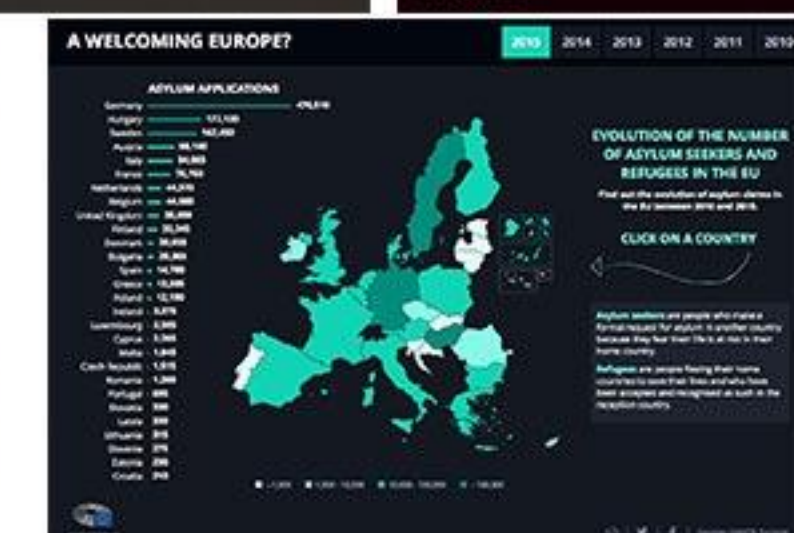
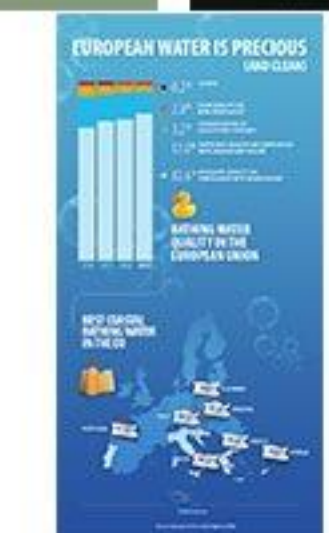
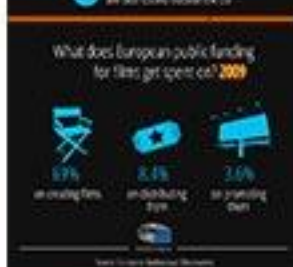
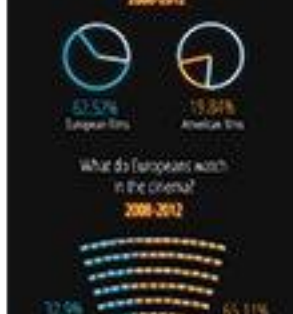
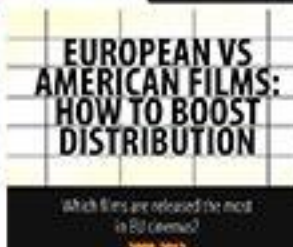
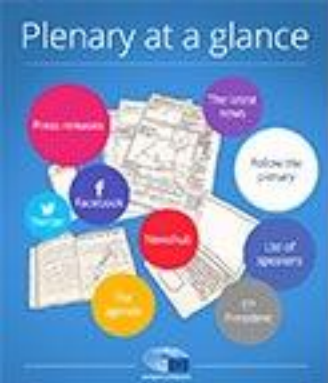




DESIGNING INTERACTIVE GRAPHICS

Our experience



Ordinary Legislative Procedure

Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the
European Union

PART SIX: INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL PROVISIONS TITLE I:
INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 2: Legal acts of the Union, adoption procedures and other
provisions

Section 2: Procedures for the adoption of acts and other provisions

Article 294 (ex Article 251 TEC)

Article 294

(ex Article 251 TEC)

1. Where reference is made in the Treaties to the ordinary legislative procedure for the adoption of an act, the following procedure shall apply.

2. The Commission shall submit a proposal to the European Parliament and the Council.

First reading

3. The European Parliament shall adopt its position at first reading and communicate it to the Council.

4. If the Council approves the European Parliament's position, the act concerned shall be adopted in the wording which corresponds to the position of the European Parliament.

5. If the Council does not approve the European Parliament's position, it shall adopt its position at first reading and communicate it to the European Parliament.

6. The Council shall inform the European Parliament fully of the reasons which led it to adopt its position at first reading. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament fully of its position.

Second reading

7. If, within three months of such communication, the European Parliament:

(a) approves the Council's position at first reading or has not taken a decision, the act concerned shall be deemed to have been adopted in the wording which corresponds to the position of the Council;

(b) rejects, by a majority of its component members, the Council's position at first reading, the proposed act shall be deemed not to have been adopted;

(c) proposes, by a majority of its component members, amendments to the Council's position at first reading, the text thus amended shall be forwarded to the Council and to the Commission, which shall deliver an opinion on those amendments.

8. If, within three months of receiving the European Parliament's amendments, the Council, acting by a qualified majority:

(a) approves all those amendments, the act in question shall be deemed to have been adopted;

(b) does not approve all the amendments, the President of the Council, in agreement with the President of the European Parliament, shall within six weeks convene a meeting of the Conciliation Committee.

