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Sortér Sorter efter dato Nøgleord "international økonomi"
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35 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 17-04-2024

## Trade negotiations between the EU and ASEAN member states

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-12-2023

Forfatter JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord ASEAN | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | globalisering | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | ikke-europæisk organisation | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | næringsfrihed | rettigheder og friheder | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** In 2022, the European Union–Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partnership celebrated its 45th anniversary. The same year saw the 55th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The ASEAN region currently collectively amounts to the world's fifth largest economy, a dynamic economic area home to more than 680 million consumers. To secure better access to opportunities in the region's market, the European Union (EU) started negotiations with ASEAN for a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. After negotiations were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six have begun talks on bilateral FTAs with the EU: Singapore and Malaysia in 2010; Vietnam in 2012; Thailand in 2013; the Philippines in 2015; and Indonesia in 2016. Negotiations have already been concluded and FTAs entered into force with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, in November 2019 and August 2020, respectively. Negotiations continue with Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, while talks are currently on hold with Malaysia. In the longer term, these bilateral FTAs would allow the establishment of a region-to-region FTA, which remains the EU's ultimate ambition. By bringing together two of the world's largest economic areas, the agreement would establish a free trade area with a combined market of more than 1 billion people. It is in the EU's interest to strengthen its economic cooperation with ASEAN, in order to maintain its competitive position in this dynamically developing region. Closer trade and investment relations could also pave the way towards the EU's goal of a strategic partnership between the two regional blocs, encompassing political as well as economic cooperation. This briefing updates a previous edition, drafted by Krisztina Binder, from November 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Do "white knights" make excessive profits in bank resolution?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 24-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Florian HEIDER, Jonas SCHLEGEL, Tobias H. TRÖGER, Mark WAHRENBURG

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bankafvikling | EU's bankunion | euroemission | FINANSER | finansielt risiko | fri kapitalbevægelighed | globalisering | international økonomi | investering og finansiering | kredit- og finansinstitutter | udenlandsk investering | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** This study looks at potential windfall profits for the four banking acquisitions in 2023. Based on accounting figures, an FT article states that a total of USD 44bn was left on the table. We see accounting figures as a misleading analysis. By estimating marked-based cumulative abnormal returns (CAR), we find positive abnormal returns in all four cases which when made quantifiable, are around half of the FT's accounting figures. Furthermore, we argue that transparent auctions with enough bidders should be preferred to negotiated bank sales. This document was provided/prepared by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## Comparing Fed and ECB monetary policies

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Karl WHELAN

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipris | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | fødevarepris | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | inflation | international økonomi | monetær politik | politisk geografi | pris | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The European Central Bank and Federal Reserve have taken similar approaches to tightening monetary policy to tackle high inflation. However, relative to the US, euro area inflation has been driven more by supply shocks and less by strong demand. The euro area economy is also weakening while the US economy is still growing solidly. Markets expect the Fed to ease more than the ECB in 2024 but falling inflation and a weak euro area economy may see the opposite occur. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## [The Inflation Episode - Similarities and differences in the euro area and the United States](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Charles WYPLOSZ

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | euroområdet | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | inflation | international økonomi | monetær politik | monetære forhold | politisk geografi | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Inflation has surged and then declined in broadly similar ways in the euro area and the United States, because it has been driven by the impact of the pandemic and its aftermath. Yet, specific differences reflect how monetary and fiscal policies responded as well as the impact of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The central banks face whole new challenges as they prepare to navigate the next phase now that inflation has rapidly declined, but also further along. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## [Inflation and monetary policy across the Atlantic: A comparison](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 13-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO & Roberto TAMBORINI

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Det Europæiske system af Centralbanker | FINANSER | globalisering | inflation | international politik | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | monetær politik | transatlantiske forbindelser | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Under the stress test of the inflation process, the two central banks' stances across the Atlantic share similarities but show also significant differences. Similarities and differences are reflected also in inflation dynamics in the US and the euro area. Differences are mainly due to the mix of factors that originated the take-off of inflation, some structural features of the economies, the institutional contexts and associated fiscal stances. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## [How to involve other banks in bank rescue operations?](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 07-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Jakob DE HAAN

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord international økonomi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk struktur

