitiveness of European companies. Protecting the Single Market is essential and requires to develop tools against dumped and subsidised imports from non-EU countries.</p>	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>3.4 COSAC stresses the need for a balanced EU trade policy, which takes into account not only the opening of the Single Market to key world partners, but also the necessity to <b>establish reciprocity rules, in particular for access to public procurement, and to</b> preserve the EU social and environmental standards, along with the competitiveness of European companies <b>in all sectors, including agricultural</b>. Protecting the Single Market is essential and requires to develop tools against dumped and subsidized imports from non-EU countries.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The inclusion of the principles of reciprocity in free trade agreements is essential, especially for access to public procurement on the markets of our partners. Secondly, in many Member States, already fragile agricultural sector actors are worried about the trade openings granted by the free trade agreements negotiated by the Commission in areas like livestock farming. It is important to take into account these sensitivities. The last modification is editorial and proposes a more precise French translation of the English version.</p>

<p>3.5 COSAC also calls to promote, respect and defend European fundamental values, such as democracy and rule of law, human and social rights, environment, geographical indications, health, food safety or animal welfare, when negotiating and implementing new trade agreements. In particular, COSAC stresses the need to fight against xenophobia, racism and antisemitism.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b></p> <p>3.5 COSAC also calls to promote, respect and defend European fundamental values, such as democracy and rule of law, human and social rights, <b>and furthermore standards in</b> environment, geographical indications, health, food safety or animal welfare, when negotiating and implementing new trade agreements. In particular, COSAC stresses the need to fight against xenophobia, racism and antisemitism.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> While it is essential to call for the respect of the fundamental European values, also with respect to trade negotiations, these values should, also linguistically, not be watered down by appearing on the same level as mere standards in, for example, food safety or geographical indications.</p>
	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p>3.5 COSAC also calls to promote, respect and defend European fundamental values, such as democracy and the rule of law, human and social rights, environment <b>and action against climate change provided by the Paris Agreement on Climate</b>, geographical indications, health, food safety or animal welfare, when negotiating and implementing new trade agreements. In particular, COSAC stresses the need to fight against xenophobia, racism and antisemitism.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> It is important to integrate the commitments made in the Paris climate agreement into the trade agreements concluded by the European Union. This is a clarification that complements the principles in paragraph 3.5</p>



<p>3.6 COSAC recalls that the European Commission's competence on trade gives the EU a very strong negotiating stance <i>vis-à-vis</i> third countries.</p>	<p><b>PL – SEJM</b></p> <p>3.6 COSAC recalls that the European Commission's competence on trade gives the EU a very strong negotiating stance <i>vis-à-vis</i> third countries. <b><i>The voice of Member states and national parliaments should be taken into account in the process of creating more inclusive trade agenda.</i></b></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> supplementing point 3.6, which emphasizes the exclusive role of the European Commission in the shaping of trade. In our opinion, on a forum like COSAC, it is worth trying to add wording on the need to take into account the interests of all Member States and listen to the public opinion and national parliaments. However, this is not a fundamental change, only a suggestion to emphasize that there were problems with the legitimacy of trade policy at the national level (eg case CETA).</p>
<p>3.7 COSAC stresses the importance of transatlantic trade relations and the need to further improve them, and welcomes the EU Council's decision authorising the European Commission to open negotiations with the USA for a free trade agreement on industrial goods.</p>	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>3.7 COSAC stresses the importance of transatlantic trade relations and the need to further improve them, and <b><i>takes note</i></b> of the EU Council's decision authorizing the European Commission to open negotiations with the USA for <b><i>an agreement on the elimination of tariffs for industrial goods and an agreement on conformity assessment</i></b>.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> In the first place, some states were against or abstained in the Council, on 15 April, when voting on negotiating mandates given to the Commission. It is therefore preferable to use the term "takes note" which reflects this reality. Secondly, the proposed changes reflect the exact terms of the two draft agreements that are not "free trade" agreements.</p>