9. The Council shall act unanimously on the amendments on which the Commission has delivered a negative opinion.

Conciliation

10. The Conciliation Committee, which shall be composed of the members of the Council or their representatives and an equal number of members representing the European Parliament, shall have the task of reaching agreement on a joint text, by a qualified majority of the members of the Council or their representatives and by a majority of the members representing the European Parliament within six weeks of its being convened, on the basis of the positions of the European Parliament and the Council at second reading.

11. The Commission shall take part in the Conciliation Committee's proceedings and shall take all necessary initiatives with a view to reconciling the positions of the European Parliament and the Council.

12. If, within six weeks of its being convened, the Conciliation Committee does not approve the joint text, the proposed act shall be deemed not to have been adopted.

Third reading

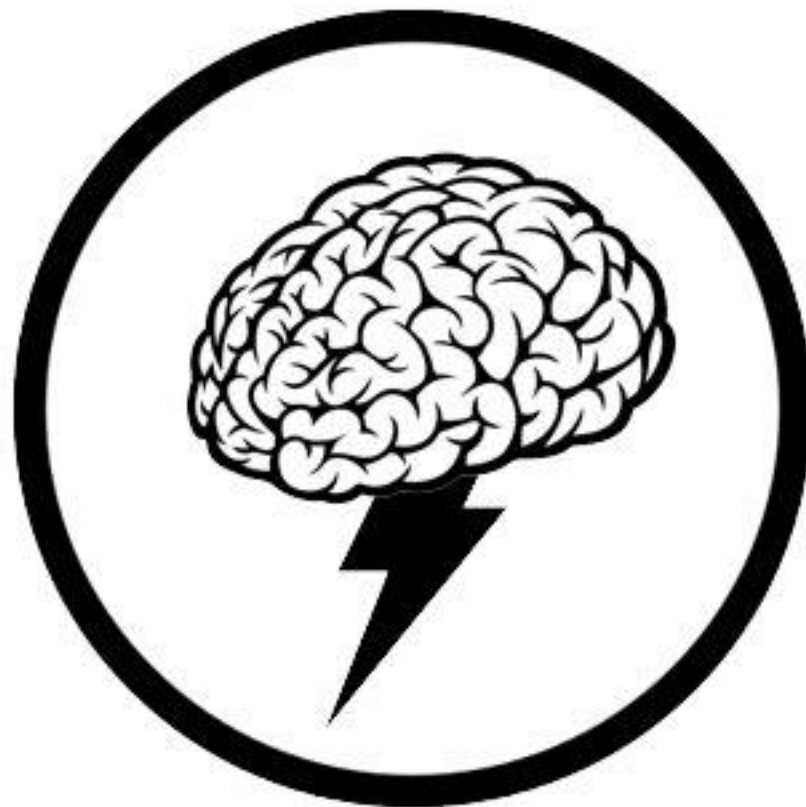
13. If, within that period, the Conciliation Committee approves a joint text, the European Parliament, acting by a majority of the votes cast, and the Council, acting by a qualified majority, shall each have a period of six weeks from that approval in which to adopt the act in question in accordance with the joint text. If they fail to do so, the proposed act shall be deemed not to have been adopted.

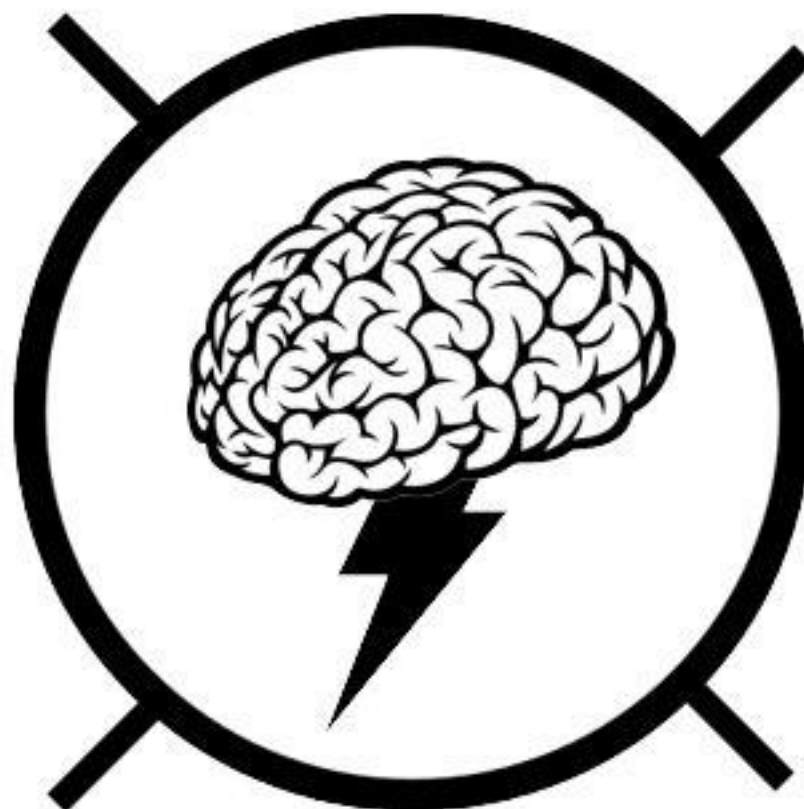
14. The periods of three months and six weeks referred to in this Article shall be extended by a maximum of one month and two weeks respectively at the initiative of the European Parliament or the Council.