Resumé In four recent international bank resolution cases other banks stepped in and took over (part of) the failing banks. This position paper argues that public authorities' aim to quickly find a buyer may have made them accept prices that were "too low", thereby imposing losses on the state and on deposit guarantee schemes. Keeping failed banks longer in receivership, writing off their truly bad parts, and thereafter selling them in an auction may be welfare enhancing and more cost-effective in the end. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the ECON Committee.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## [Economic security policies in G7 countries](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-10-2023

Forfatter SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | geopolitik | gruppe bestående af de mest industrialiserede lande | humanvidenskaber | informationssikkerhed | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | konkurrenceevne | mellemstatslige organisationer | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé In an increasingly challenging geopolitical environment, the notion of economic security is gaining traction. The May 2023 G7 summit produced, for the first time, a dedicated statement on the topic and the EU adopted its first strategy in June 2023. G7 countries are also expanding the range of measures tackling complex security risks.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Argentina's debt restructuring and economy ahead of the 2023 elections

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-09-2023

Forfatter DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Argentina | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | international økonomi | konsolidering af gæld | monetære forhold | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | politisk geografi | udlandsgæld | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk overgang | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** Sovereign debt has been a longstanding challenge for Argentina's governments. As recently as 2022, Argentinian President Alberto Fernandez secured an outline deal with the IMF to restructure US\$44.5 billion of debt from a record 2018 bailout. In fact, since 2001, Argentina has defaulted on its international sovereign debt three times –the first time in December 2001 in the midst of a very serious financial crisis, in 2014, in the middle of a battle against holdout creditors and again in 2020, in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. During the same period, Argentina has gone through two debt restructurings. One that lasted from 2005 to 2016, and one that started in 2020 and was agreed much faster. After the 2005-2016 restructuring experience, Argentina implemented two of the lessons learned: (i) the use of collective action clauses in the 2005 and 2016 indenture bonds, and (ii) taking a faster approach to the restructuring process, in both the opening of negotiations with creditors and the formulation of an acceptable proposal. In addition, during the 2020 restructuring, Argentina chose initially to adopt two controversial measures to circumvent collective action clauses, it changed course and managed to complete the restructuring of the desired amount. These actions, along with other economic policy decisions, allowed the country to avoid a crisis similar to that of 2001, despite the challenging global economic environment. In 2022, the country's economy went through multiple shocks, i.e. the ramifications of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as a persistent drought that damaged its crops and exports. The situation persisted in 2023, with an increase in inflation and a depletion of dollar reserves, which added to the government's woes. Even if a crisis is averted, economic considerations will play a critical role in the general elections due to take place in October 2023. While it is too early to say that Argentina will not again find itself in need of restructuring in the near future, experts suggest that the country has learned some lessons from these processes, with regard both to negotiating with creditors and to managing its debt and the legal innovations that can protect it. This could help it manage such processes more efficiently and without the associated economic and social costs.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outcome of the 2023 G20 Summit in New Delhi, India

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-09-2023

Forfatter JUTTEN Marc

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | G 20 | globalisering | international ret | international økonomi | international økonomisk ret | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** Leaders met in New Delhi, India, for the 18th summit of the G20, the intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation of the world's major economies. The 2-day meeting (9 to 10 September 2023) hosted by the Indian G20 presidency took place at a time of increasing political and economic rivalry, in which the world's leading and emerging economies are shaping new alliances around the globe. The themes chosen by the Indian presidency and the decision taken by the G20 leaders to grant permanent member status to the African Union (AU) reflect the growing importance that the G20 members attach to the states from the 'Global South'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## The 2023 G20 Summit: A deepening rift heralding an uncertain future

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-09-2023

Forfatter DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | G 20 | international politik | international sikkerhed | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | mellemstatslige organisationer | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | topmøde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The 2023 G20 Summit will take place in New Delhi, India, on 9 and 10 September. In preparation for the summit, the G20 Presidency has focused on six priorities consistent with those of the G7, namely green development, inclusive growth, progress on the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDGs), technological transformation, multilateral institutions for the 21st century, and women-led development. The G20's informal nature makes it a vital global platform, gathering the leaders of all major developed and emerging economies, regardless of their political systems. For the EU, the summit is traditionally an opportunity to reaffirm its strong support for multilateralism and call for action to resolve important and/or urgent issues. A recent example is the letter sent by the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP), Josep Borrell, following Russia's withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Deal, asking his counterparts to join in placing pressure on Russia to return to the deal, given its importance for many developing countries. While the outcomes of recent summits have not been as clear-cut and unanimous as in previous crises (e.g. 2008), experts maintain that the G20 can still serve as a forum to manage strategic rivalries and global challenges. In this context, major (Brazil and India) and rising middle powers (Argentina, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey) in the group play an increasingly important role. Their contribution to the final declaration condemning the war in Ukraine underlined this in 2022, as well as the inclusion of several topics which are important to emerging economies, such as the need to address food insecurity, reinforce pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response, increase access to education, and strengthen the development agenda. At the same time, this should be considered in the light of China and Russia's leaders' decision not to attend the 2023 summit, which, coupled with the envisioned expansion of the BRICS group, can be seen as a desire from part of the China/Russia axis to dilute the G20's importance. This briefing draws on a previous edition, on the 2022 G20 summit, by Angelos Delivorias.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Towards an EU global sanctions regime for corruption](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-02-2023