3.7a New	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p><b><i>3.7a COSAC takes note of the Council Decision of 15 April 2019, which considers the Transatlantic Partnership for Trade and Investment (TTIP) project to be obsolete and states that the EU would not seek to conclude large free trade agreements with states not party to the Paris Climate Agreement.</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> It is important to recall the exact wording of the Council Decision of 15 April, stating the obsolescence of the TTIP/PTCI and the EU's commitment to conclude "broad and thorough" Free Trade Agreements only with partners party to the Paris Climate Agreement.</p>
3.7b New	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b></p> <p><b><i>3.7b COSAC denounces the systematic practice of unilateral economic and trade sanctions with extraterritorial effects. It supports the efforts of the European Union to counter the effects of such sanctions, which affect its economic and political sovereignty.</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The European Union, its Member States and its companies are heavily penalized by extraterritorial, and therefore illegal under international law sanctions, decided unilaterally by the United States. The Union has recently developed tools to try to counter the effects of such practices and should be encouraged.</p>
3.8 Inasmuch as the United Kingdom decides to leave the EU, COSAC reiterates the need to maintain the Single Market's integrity and pleads for privileged post-Brexit trade relationships.	<p><b><u>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</u></b></p> <p>3.8 Inasmuch as the United Kingdom decides to leave the EU, COSAC reiterates the need to maintain <b><i>close relations with the UK, preserving at the same time</i></b> the Single Market's integrity <del>and pleads for privileged post-Brexit trade relationships.</del></p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> In the event that the UK decides to leave the EU, trade relations of the EU with the UK should be solely governed by an agreement between the EU and the UK.</p>

	<p><b>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</b></p> <p>3.8 Inasmuch as the United Kingdom decides to leave the EU, COSAC <del>reiterates the need to maintain the Single Market's integrity and</del> pleads for privileged post-Brexit trade relationship <b><i>while stressing the need to maintain the Single Market's integrity and the four freedom's inseparability.</i></b></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The new wording is intended to place greater emphasis on the indivisibility of the four fundamental freedoms and the integrity of the internal market.</p>
	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>3.8 As the UK decides to leave the EU, COSAC reiterates the need to preserve the integrity of the Single Market and advocates for privileged trade relations after Brexit, <b><i>subject to the UK fulfilling its financial obligations towards the EU.</i></b></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> It is of course desirable for all that, tomorrow, privileged trade relations be established with the United Kingdom. Negotiations for such agreements cannot, however, be initiated before the United Kingdom has complied with the basic obligation to pay its debt to the Union budget.</p>
<p><b>4. The European Education Area as a driving factor for reshaping and strengthening the Single Market</b></p>		

<p>4.1 COSAC recalls the need for all educational systems in the EU to keep up with the technological progress, to meet the labour market's expectations and to prepare young generations for the highly qualified jobs of the future and for innovation-based entrepreneurship. At the dawn of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, education is essential to enhance prosperity and competitiveness of the European economy and to transform the Single Market into a place where the most innovative companies meet the best-qualified workforce.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b></p> <p>4.1 COSAC recalls the need for all educational systems in the EU to keep up with the technological progress, to meet the labour market's expectations <b><i>whilst preserving the intrinsic value of a holistic education</i></b>, and to prepare young generations for the highly qualified jobs of the future and for innovation-based entrepreneurship. At the dawn of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, education is essential to enhance prosperity and competitiveness of the European economy and to transform the Single Market into a place where the most innovative companies meet the best-qualified workforce.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> Digitalization is a development relevant for all educational systems in all member states. It is bound to constantly change individual lives as well as society as a whole. The citizen, however, needs to be placed at the center of this development. A utilitarian understanding of education, driven by the goal to create “human capital” is not in accordance with the ideal of a holistic education that the Bundesrat holds. (BR-Drs. 713/17, ad. 3; BR-Drs. 20/18, ad. 1)</p>
	<p><b><u>PL – SEJM</u></b></p> <p>4.1 COSAC recalls the need for all educational <del>at</del> <b><i>and training</i></b> systems in the EU to keep up with the technological progress, to meet the labour market's expectations and to prepare young generations for the highly qualified jobs of the future and for innovation-based entrepreneurship. At the dawn of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, education <b><i>and training are is</i></b> essential to enhance prosperity and competitiveness of the European economy and to transform the Single Market into a place where the most innovative companies meet the best-qualified workforce.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The Communication from the European Commission 'Building a stronger Europe: the role of youth policy, education and culture' of 22 May 2018 clearly indicates that the European Area of Education should include learners of all ages, regardless of background, and in all sectors of education, including in early childhood education and care, school education, vocational education and training, higher education and adult learning.</p>