Special provisions

15. Where, in the cases provided for in the Treaties, a legislative act is submitted to the ordinary legislative procedure on the initiative of a group of Member States, on a recommendation by the European Central Bank, or at the request of the Court of Justice, paragraph 2, the second sentence of paragraph 6, and paragraph 9 shall not apply.

In such cases, the European Parliament and the Council shall communicate the proposed act to the Commission with their positions at first and second readings. The European Parliament or the Council may request the opinion of the Commission throughout the procedure, which the Commission may also deliver on its own initiative. It may also, if it deems it necessary, take part in the Conciliation Committee in accordance with paragraph 11.





Article 294

(ex Article 251 TEC)

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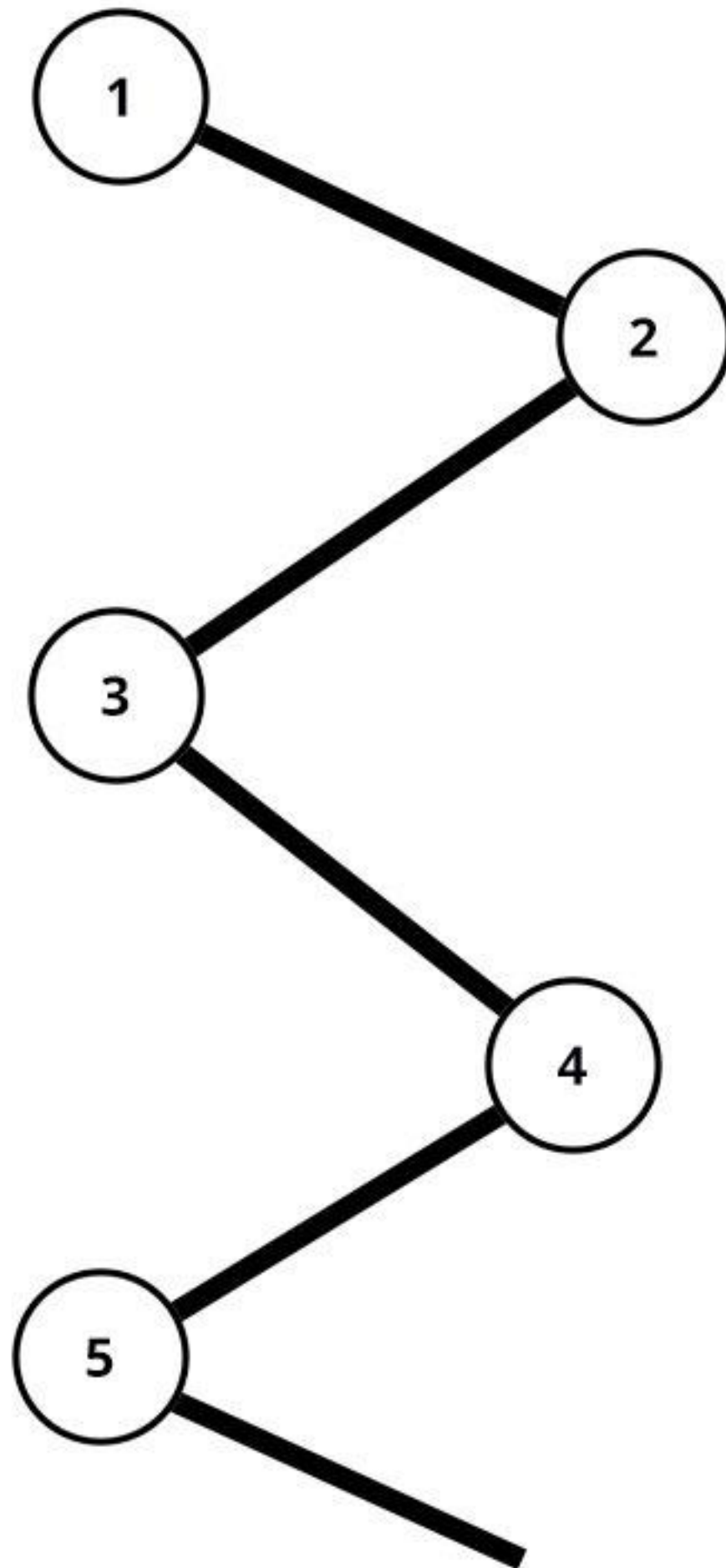
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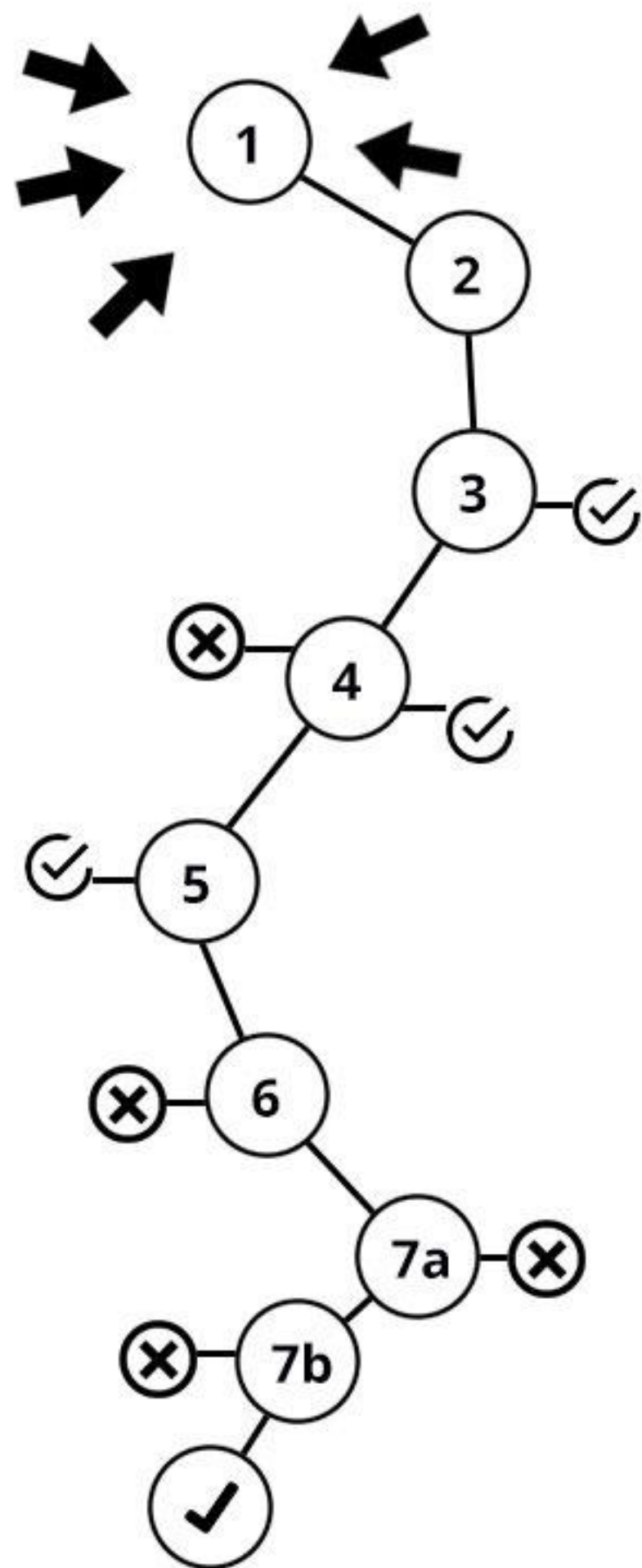
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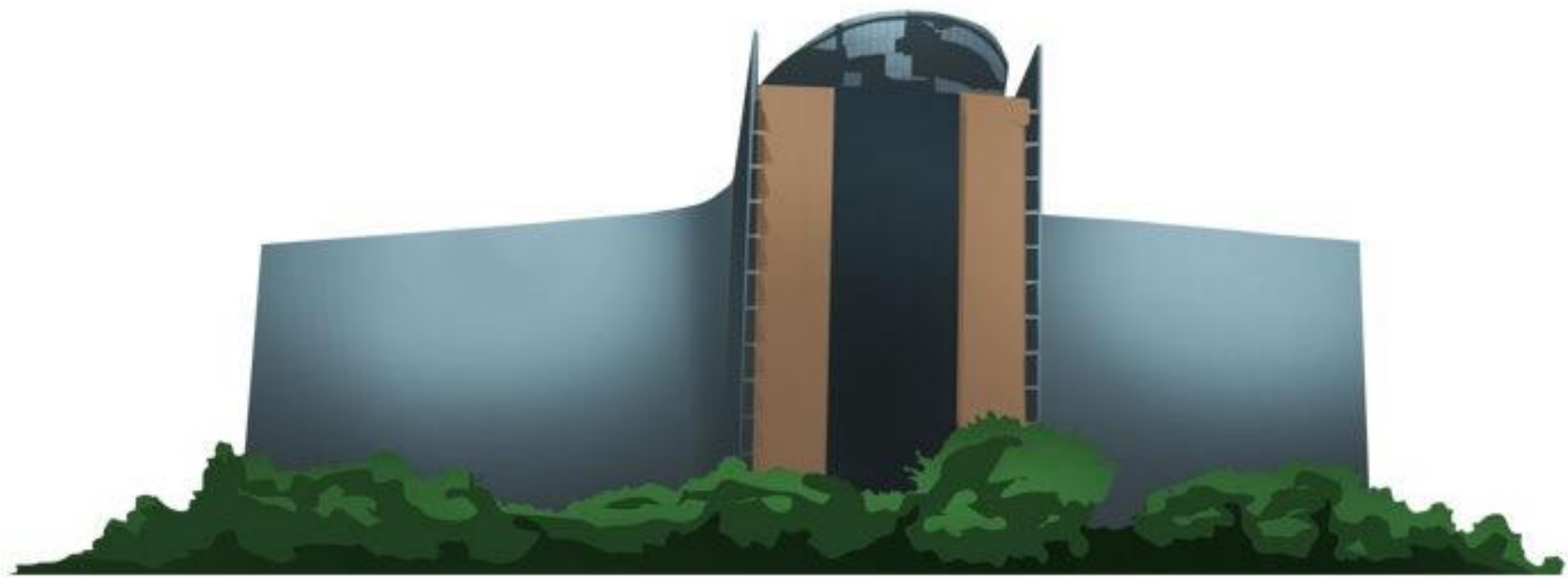
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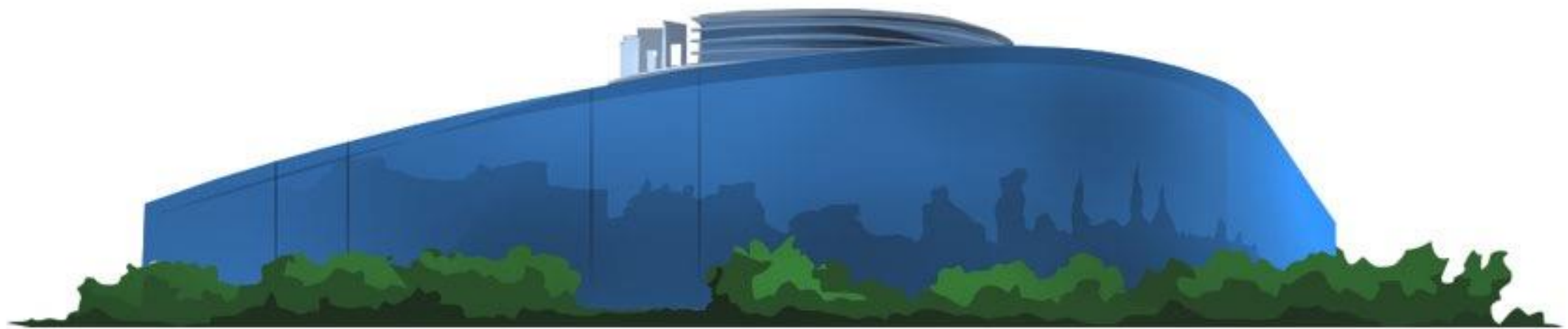