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | EU-sanktion | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | globalisering | international økonomi | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | strafferet | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** Corruption, and particularly grand corruption relating to government officials, has a harmful effect on democracy, the rule of law, human rights, security, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development, all objectives of the EU's external action. Corruption in third countries can also affect the functioning of EU democracy with flows of money buying political influence in the EU. In her 2022 State of the Union address, the European Commission President, Ursula von der Leyen, proposed to include corruption in the EU's human rights sanctions regime. The Commission cannot initiate the relevant legislation on its own, however. EU sanctions are laid down in common foreign and security policy-related decisions, adopted unanimously by the Council on the basis of a proposal by the High Representative. If such a Council decision includes economic or financial sanctions, these need to be implemented by means of a Council regulation, following a joint proposal of the High Representative and the Commission. While the drafting of the new legislation has not yet officially begun, the Council is holding debates on the appropriateness of using CFSP sanctions to target corruption. The approach to adopt in order to impose sanctions to target corruption globally could involve creating a horizontal sanctions framework (by expanding the scope of the existing human rights sanctions mechanism adopted in 2020 or by setting up a new dedicated regime), or introducing case-by-case country-specific sanctions regimes. Although Parliament does not play a formal role in the legislative process leading to the adoption of sanctions, since 2012 – when the international debate on the possibility of establishing such a sanctions regime first arose – it has expressed strong support for an EU sanctions regime applicable to corruption globally, and has asked to be involved in this process.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [‘Deglobalisation’ \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-11-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord geopolitik | globalisering | humanvidenskaber | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | protektionisme | samarbejdspolitik | verdensfederalisme | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** After decades of growing global integration, the world is becoming more fragmented in a number of areas, many analysts say. Deglobalisation can be defined as movement towards a less connected world, characterised by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls, rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement. The recent growth of protectionism, problems with supply chains, the diminishing role of global institutions, geopolitical shifts, technological rivalry and falling foreign investment, as well as energy and food crises, have been accompanied by events such as Russia's war on Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, Brexit, authoritarianism in China and populism in the US and elsewhere. On the other hand, phenomena such as the coronavirus pandemic, international crime and climate change demonstrate the continuing relevance of global collaboration. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the shifting balance between globalising and deglobalising forces.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Managing global monetary spillovers | How the Fed's interest rate hikes and uncoordinated tightening affect the euro area](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-11-2022

Ekstern forfatter Manuela MOSCHELLA, Palma POLYAK

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord diskontosats | euroområdet | FINANSER | finansielt instrument | fri kapitalbevægelighed | globalisering | inflation | international økonomi | kredit- og finansinstitutter | monetær politik | monetære forhold | rente | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** Inflation pressures have triggered a largely synchronised tightening of monetary policy around the world. The sharp appreciation of the US dollar is adding to the challenges that policymakers confront. The paper sets out to identify the channels through which US tightening spills over to the rest of the world, with a particular focus on the euro area. It also examines the risks that stem from uncoordinated monetary tightening and discusses how different forms of global cooperation can help mitigate those risks.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 November 2022.

Studie [EN](#)

## Tackling global inflation at a time of radical uncertainty

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-11-2022

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ENERGI | energipolitik | energipris | FINANSER | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | inflation | international økonomi | pris | prisforhøjelse | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | udbud og efterspørgsel | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk planlægning | økonomisk politik | økonomisk samkvem | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The ongoing escalation of inflation challenges policymakers with radical uncertainty. First, inflation is boosted by the interplay of global and domestic factors. Second, such factors involve both aggregate demand and supply with different intensity in different countries. Third, global factors such as energy prices are also driven by geopolitical unpredictable forces. Risks of both under and over-reaction are present. All this makes a good case for coordination of monetary and fiscal policies within countries and among countries. Yet serious impediments should also be considered. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 November 2022.