<p>4.2 COSAC acknowledges the national and regional competences in terms of education and pleads for enhanced coordination between the EU, its Member States and all relevant federated entities in order to build an inclusive, flexible and comprehensive education environment in line with the requirements of the digital era and the new technologies.</p>	<p><b>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</b>  4.2 <b><i>Given the legal framework of the Treaties,</i></b> COSAC acknowledges the national and regional competences in terms of education and pleads for enhanced coordination between the EU, its Member States and all relevant federated entities in order to build an inclusive, flexible and comprehensive education environment in line with the requirements of the digital era and the new technologies.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> This change is to further highlight the fact that Articles 165, 166 and 167 TFEU set up very strict conditions for EU action in the realm of education and culture policy. It is important in this regard, to stress that the competence for designing educational systems and the content of teaching remains with the member states. (BR-Drs. 713/17, ad. 5)</p>
	<p><b>PL – SEJM</b>  4.2 COSAC acknowledges the national and regional competences in terms of education <b><i>and training</i></b> and pleads for enhanced <b><i>coordination cooperation</i></b> between the EU, its Member States and all relevant federated entities in order to build an inclusive, flexible and comprehensive <b><i>and high-quality</i></b> education environment in line with the requirements of the digital era and the new technologies.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Bearing in mind that education remains the exclusive competence of EU MS, we propose the use of the term "cooperation". We suggest adding the phrase "high quality". In line with the first principle of the European Social Rights Pillar (EPSR), "everyone has the right to high quality, including education, training and lifelong learning in order to maintain and acquire skills that will allow him to participate fully in society and effectively deal with changes in the labour market".</p>

<p>4.3 COSAC considers that a high and comparable level of education and digital skills, all across the EU, the mutual recognition of diplomas, as well as a common framework to facilitate recognition of the digital certifications, are fundamental for strengthening and deepening the Single Market.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</u></b></p> <p>4.3 COSAC considers that a high and comparable level of education and digital skills, all across the EU, the mutual recognition of diplomas <b><i>absent any preconditions or assessments of equivalence</i></b>, as well as a common framework to facilitate recognition of the digital certifications, are fundamental for strengthening and deepening the Single Market.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The Bundesrat does not support an automatic mutual recognition of diplomas. According to Article 165 TFEU, the EU's competency in this regard is generally confined to encouraging cooperation between member states. Calling for an (automatic) mutual recognition of diplomas would run counter to this division of competences and neglect that a system of mutually recognizing diplomas does, in fact, exist already. (BR-Drs. 210/18, ad. 7, 10)</p>
<p>4.4 While welcoming the efforts undertaken to create a European Education Area by 2025, COSAC invites the European Commission to give a new impetus to the lifelong-learning framework, notably by elaborating communications and by supporting the action plans of the involved European agencies, and stresses the need to finance research in pedagogy.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</u></b></p> <p>4.4 While welcoming the efforts undertaken to create a European Education Area by 2025, COSAC invites the European Commission, <b><i>in light of previous experience</i></b>, to give a new impetus to the lifelong-learning framework, notably by elaborating communications and by supporting the action plans of the involved European agencies, and stresses the need to finance research in pedagogy.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> This is to ensure that all previous experience is to be taken into account.</p>

<p>4.5 COSAC calls for renewed actions to favour mobility, youth employment and youth entrepreneurship, notably by addressing the school-to-work challenges and by adapting the training and education systems to the digital era and the artificial intelligence.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</u></b>  4.5 <b><i>Whilst respecting the Member States’ responsibility to shape their respective educational systems,</i></b>  COSAC calls for renewed actions to favour mobility, youth employment and youth entrepreneurship, notably by addressing the school-to-work challenges and by adapting the training and education systems to the digital era and the artificial intelligence.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> The member states’ competence needs to be further stressed, also in this regard.</p>
	<p><b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b>  4.5 COSAC calls for renewed actions to favour <b><i>vocational training</i></b>, mobility, youth employment and youth entrepreneurship, notably by addressing the school-to-work challenges, <b><i>by developing Erasmus for apprentices</i></b> and by adapting the training and education systems to the digital era and artificial intelligence.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> European action in the field of education has so far particularly benefited to young people attending higher education. Erasmus + is an undeniable success in improving their employability and mobility. This success could be extended to other audiences, particularly those who benefit from professional training, whether continuous or initial. The latter are, moreover, those who would need it the most, since the least qualified young people are now the first to be affected by unemployment in Europe. Increasing the level of overall qualification at European level thus requires targeted policies to support the development of vocational training. Erasmus for Apprentices is in this respect a project that should be encouraged.</p>