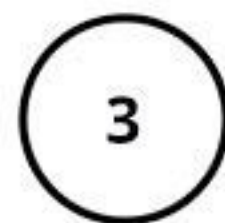
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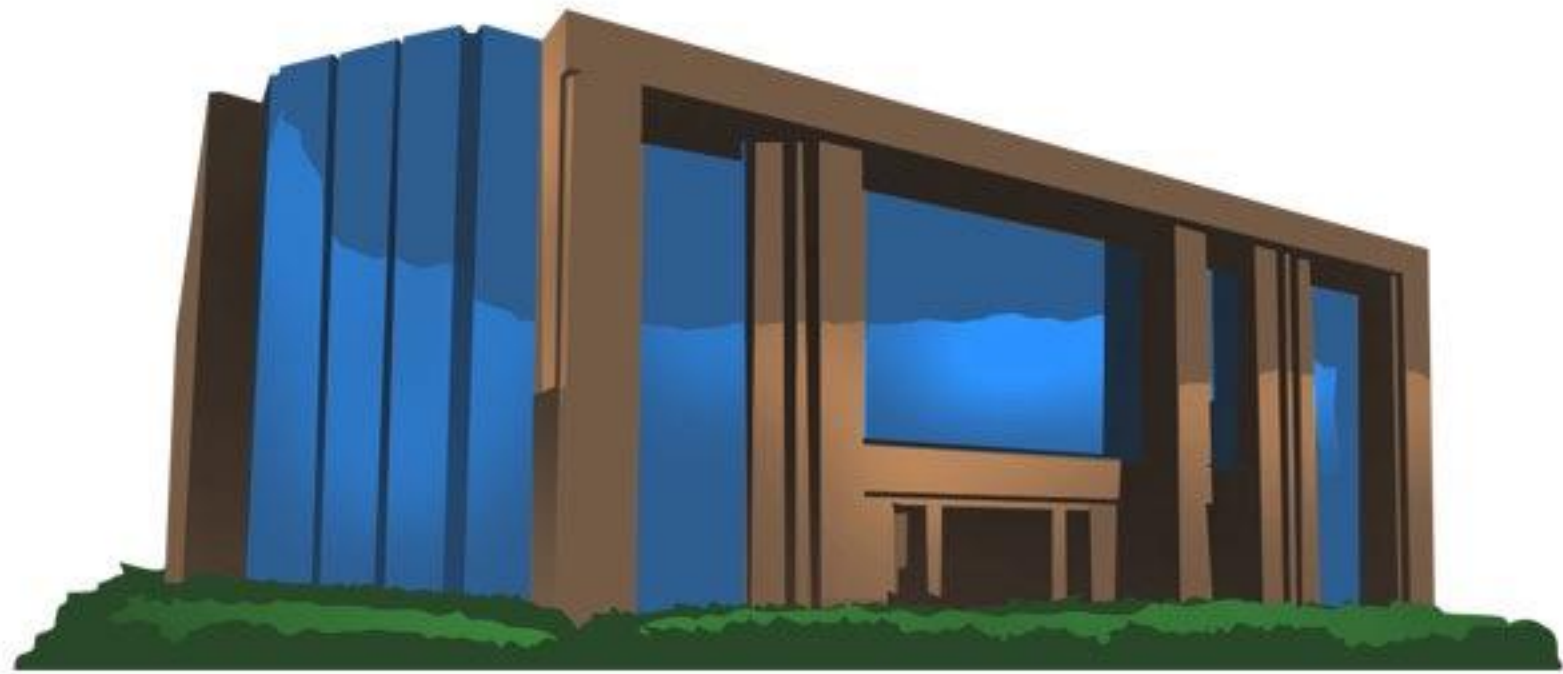
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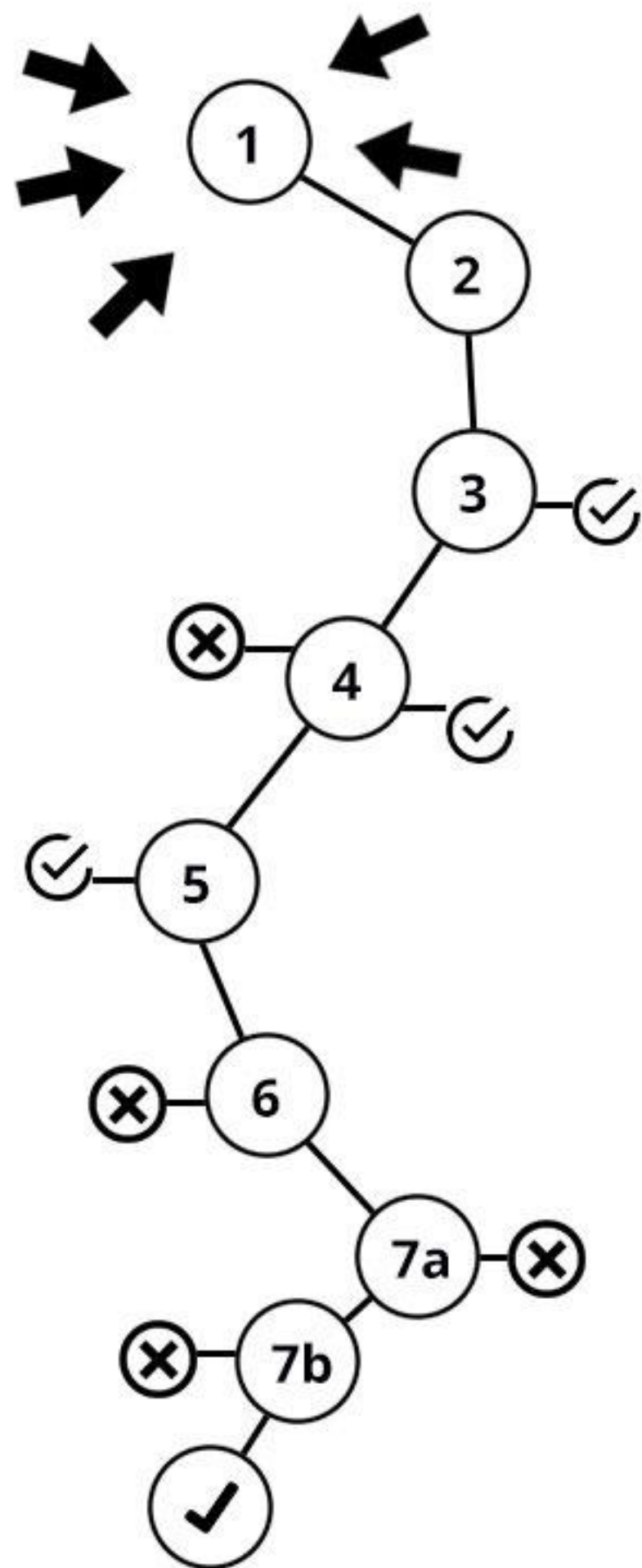