Studie [EN](#)

## Taxation of the Informal Economy in the EU

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-11-2022

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Dr. Friedrich SCHNEIDER, and Dr. Alban ASLLANI

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Skattespørgsmål

Nøgleord FINANSER | globalisering | international økonomi | konsekvensundersøgelse | monetær politik | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | undergrundsøkonomi | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk governance (EU) | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé This study provides estimates of the size and development of the shadow economy in the EU up to 2022 and analyses the main factors that drive economic agents to enter the shadow economy activities (part 1). Moreover, the study reviews and elaborates on the main driving forces and the policy measures implemented to reduce the shadow economy in six EU countries (Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Romania and Greece) (part 2).

Studie [EN](#)

## Inflation as a global challenge

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-11-2022

Ekstern forfatter Luigi BONATTI, Andrea FRACASSO, Roberto TAMBORINI, Manuela MOSCHELLA, Palma POLYAK, Karl WHELAN, Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKH

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord centralbank | Det Europæiske system af Centralbanker | FINANSER | globalisering | inflation | international økonomi | langtidsprognose | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk planlægning | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The inflation challenge today is a global phenomenon and because of the integrated global economy, domestic monetary policy can have spillover effects to other economies. In response to widespread inflation, we are now seeing a synchronised monetary tightening by many central banks. The simultaneous and mutually-compounding tightening of financing conditions might exceed what is necessary to contain inflation and exacerbate the global recession risk. While monetary policy coordination between central banks has occurred in the past, it remains to be seen whether it is desirable and feasible in the current context.

Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, describing global factors affecting inflation, the consequences of synchronised tightening and the prospects of monetary policy coordination.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Christine Lagarde on 28 November 2022.

Studie [EN](#)

## The future of EU-Africa trade relations

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-06-2022

Forfatter PICHON Eric

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | forsyningskæde | frihandelszone | GEOGRAFI | handelsrelationer | handelssamarbejde | handelsstatistik | international handel | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | markedsføring | produktion | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | toldpolitik | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The European Parliament is due to discuss ways to foster ethical and sustainable trade relations with African countries during its June II plenary session, in a context of global challenges compounded by the coronavirus pandemic and Russia's war on Ukraine.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)



## [How have major economies responded to the COVID-19 pandemic?](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter N. Valla, F. Miguet

Politikområde Coronavirus | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | FINANSER | globalisering | international økonomi | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** This paper provides an overview of the policy measures applied in the EU to address the COVID-19 crisis and their macroeconomic consequences. It focuses on the macroeconomic impact on labour markets, external balances, financial markets and the corporate sector. The paper also examines the impact on longer-term growth and productivity. Impacts on public finances and debt sustainability are analysed independently, with considerations regarding prospective growth, interest rate and inflation developments. As the policy focus transitions from crisis management to a longer-term policy for sustainable growth and well-being, the paper provides policy recommendations. It presents the impact of the crisis on the link between national and EU-level policies, and the universe of feasible options for the architecture and governance of EMU, as well as the future of the fiscal framework going forward.

Studie [EN](#)

## [Stresses and contradictions in the Chinese economy in the early 2020s](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 20-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Kirkegaard, Jacob Funk

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | international ret | international økonomi | international økonomisk ret | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsadgang | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur | økonomisk udvikling

**Resumé** EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important topics of relevance to debate in the European institutions. In this paper, Jacob Funk Kirkegaard, Senior Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics and the German Marshall Fund of the United States, looks at the current state of the Chinese economy, and at the various factors likely to influence its evolution in the coming years. He argues that Chinese growth will slow to below the levels of the past decades, but that a devastating financial crisis is unlikely. Nevertheless, the changing pressures felt domestically will also influence China's foreign economic policy vis-à-vis other major economies, including the EU.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## [The 2021 G20 Summit: Bridging global rifts for a greener and more sustainable future](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-10-2021