<p>4.6 COSAC pleads for promoting STEM education (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), for involving the business sector's participation to the digital education, at all levels, and for fostering the public-private partnerships in the high technology fields of education, such as air and space sciences or quantum computers.</p>		
<p>4.7 COSAC invites national and regional Parliaments to identify and exchange best practices in order to develop flexible and harmonised education systems and to adapt the European Education Area to the digital and technological developments.</p>	<p><b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</u></b></p> <p>4.7 COSAC invites national and regional Parliaments to identify and exchange best practices in order to develop flexible <del>and—harmonised</del> education systems and to adapt the European Education Area to the digital and technological developments.</p>	<p><b><u>Explanation:</u></b> While being open to exchanging best practices, the Bundesrat is adamantly opposed to any harmonization of the member states' education systems.</p>



	<p><b>PL – SEJM</b></p> <p>4.7 COSAC invites national and regional Parliaments to identify and exchange best practices in order to develop flexible, <b><i>inclusive and high-quality and harmonised education and training</i></b> systems and to adapt the European Education Area to the digital and technological developments.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The goal is to create education and training systems that are flexible, inclusive and of high quality (the goal of the European education area and the principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights). However, system harmonization is not incompatible with the division of competences - education falls under the exclusive competence of the Member States. The Union contributes to the development of high-quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, by supporting and complementing their activities, while fully respecting the responsibilities of the Member States for the content of teaching and the organization of education systems, as well as their cultural diversity and language.</p>
4.7a New	<p><b>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b></p> <p><b><i>4.7a COSAC invites national and regional Parliaments to follow discussions on education and culture at EU level closely and encourage their respective governments to keep these topics high on their agenda.</i></b></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Add new paragraph. In the context of a desired exchange of best practices on this topic, it is important to emphasise a practical proposal, i.e. the need for national Parliaments to be following the relevant discussions and, given the role of Ministers in shaping EU policies in this area, to have a dialogue with their respective governments.</p>

<p><b>5. Economy based on innovation, technological progress and social impact; the role of parliaments in fostering the new economy of the EU</b></p>		
<p>5.1 COSAC stresses the need to ensure proper legislation, able to follow and drive innovations throughout the whole digital and technological era, based on transparent political dialogue and on economic, social, legal and bio-ethical assessments.</p>	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b>  5.1 COSAC stresses the need to ensure proper legislation, able to follow and <b>drive lead</b> innovations throughout the whole digital and technological era, based on transparent political dialogue and on economic, social, legal and <b>bio-</b>ethical assessments.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The first modification is editorial and proposes a more precise French translation of the English version. The second aims to extend to the whole field of ethics the type of assessments required by technological innovation, which may occur in various fields, not just in biology or genetics.</p>
<p>5.2 COSAC considers technological progress and artificial intelligence as crucial for the Single Market, providing a significant advantage to the European economy in the global competition context, and therefore requiring a common and harmonised legislative approach.</p>	<p><b>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</b>  5.2 COSAC considers technological progress and artificial intelligence as crucial for the Single Market, providing a significant advantage to the European economy in the global competition context <del>and therefore requiring a common and harmonised legislative approach.</del></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The statement becomes sufficiently clear in Paragraph 5.3.</p>

