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EU space policy: Boosting EU competitiveness and accelerating the twin ecological and digital transition

Druh publikace Briefing

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Oblast Politika v oblasti výzkumu | Průmysl | Životní prostředí

Klíčové slovo DOPRAVA | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | hospodářská politika | hospodářská politika | hospodářská struktura | kosmické právo | letecká a kosmická doprava | mezinárodní právo | organizace dopravy | politika pro oblast vesmíru | PRAVO | satelitní navigace | vesmírná technologie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví

Shrnutí Over the past decade, space has gained increasing importance as an economic sector offering opportunities for established and emerging markets. Space policies and their applications have also gained in political relevance due to their capacity to tackle global challenges, such as the climate and biodiversity crises, but also due to the growing reliance of the EU economy and society on space infrastructure, services and data. Pursuant to Article 189 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), space is a shared competence of the EU and its Member States. EU space policy has two overarching goals: on the one hand, promoting scientific and industrial competitiveness with a view to nurturing EU spatial ecosystems and ensuring EU autonomy in space; on the other, increasingly harnessing space investments and services to address key EU political priorities such as the European Green Deal and the Digital Decade. This briefing focuses on the state of play in regard to the EU's space economy, while also examining the EU's reliance on space services. Specifically, it highlights the relevance of the EU in the global space market and looks at the ways the EU could boost its use of space data and services to deliver on its main political priorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [EU space policy: Boosting EU competitiveness and accelerating the twin ecological and digital transition](#)

Empowering national competition authorities (NCAs)

Druh publikace Briefing

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Autor KARAKAS Cemal

Oblast Ekonomika a měnové záležitosti | Právní předpisy v oblasti hospodářské soutěže a regulace | Přijímání právních předpisů EP a Radou | Vnitřní trh a celní unie

Klíčové slovo dominantní postavení | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | hospodářská soutěž | hospodářská struktura | jednotný trh | kartel | návrh (EU) | omezování soutěže | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | pokuta | politika hospodářské soutěže EU | porušení práva (EU) | právní předpisy Evropské unie | PRAVO | právo EU – vnitrostátní právo | soutěž | soutěžní právo | struktura Společenství | trestní právo | řádný legislativní postup

Shrnutí Since 2003, national competition authorities (NCAs) have boosted the enforcement of EU competition and antitrust rules significantly. However, each year losses of €181-320 billion accrue because of undiscovered cartels, which increase prices by between 17 % and 30 % on average. In March 2017, the Commission proposed a new directive to ensure that all NCAs have effective investigation and decision-making tools, could impose deterrent fines, and have well-designed leniency programmes and enough resources to enforce EU competition rules independently. On 30 May 2018, Parliament and Council reached an agreement on the proposal in trilogue. It increases the independence, resources and powers of NCAs and envisages more harmonisation of the national leniency programmes and reduced burdens on undertakings. Parliament adopted the text on 14 November 2018, the final act was signed on 11 December 2018. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Child labour: A priority for EU human rights action

Druh publikace Briefing

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Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblast Lidská práva | Zahraniční věci

Klíčové slovo ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | hospodářská politika | hospodářská struktura | konvence OSN | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | Mezinárodní organizace práce | mezinárodní politika | mezinárodní vztahy | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | OBCHOD | obchodní politika | podpora EU | politika spolupráce | práce dětí | práva a svobody | práva dítěte | právní předpisy Evropské unie | PRAVO | rozložení financování EU | směrnice Komise | Spojené národy | trvale udržitelný rozvoj | třetí země | Unicef | všeobecné preference | zaměstnanost | ZAMĚSTNANOST A PRÁCE

Shrnutí Despite a comprehensive normative international framework that prohibits child labour, it persists in many areas of the world, particularly in developing countries. In sub-Saharan-Africa, it has even increased in recent years. More efforts are therefore needed to combat child labour. However, not all work performed by children is harmful to their health and development. The first task is therefore to distinguish child labour – which entails harmful forms of work – from other forms of children's involvement with work that are acceptable and have an educational component. While international conventions provide a broad definition of child labour, they leave the task of defining more precise criteria, such as the acceptable number of working hours per week or what constitutes hazardous work, to national legislation. Child labour is a complex phenomenon that has a multiplicity of causes, among which poverty usually features first. It requires a comprehensive approach to fight it, including awareness-raising among families and local communities, due diligence by companies involved in global supply chains, and action by governments, international organisations and civil society. The European Union protects children's rights through both its internal and external policies. It has deployed measures to fight child labour through cooperation with international organisations and has funded development projects whose aim is to counter it. The human rights conditionality enshrined in the EU's trade arrangements provides another path for tackling child labour. Nevertheless, there are numerous calls from civil society and the European Parliament to impose binding legal obligations on EU-based companies, to make sure their imports of goods from developing countries are free of child labour.