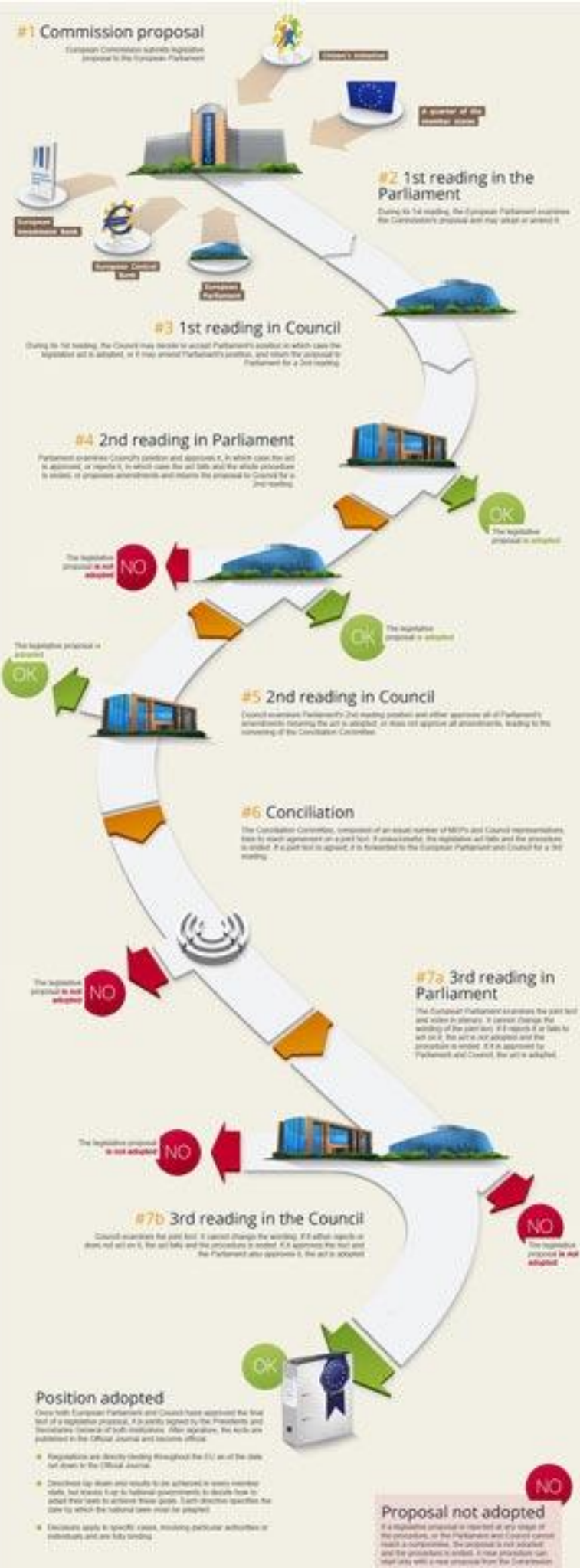
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Interactivity