	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>5.2 COSAC considers that technological progress and artificial intelligence as crucial, <b>as they can provide <del>ing</del> a significant advantage</b> to the European economy in the global competition context, and therefore requiring a common and harmonized legislative approach, <b>while respecting the principle of subsidiarity</b>.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The first change is that it does not support the idea that technological progress and artificial intelligence benefit the Single Market, but the European economy as a whole, as already mentioned in the second part of the sentence. The second is to indicate that the benefit provided by these technologies is not necessarily acquired, but is only an opportunity to be realized. Finally, the last amendment aims to reiterate that, although harmonization is not to be disregarded in the field of legislation relating to technological progress, it must be conditional on compliance with the principle of subsidiarity in order to ensure the best efficiency of legislation and not to harm the competences of the Member States.</p>
<p>5.3 COSAC calls on the European Commission to treat technological progress and artificial intelligence as top priorities during its next mandate, to encourage, perform and accelerate all necessary consultations in these fields, and to come with adequate proposals in order to avoid any gaps between the new technologies and the legislative framework.</p>	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>5.3 COSAC calls on the European Commission to treat technological progress and, <b>in particular</b>, artificial intelligence as top priorities during its next mandate, to encourage, perform and accelerate all necessary consultations in these fields, and to come with adequate proposals <b>to ensure that these new technologies are subject to an ongoing legislative framework</b></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The first change makes it clear that artificial intelligence is only one part of technological progress. The other modifications are intended to propose an editorial improvement to express the need for a constant adaptation of the legislative framework to technological developments.</p>

5.4 COSAC considers that technological progress and artificial intelligence should work for the people, and not against the people; they should be mastered, affordable, and their use should be wise, cohesive and transparent, in full compliance with individual and collective rights and obligations.	<b><u>PL – SEJM</u></b> 5.4 COSAC considers that technological progress and artificial intelligence should work for the people, and not against the people; they should be mastered, affordable, <b>trustworthy</b> , and their use should be wise, cohesive and transparent, in full compliance with individual and collective rights and obligations.	
	<b><u>FR – SENATE</u></b> <i>With relevance only for the FR version</i>	<b>Explanation:</b> This is an editorial change proposing a more adapted French translation of the English version.
5.5 As technological progress and artificial intelligence bring both risks and advantages, COSAC recalls the need to ensure that they entirely meet the citizens' expectations and asks for comprehensive measures to mitigate their impact on the labour market and to diminish their intrusive nature. Special attention should be given to the rights of users', consumers' and workers', social security contributions, as well as to the new professional qualifications and the next industrial strategies.	<b><u>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDES RAT</u></b> 5.5 As technological progress and artificial intelligence bring both risks and advantages, COSAC recalls the need to ensure that they entirely meet the citizens' <b>expectations needs</b> and asks for comprehensive measures <b>within the EU's competencies</b> to mitigate their impact on the labour market and to diminish their intrusive nature. Special attention should be given to the rights of users', consumers' and workers', social security contributions, as well as to the new professional qualifications and the next industrial strategies.	<b>Explanation:</b> This is to stress that no expansion of EU competencies is aimed for in this field.

	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>5.5 As technological progress and artificial intelligence bring both risks and advantages, COSAC recalls the need to ensure that they entirely meet the citizens' expectations and asks for comprehensive measures to <b>accompany</b> their impact on the labour market <b>and to provide training for new professional qualifications as part of future industrial strategies</b>. Given their <b>intrusiveness</b>, special attention should be given to the <b>rights of users, consumers and workers and to the social protection of the latter</b>.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The proposed amendments tend to improve drafting in a way that is more favourable to the integration of new technologies into the world of work and to clarify the need to ensure the social protection of workers affected by the changes in work generated by these technologies.</p>
<p>5.6 COSAC considers that subsidiarity and proportionality checks are still relevant when regulating new technologies, and calls on Parliaments and European Commission to encourage and finance the value chains across the EU, to foster social and political dialogue, and to boost confidence in new technologies.</p>	<p><b>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</b></p> <p><del>5.6 COSAC considers that subsidiarity and proportionality checks are still relevant when regulating new technologies, and calls on Parliaments and European Commission to encourage and finance the value chains across the EU, to foster social and political dialogue, and to boost confidence in new technologies.</del></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Subsidiarity is part of paragraph 6. Paragraph 5.3 and 5.4 already take up and address the findings on the content.</p>