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afghanistan | Asien - Oceanien | byplanlægning og byggeri | coronavirussygdom | Europa | FINANSER | G 20 | GEOGRAFI | hovedstad | international politik | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | Klimapolitik | Latium | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | politisk geografi | regioner i EU's medlemsstater | samarbejdspolitik | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | topmøde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk samarbejde | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The 2021 G20 Summit, to be held in Rome on 30 and 31 October, was expected to bring together the major economies' leaders in a physical meeting for the first time since the pandemic began. However, several leaders (of Russia, Japan, Mexico and China) have announced that they will not attend in person, limiting opportunities to hold informal bilateral meetings in the margins of the summit. Important decisions designed to put the global economy and society on course towards a greener and more sustainable future have already been sketched out at ministerial level meetings. These now need to be endorsed by the heads of state or government. With its informal nature, the G20 is a vital global platform, bringing together the leaders of all the major developed and emerging economies, regardless of their political systems. In a global context characterised by growing rifts between the major geopolitical powers, the US and China in particular, the 2021 summit will be an opportunity to show how committed countries still are to multilateral rules and cooperation, but also how much trust remains to sustain the G20's customary voluntary commitments. The leaders at the summit are expected to reaffirm their commitments to boosting economic recovery, while mainstreaming green and digital objectives. They may also discuss more ambitious climate objectives than their ministers have managed to agree. The summit should take the final decision on the historic reform of global taxation, agreeing on a global minimum tax rate for firms operating multinationally. Vaccine equity and other health challenges relating to the pandemic will also figure on the agenda. For the EU, the summit is an opportunity to reaffirm its unabatedly strong support for multilateralism. The European Parliament has expressed support for the tax reform debated at G20/OECD level.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 03-12-2020

Forfatter KONONENKO Vadim | NAVARRA Cecilia | STAMEGNA CARLA | TITIEVSKAIA Jana | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politikområde Coronavirus | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Industri | International Handel | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | digital teknologi | digital økonomi | epidemi | FINANSER | globalisering | international handel | international handel | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | monetære forhold | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | valutakrise | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk samarbejde | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Slowbalisation – understood as the slowdown in global integration – is said to have started in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008. The coronavirus pandemic brought about a further dramatic fall in cross-border movement of goods, services, capital and people, to the extent that commentators have proclaimed the beginning of deglobalisation. This paper examines whether the phenomenon described as slowbalisation is myth or reality, by looking at five different pathways of globalisation: international trade, financial openness, increasing inequality, cross-border social movement, and digital exchanges. The key conclusion is that slowbalisation has not been a uniform trend. While international economic globalisation has indeed slowed, the 'digital leap' and continued inequality suggest that globalisation is merely changing form, not disappearing.

Indgående analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Slowing down or changing track? Understanding the dynamics of 'Slowbalisation'](#)

## Global mega-trends: Scanning the post-coronavirus horizon

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-11-2020

Forfatter RECHARD Daniele

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Miljø | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | Klimapolitik | kortsigtet prognose | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politikanalyse | samarbejdspolitik | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur | økonomisk vækst

Resumé The European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) – the strategic foresight network of the European Union institutions – offers a valuable 'free space' in which to conduct a genuine continental, and potentially global, conversation about where the world is heading over the medium to long run. It was initiated by the European Parliament almost a decade ago in order to help promote a serious discussion of this kind. The third ESPAS Global Trends Report, Global Trends to 2030: Challenges and Choices for Europe, as published in April 2019. Transposing into the European context the kind of strategic foresight analysis undertaken in the United States by the National Intelligence Council (NIC) on global trends since the end of the 1990s, it aims to sketch the global and longer-term backdrop against which Europeans will seek to shape their future. The coronavirus pandemic broke out less than a year later.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Trade and competitiveness policies in the European Council

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 10-03-2020

Forfatter BACIAN Izabela Cristina | VUKOVIC MARKO

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | direkte investering | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fælles handelspolitik | handelspolitik | international handel | international handel | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | investering og finansiering | konkurrence | konkurrencebegrænsning | konkurrenceevne | markedsbeskyttelse | mellemstatslige organisationer | udenlandsk investering | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk struktur

Resumé In recent years, international trade has gained increasing visibility on the European Council agenda. A high level of economic interconnectedness and the ineluctable rise of emerging economies on the world stage, notably China, have highlighted differences across economic systems and divergences over the impact of certain policies and practices in the global economy. Moreover, the United States administration's pursuit of an 'America first' foreign policy has been accompanied by a trade policy aimed primarily at reducing trade deficits with partners. The existential threat which the World Trade Organization now faces, as the core of the multilateral trading system, has compounded growing trade tensions and translated into a highly unstable global environment. The European Council has reacted to these developments promptly, with the last three years seeing the adoption of measures to strengthen the European Union's capacity to address such challenges. It has placed high emphasis on the need for the EU to be able to defend itself against unfair trade practices, through strengthened defence instruments, greater surveillance of foreign direct investment, and broader access to public procurement markets abroad. The objectives set out in its Strategic Agenda for 2019-24 reflect a need for a more assertive and united European Union on the global stage, able to tackle the technological and environmental challenges of the coming decade.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)