#1 Commission proposal

European Commission submits legislative proposal to the European Parliament





#1 Commission proposal

European Commission submits legislative proposal to the European Parliament

RESULTING DOCUMENT



The document proposed by the Commission is a:
Proposal for a regulation (or directive or decision) of the European Parliament and of the Council on [subject matter].

The document reference comprises COM(4-digits year)4-digits number



European Investment Bank



European Central Bank



European Parliament



Citizens' Initiative



A quarter of the member states

#2 1st reading in the Parliament

During its 1st reading, the European Parliament examines the Commission's proposal and may adopt or amend it.





Legislative powers

Ordinary legislative procedure

The ordinary legislative procedure gives the same weight to the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on a wide range of areas (for example, economic governance, immigration, energy, transport, the environment and consumer protection). The vast majority of European laws are adopted jointly by the European Parliament and the Council.



Click for everything you always wanted to know about the ordinary legislative procedure

The codecision procedure was introduced by the Maastricht Treaty on European Union (1992), and extended and made more effective by the Amsterdam Treaty (1999). With the Lisbon Treaty that took effect on 1 December 2009, the renamed ordinary legislative procedure became the main legislative procedure of the EU's decision-making system.

Legislative documents

| Consultation | Consent | Other legislative procedures | Legislative initiative |
|--------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------|
|--------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------|

The European Parliament may approve or reject a legislative proposal, or propose amendments to it. The Council is not legally obliged to take account of Parliament's opinion but in line with the case-law of the Court of Justice, it must not take a decision without having received it.

In the beginning, the 1957 Treaty of Rome gave Parliament an advisory role in the legislative process; the Commission proposed and the Council adopted legislation.

The Single European Act (1986) and the Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon Treaties successively extended Parliament's prerogatives. It can now co-legislate on equal footing with the Council in a vast majority of areas (see Ordinary legislative procedure) and consultation became a special legislative procedure (or even a non-legislative procedure) used in a limited number of cases.

This procedure is now applicable in a limited number of legislative areas, such as internal market, exemptions and competition law. Parliament's consultation is also required, as a non-legislative procedure, where international agreements are being adopted under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Rules of Procedure: Rules 47-49

Article 289 of the TFEU

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How does the legislative process work?

A Member of the European Parliament, working in one of the parliamentary committees, draws up a report on a proposal for a "legislative text" presented by the European Commission, the only institution empowered to initiate legislation. The parliamentary committee votes on this report and, possibly, amends it. When the text has been revised and adopted in plenary, Parliament has adopted its position. This process is repeated one or more times, depending on the type of procedure and whether or not agreement is reached with the Council.

In the adoption of legislative acts, a distinction is made between the ordinary legislative procedure (codecision), which puts Parliament on an equal footing with the Council, and the special legislative procedures, which apply only in specific cases where Parliament has only a consultative role.

On certain questions (e.g. taxation) the European Parliament gives only an advisory opinion (the "consultation procedure"). In some cases the Treaty provides that consultation is obligatory, being required by the legal base, and the proposal cannot acquire the force of law unless Parliament has delivered an opinion. In this case the Council is not empowered to take a decision alone.

Parliament has a power of political initiative

It can ask the Commission to present legislative proposals for laws to the Council.

It plays a genuine role in creating new laws, since it examines the Commission's annual programme of work and says which laws it would like to see introduced.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/20150201PVL00004/Legislative-powers>

Next



A WELCOMING EUROPE?