	<p><b>FR – SENATE</b></p> <p>5.6 COSAC <b>recalls</b> that subsidiarity and proportionality checks are <b>also</b> relevant when regulating new technologies, and calls on Parliaments and the European Commission to encourage <b>and ensure fair financing of</b> value chains across the EU, to foster social and political dialogue and to boost confidence in new technologies.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The proposed amendments tend to clarify the wording of this paragraph.</p>
<b>6. Subsidiarity and proportionality</b>		
6.1 COSAC reaffirms its solid interest in further developing the subsidiarity and proportionality control mechanisms and wishes that the EU institutions continuously improve the application of these two principles, as they confer increased democratic legitimacy to their actions.		
6.2 COSAC calls on national and regional Parliaments to harness the full potential of the subsidiarity and proportionality scrutiny procedures and to support the improvement of political dialogue with the European institutions, thus enhancing transparency of EU policy making and bringing people closer to the EU.	<p><b>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b></p> <p>6.2 COSAC <del>calls on</del> <b>invites</b> national and regional Parliaments to harness the full potential of the subsidiarity and proportionality scrutiny procedures and to support the improvement of political dialogue with the European institutions, thus enhancing transparency of EU policy making and bringing people closer to the EU.</p>	

	<p><b><u>SE – RIKSDAGEN</u></b></p> <p>6.2 COSAC calls <del>on national and regional Parliaments</del> <b><i>the Parliaments of the Member States</i></b> to harness the full potential of the subsidiarity and proportionality scrutiny procedures <b><i>in accordance with the Treaties</i></b> and to support the improvement of political dialogue with the European institutions, thus enhancing transparency of EU policy making and bringing people closer to the EU.</p>	
	<p><b><u>NL – TWEEDE KAMER</u></b></p> <p><b>6.2</b> COSAC calls on national and regional Parliaments to harness the full potential of the subsidiarity and proportionality scrutiny procedures and to support the improvement of political dialogue with the European institutions, thus enhancing transparency of EU policy making and bringing people closer to the EU. <b><i>In this regard, COSAC expresses the wish that the new Presidents of the European Commission and the European Council make democratic accountability and transparency of EU decision-making a core value of their important work.</i></b></p>	

<p>6.3 COSAC calls onto the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council to swiftly reach an agreement on excluding the Christmas, New Year and Easter holidays from the eight-week period to submit reasoned opinions.</p>	<p><b>CY – HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES</b></p> <p>6.3 COSAC <del>calls onto</del> <b>invites</b> the Commission, the European Parliament and the Council to swiftly reach an agreement on excluding the Christmas, New Year and Easter holidays from the eight-week period to submit reasoned opinions.</p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Replace word. Given COSAC's role in offering/adopting a contribution, it is more appropriate to use the word "invites" in these instances.</p>
<p>6.4 COSAC welcomes the European Commission's Communication "<i>The principles of subsidiarity and proportionality: Strengthening their role in the EU's policymaking</i>", particularly those measures concerning the common understanding of subsidiarity and proportionality, as well as a greater involvement of local and regional authorities in the EU policy-making process. COSAC also welcomes the achievements of the Subsidiarity Conference held in Bregenz, on 15-16 November 2018, during the Austrian Presidency of the EU Council.</p>	<p><b>SE – RIKSDAGEN</b></p> <p>6.4 COSAC welcomes the European Commission's Communication "<i>The principles of subsidiarity and proportionality: Strengthening their role in the EU's policymaking</i>", particularly those measures concerning the common understanding of subsidiarity and proportionality, as well as a greater involvement of local and regional authorities in the EU policy-making process. COSAC also welcomes <b><i>that the topic was discussed at the achievements—of</i></b> the Subsidiarity Conference held in Bregenz, on 15-16 November 2018, during the Austrian Presidency of the EU Council. <b>COSAC reiterates the importance of inviting national parliaments and the European Parliament to actively take part in discussions on how to strengthen the role of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality in the EU's policymaking.</b></p>	



<p>6.5 COSAC acknowledges that the EU faces many challenges, in terms of economic development, unemployment, migration, security or climate change, and therefore supports a more effective implementation of the existing legislation.</p>	<p><b>DE – BUNDESTAG &amp; BUNDESRAT</b>  <del><b>6.5 COSAC acknowledges that the EU faces many challenges, in terms of economic development, unemployment, migration, security or climate change, and therefore supports a more effective implementation of the existing legislation.</b></del></p>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> The request for better implementation of existing legislation in general contrasts to the context of the chapter on subsidiarity.</p>
<p>6.5a New</p>	<p><b>PL – SEJM</b>  <i><b>6.5a COSAC calls for an ambitious approach to strengthening the role of the national parliaments in the EU policy-making process in the new institutional cycle, including through the return to the discussion on the establishment of the so called red card mechanism.</b></i></p>	