## [Financial Risks in Europe: The End of the Beginning](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2020

Ekstern forfatter Christopher A. HARTWELL

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord euroområdet | FINANSER | finansiell risiko | finansiell stabilitet | fri kapitalbevægelighed | international økonomi | makroøkonomi | monetær politik | monetære forhold | valutaforhold | valutakrise | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé It appears that recession may be on the way for the EU as a whole and the euro area in particular. Having used all of its instruments in the previous crisis, the European Central Bank has little left that can be helpful when the inevitable happens. This brief examines the financial risks facing the euro area and details how flexibility and non-intervention – the direct opposite approach from the global financial crisis – should characterise the response to the next crisis. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

[Indgående analyse EN](#)

## [Free trade or geo-economics? Trends in world trade](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 27-09-2019

Forfatter DAMEN Mario | IGLER WOLFGANG

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord frie varebevægelser | globalisering | international handel | international handel | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | mellemstatslige organisationer | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The European Union (EU) is the biggest integrated economic zone and a guarantor of an open and predictable regulatory system able to determine its own economic destiny. But the behaviour of other global powers is increasingly calling this ability into question. China and the United States, especially, do not separate economic interests from geopolitical interests in the same way the EU does and are increasingly trying to gain geopolitical advantage using their economic might. The EU is known as a fierce defender of a multilateral rules - based trade system with free but fair trade as its strategic policy objective. The EU will therefore do its utmost to save a 'meaningful multilateralism' by helping to reform the WTO, improve multilateral investment protection and conclude multilateral trade agreements. At the same time, the EU will defend its own interests by negotiating bilateral trade deals and applying trade defence and investment screening where needed. The EU has a strong interest in keeping the use of geo-economic measures manageable and avoid escalation into a trade war.

[Indgående analyse EN](#)

## [Fighting the Previous War: Does the World Economy Face a Deflationary Threat?](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-09-2019

Ekstern forfatter Marek Dabrowski

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord centralbank | deflation | FINANSER | inflation | international økonomi | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur | økonomisk vækst

Resumé Inflation in advanced economies is low by historical standards but there is no threat of deflation. Slower economic growth is caused by supply-side constraints rather than low inflation. Below-the-target inflation does not damage the reputation of central banks. Thus, central banks should not try to bring inflation back to the targeted level of 2%. Rather, they should revise the inflation target downwards and publicly explain the rationale for such a move. Risks to the independence of central banks come from their additional mandates (beyond price stability) and populist politics.

[Studie EN](#)

## Multinational enterprises, value creation and taxation: Key issues and policy developments

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-07-2019

Forfatter ZACHARIADIS IOANNIS AGAMEMNON

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord digital teknologi | FINANSER | international økonomi | multinational virksomhed | produktion | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | værdikæde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The substantial reduction in trade costs and the rapid technological advances characterising the global economy over the past three decades have allowed multinational enterprises (MNEs) to increasingly break up their supply chains and spread them across different countries. The principal implication of this change relates to the concept of value added and the way it is created and captured across MNE-controlled global value chains (GVCs). The dynamic nature of transfers within MNEs, the increasing role of services and intangible assets in manufacturing, and most critically the unfolding digital revolution have all intensified the mobility of value-generating factors within GVCs, and highlighted the difficulty of defining the exact location where value is generated. These developments have significant policy implications. One critical area is that of tax policy, where the challenges posed by the new economic landscape are numerous and multifaceted. On the one hand, governments seek to encourage trade and investment by MNEs by removing tax and regulatory barriers they face. Some governments go even further by resorting to harmful tax competition that drives corporate income taxes to the bottom. At the same time, many MNEs continue to employ enhanced tax arbitrage to minimise their tax obligations across jurisdictions; furthermore, business models are increasingly becoming borderless and highly mobile, and therefore difficult to tax. In view of these challenges, consensus is gradually emerging that tax systems need improved alignment to ensure that profits are taxed where the economic activities generating them are performed and where value is created. Yet, allocating jurisdiction to tax business profits in the context of MNE-controlled GVCs remains a highly complex process.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Multinational enterprises, value creation and taxation](#)