2015

2014

2013

2012

2011

2010

ASYLUM APPLICATIONS

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Germany | 476,510 |
| Hungary | 177,135 |
| Sweden | 162,450 |
| Austria | 88,160 |
| Italy | 84,085 |
| France | 75,750 |
| Netherlands | 44,970 |
| Belgium | 44,660 |
| United Kingdom | 38,800 |
| Finland | 32,345 |
| Denmark | 20,935 |
| Bulgaria | 20,365 |
| Spain | 14,780 |
| Greece | 13,205 |
| Poland | 12,190 |
| Ireland | 3,275 |
| Luxembourg | 2,505 |
| Cyprus | 2,265 |
| Malta | 1,845 |
| Czech Republic | 1,515 |
| Romania | 1,260 |
| Portugal | 895 |
| Slovakia | 330 |
| Latvia | 330 |
| Lithuania | 315 |
| Slovenia | 275 |
| Estonia | 230 |
| Croatia | 210 |



■ < 1,000 ■ 1,000 - 10,000 ■ 10,000 - 100,000 ■ > 100,000

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN THE EU

Find out the evolution of asylum claims in the EU between 2010 and 2015.

CLICK ON A COUNTRY

Asylum seekers are people who make a formal request for asylum in another country because they fear their life is at risk in their home country.

Refugees are people fleeing their home countries to save their lives and who have been accepted and recognized as such in the reception country.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT A WELCOMING EUROPE?

Select a country

2015

CLICK ON A COUNTRY

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A WELCOMING EUROPE?

2015

2014

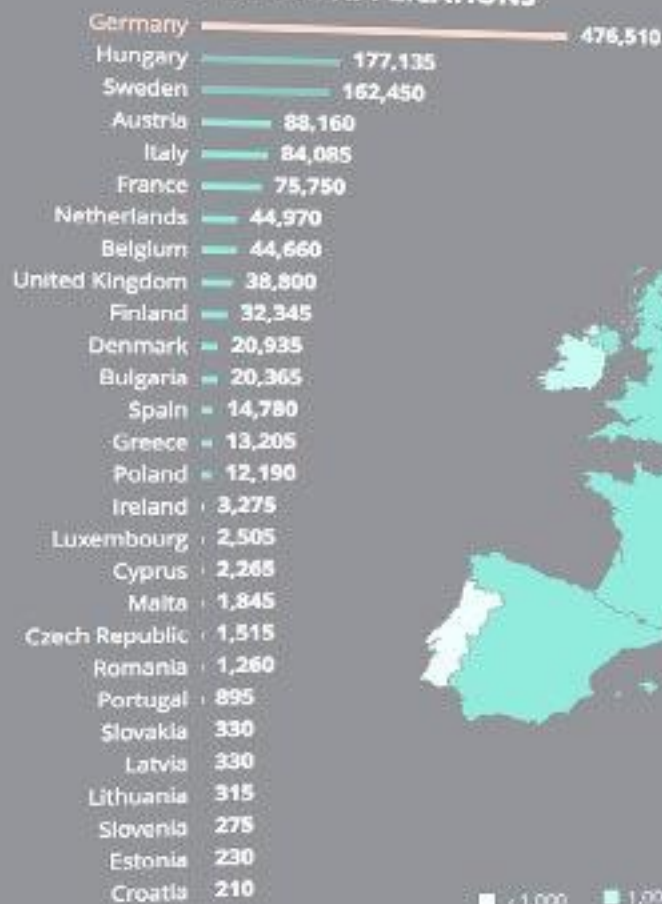
2013

2012

2011

2010

ASYLUM APPLICATIONS



Legend:
 ■ < 1,000
 ■ 1,000 - 10,000
 ■ 10,000 - 100,000
 ■ > 100,000

GERMANY

81,197,537

Population in 2015

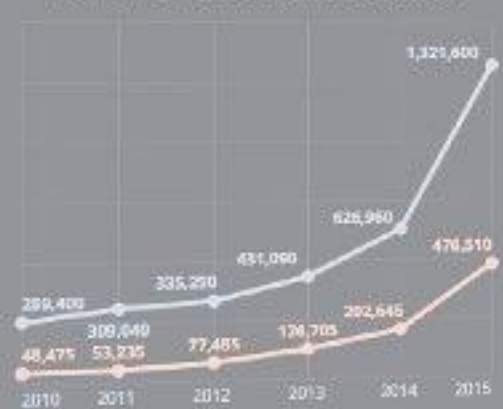
316,115

Refugees

476,510

Asylum seekers

EVOLUTION OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS



Legend:
 ■ Total number of asylum applications
 ■ Asylum seekers

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT A WELCOMING EUROPE?

2015

Germany

GERMANY

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Population in 2015

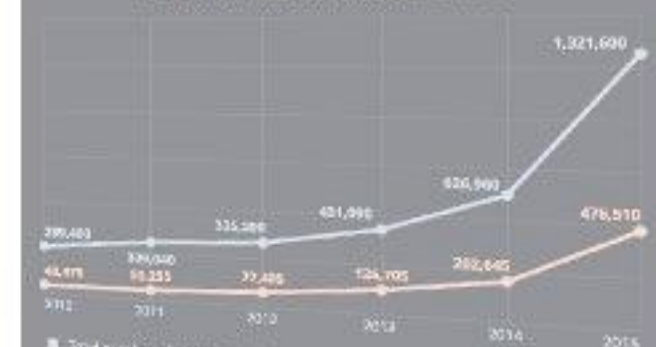
316,115

Refugees

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Asylum seekers

EVOLUTION OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS



Legend:
 ■ Total number of asylum applications in the EU
 ■ Asylum applications in Germany

ASYLUM APPLICATIONS





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