Briefing [EN](#)

Empowerment of national competition authorities

Druh publikace Briefing

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Oblast Ekonomika a měnové záležitosti

Klíčové slovo analýza dopadu | dominantní postavení | ekonomická analýza | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | hospodářská soutěž | hospodářská struktura | jednotný trh | kartel | orgány EU a evropská veřejná služba | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | politika hospodářské soutěže EU | porušení práva (EU) | právní předpisy Evropské unie | právo EU | sociální dopad | SOCIÁLNÍ OTÁZKY | sociální rámec | soutěžní právo | struktura Společenství | výběrové řízení (EU)

Shrnutí The IA consistently emphasises the benefits of effective enforcement of EU competition law throughout the EU and assesses the contribution of the screened policy options to the general and specific objectives of the proposal. Its strengths lie in the solid expertise, based on internal and external research, its clear structure and its overall coherence. The analysis of the problems and their causes, and of the objectives, is comprehensive and concise. However, despite a clear attempt to comply with the BR guidelines, there are some weaknesses. These include the limited quantification of costs and benefits, the rather limited range of policy options – considering that option 1 and 2 are identified from the start as being ineffective – and the limited assessment of the options, except for option 3, which appears to have been identified very early in the process as the preferred option. Finally, the IA does not develop any operational objectives for the preferred option. Consequently, the proposed core indicators relate to the specific objectives, which, in this case, are rather general. This might imply some challenges for the monitoring, measuring and evaluation of the implementation of the provisions in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

Limits on exposure to carcinogens and mutagens at work

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Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Oblast Přijímání právních předpisů EP a Radou | Veřejné zdraví | Zaměstnanost

Klíčové slovo analýza dopadu | bezpečnostní norma | chemický výrobek | chemie | ekonomická analýza | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | hospodářská struktura | karcinogenní látka | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | organizace práce a pracovní podmínky | poškozování životního prostředí | PRŮMYSL | SOCIÁLNÍ OTÁZKY | Spojené národy | Světová zdravotnická organizace | technologie a technické předpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | ZAMĚSTNANOST A PRÁCE | zdravotní riziko | zdraví | zdraví na pracovišti | ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ

Shrnutí The European Commission proposes to amend Directive 2004/37/EC by expanding its scope and by including and/or revising occupational exposure limit values for a number of cancer-causing chemical agents. According to the Commission, this would improve workers' health protection, increase the effectiveness of the EU framework and promote clarity for economic operators. Overall, the proposal has received a broad welcome from stakeholders. The Council reached a general approach on 13 October 2016. The European Parliament's EMPL Committee rapporteur has presented her draft report, which was considered in December. A total of 196 amendments have been tabled on the Commission proposal. The Committee vote is scheduled for 27-28 February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Latin America's informal economy

Druh publikace Briefing

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Oblast Zahraniční věci | Zaměstnanost

Klíčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIE | hospodářská struktura | karibská oblast | Latinská Amerika | makroekonomie | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | Mezinárodní organizace práce | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | politika spolupráce | práce na černo | příležitostné zaměstnání | Spojené národy | statistika | stínová ekonomika | trh práce | třetí země | zaměstnanost | ZAMĚSTNANOST A PRÁCE | zemědělská ekonomika | zemědělská politika | ZEMĚDĚLSTVÍ, LESNICTVÍ A RYBÁŘSTVÍ

Shrnutí Informal employment affects around 130 million workers in Latin America and the Caribbean, of whom at least 27 million are young people, and represents nearly half of non-agricultural employment. Its incidence varies across the region's countries (from 30.7% in Costa Rica to 73.6% in Guatemala), sectors and population groups. Fighting informality has become a clear objective in the region. Some Latin American countries have taken big steps to reduce informality, applying a different mix of specific policies and strategies and obtaining generally positive results; however, more efforts are needed. Moreover, the current crisis can endanger this positive trend. International institutions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the EU, are also promoting measures to support the transition to the formal economy in the region, and the European Parliament has shown a special interest in this issue. Yet, formalisation in Latin America remains an important challenge, and economic growth alone is not enough to achieve it: the ILO insists on an integrated and comprehensive approach that would complement public policies with efforts by social actors as a way to achieve broad-based consensus. Experts agree that the focus should be on workers' social and labour inclusion. This briefing examines the strategies applied by five big Latin American economies – Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru – based on recent ILO studies, and looks at the results obtained thus far and the assistance provided by the EU and the ILO.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Burden Sharing](#)

[Impact of Climate Change mitigation policies on growth and jobs](#)

Druh publikace Studie

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Klíčové slovo ekologická politika | ekonomický sektor | EKONOMIKA | hospodářská situace | hospodářská struktura | hospodářský růst | obchodovatelné emisní povolení | poškození životního prostředí | snižování plyných emisí | vytváření pracovních příležitostí | zaměstnanost | ZAMĚSTNANOST A PRÁCE | změna klimatu | ŽIVOTNÍ PROSTŘEDÍ

Studie [EN](#)