## The International Monetary Fund: 15th General Review of Quotas

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-04-2019

Forfatter RAKIC Drazen

Politikområde Global Styring | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Den Internationale Valutafond | Forenede Nationer | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | POLITIK | stemmeafgivning | styreformer | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is set to engage in a quota review which is likely to have important institutional, economic and political consequences. Quotas are an essential component of the governance structure of the IMF, defining the influence member countries exert in the decision-making processes, their financial commitments and access to financing in case of need. The 15th review is likely to revolve around two key issues: overall sufficiency of IMF resources and redistribution of quota shares between countries.

This paper, prepared by Policy department A, aims to provide a general description of the quota system and the current state of play of the review. It also discusses the dimension of parliamentary scrutiny.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Global and regional value chains: Opportunities for European SMEs' internationalisation and growth

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-02-2019

Forfatter ZACHARIADIS IOANNIS AGAMEMNON

Politikområde Industri | International Handel

Nøgleord globalisering | international økonomi | produktion | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | produktivitet | regnskabsforvaltning | små og mellemstore virksomheder | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | værdikæde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** International value chains have emerged as the new paradigm for the organisation of production globally. Today, most production processes across the world are vertically fragmented as a result of the increased unbundling of tasks and functions and their sourcing from different geographical locations. The extent to which this expansion in supply-chain trade is global in character (which some describe as the 'Factory World' phenomenon), or is rather based on more intra-regional ties clustered around Europe, Asia and the Americas, is still being debated in the literature. Notwithstanding their geographical characteristics, international value chains offer increased opportunities for enterprises, by fostering their growth and internationalisation irrespective of their scale and size. To SMEs, they offer a broader range of channels through which they can participate more actively in global markets. By linking with international supply chains, SMEs can take a first step up the ladder, which – through spill-overs and knowledge transfers – can often give them access to assignments of higher added value. With greater interconnectedness, however, comes greater complexity. Not all SMEs are able to take advantage of the opportunities and link with international value chains in an effective way. More importantly, however, for those that do manage to integrate into international production chains, the magnitude and nature of the benefits will critically depend on the SMEs' entry point and position in global production networks and the links they can develop within those networks.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [China and Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-03-2016

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Global Styring | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bibliografi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kina | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenrigspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk struktur

Resumé China has recently taken centre-stage in many global debates, as the volatility of its stock market and currency have posed a question mark over the health of its economy, which has implications for international and European economic growth. The growing importance of China was highlighted last year, for example, by its increasingly active foreign policy and the inclusion of the Yuan in the International Monetary Fund's currency basket. The European Union faces strategic choices in its often complex relationship with China - such as whether to grant the country market economy status or to proceed to a bilateral trade agreement, and how far to emphasise human rights when many EU Member States are competing for Chinese inward investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between China and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country with global implications. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## [The Role of the OECD in Shaping EU Trade Policy](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-01-2016

Forfatter MENDONCA Susana | TENUTA FRANCESCO

Politikområde Global Styring | International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | eksport af affald | eksportkredit | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fælles handelspolitik | handelspolitik | handelsrestriktioner | international handel | international handel | international norm | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | investering og finansiering | investeringsgaranti | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | OECD | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | tilsyn med importen | udenlandsk investering | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The EU's trade policy does not exist in a vacuum. On the one hand, it is affected by international standard and rule-setting. On the other hand, the EU is itself an influential actor shaping the international trade agenda by participating in the work of international organisations and fora. This short note focuses on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The European Union's Role in International Economic Fora - Paper 1: The G20](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2015

Ekstern forfatter Fabian Amtenbrink, Niels Blokker, Stefaan van den Bogaert, Armin Cuyvers, Klaus Heine, Christophe Hillion, Jarosław Kantorowicz, Hannes Lenk and René Repasi (European Research Centre for Economic and Financial Governance - EURO-CEFG)

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | FINANSER | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | global organisation | institutionel kompetence | institutionel struktur | interinstitutionelle relationer | international økonomi | internationale finanser | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | juridisk status | legitimitet | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politisk ansvar | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé This paper forms part of a series of nine studies on the role of the European Union in international economic fora, prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs of the European Parliament. It provides factual background information about the G20, the EU's role and representation therein, its accountability as well as the coordination and impact thereof. The G20 has played a key role in measures taken to overcome the economic and financial crisis and promoted rules to prevent a repetition of such a crisis. The high compliance rate of the EU in implementing these commitments highlights the importance of the legally non-binding G20 commitments. Yet, the G20 is an informal international body where executives from officials' up to leaders' level meet. As a body G20 lacks meaningful accountability mechanisms. Moreover the EU can hardly be held to account for its action at the G20 level. This study provides a thorough analysis of the G20 and EU's action at the G20 level. It sets out the EU legal framework for the participation of the EU and its Member States in the G20. In applying a two-tier accountability framework it identifies accountability gaps and concludes with policy recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

## The Group of Twenty (G20)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-01-2015

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikområde Global Styring

Nøgleord bankret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | FINANSER | finansielle bestemmelser | fri kapitalbevægelse | global organisation | globalisering | international handel | international handel | international politik | international økonomi | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | korruption | kredit- og finansinstitutter | legitimitet | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | strafferet | strukturtilpasning | topmøde | udviklingspolitik | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The Group of Twenty (G20) is an informal forum for international cooperation, and consists of 19 major economies plus the European Union. It gained in prominence in 2008 – when regular summits at the level of leaders commenced – taking on the role of 'global crisis management committee'. While the majority of observers argue that the G20 did remarkably well to contain the financial and economic crisis in 2008 and 2009, it has been less successful in finding consensus and making progress on its agenda since the urgency and immediate pressures diminished. The outcomes of recent summits have therefore been rather modest, if not disappointing. The gap between agreed commitments and their implementation varies across policy areas and member countries but, for many observers, threatens to undermine the G20's credibility. The assessment of G20 policies remains mixed as its achievements are often accompanied by stalled progress and failure to implement. However, there are limits as to what can be accomplished due to the G20's voluntary rather than legal character, and lack of a formal enforcement mechanism. The G20 and the EU have the potential to mutually advance their agendas. The EU is strongly represented in the G20 which, according to some, gives it some influence on the G20's agenda. At the same time G20 commitments have had substantial impact on Europe's reforms of its financial sector. The November 2014 Brisbane summit was hailed as a success by the leaders, whereas the view of commentators was more mixed. Many argue that it was a modest, selective success, with political issues crowding an economically oriented agenda. It remains to be seen whether the G20 can support long-term economic recovery.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## The Future Development of Global Imbalances - Topic 1 - Monetary Dialogue March 2010

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-03-2010

Ekstern forfatter Stefan Collignon (S. Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa) ; Stefan Gerlach (University of Frankfurt) ; Anne Sibert (Birbeck College, University of London) ; Karl Whelan (University College Dublin) ; Jean Pisani-Ferry and Zsolt Darvas (Bruegel)

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord banktilsyn | betalingsbalance | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | euro | FINANSER | international økonomi | kredit- og finansinstitutter | makroøkonomi | monetær politik | monetære forhold | valutaforhold | valutakurs | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** The third Monetary Dialogue of the 7th Parliament is scheduled to take place on 22 March 2010 in Brussels. This compilation of briefing papers is written by members of the Monetary Experts Panel of ECON advising the Committee on monetary policy questions. It includes five contributions in dealing with the role of global imbalances in the crisis. Another compilation on the "Policy Implications of Increased Debt Issuance and Rising Deficits", the other topic of the Monetary Dialogue in March 2010, is published simultaneously (see the document n° PE 433.446).

Studie [EN](#)

## Transport and Globalisation

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter József Pálfalvi (Közlekedéstudományi Intézet Nonprofit Kft. - KTI, Budapest, Hungary)

Politikområde International Handel | Transport | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | globalisering | international handel | international handel | international økonomi | jernbanetransport | konkurrence | konkurrence | landtransport | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøpolitik | organisation af transport | passagertransport | reduktion af gasemissioner | TRANSPORT | varetransport | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

**Resumé** In this note we give information about the globalisation processes that have taken place in the world economy and world trade, and examine their effects on goods transport. We propose the wider-scope application of ex-transport solutions, in order to moderate the level of environmental load. In the field of passenger transport, the long-term expected decrease and ageing of the population may play a role. It is worth examining in what ways the above factors modify the volumes and habits of passenger transport and the traditional structure of towns, and to what extent the tools of mobility management can be applied. The issues covered by this note were presented and discussed in the framework of a workshop on 'The Future of Transport' held in the European Parliament on 2 December 2009.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)