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Nøgleord "fattigdom"

208 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 29-03-2024

[Argentina: Outcome of the 2023 elections – Beginning of a new era?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-11-2023

Forfatter JUTTEN Marc

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Argentina | bruttonationalprodukt | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | mandat | nationalregnskab | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | præsidentvalg | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In the run-off election on 19 November 2023, Argentinians elected right-wing populist Javier Milei, aged 53, as the country's new president. Four weeks earlier, on 22 October 2023, general elections had taken place to elect the president, vice-president, members of the national congress and the governors of most provinces. Following the primaries of 13 August 2023, to the great surprise of all experts, anti-establishment candidate Javier Milei, leader and founder of the La Libertad Avanza party, entered the presidential race as the favourite. Milei was unable to maintain his leading position in the elections on 22 October and was overtaken by Economy Minister Sergio Massa. Massa was running for the Unión por la Patria, a centre-left coalition of Peronist political parties that have dominated Argentine politics for decades. However, in the run-off election Milei won 55.7 % of the votes, while Massa received 44.3 %. Many commentators compare the self-proclaimed 'anarcho-capitalist' to former US President Donald Trump and former President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Homelessness in the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 22-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter O'SULLIVAN Eoin

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Folkesundhed

Nøgleord fattigdom | nationalregnskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Petitions (PETI), demonstrates the need to change systems that respond to homelessness as an issue of individual dysfunction and inadequacy, to systems that end homelessness. The residential instability felt by the majority of those who are homeless needs to be addressed through the provision of integrated housing, welfare, and health services. Public policy should aim to prevent homelessness in the first instance. For those who experience homelessness, the duration must be minimised by rapidly providing secure, affordable housing, in order to reduce further experiences of homelessness, decrease costly emergency accommodation, and alleviate trauma associated with homelessness.

Studie [EN](#)

[Targeted measures for persons with disabilities to cope with the cost-of-living crisis](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 17-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Magdi BIRTHA, Eszter ZÓLYOMI, Felix WOHLGEMUTH & Sabina GJYLSHENI

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Budget | Energi | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energikrise | energipolitik | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | fattigdom | leveomkostninger | nationalregnskab | person med handicap | social beskyttelse | social sikring | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, discusses the impact of the ongoing cost-of-living and energy crises on the standard of living for persons with disabilities. Based on available evidence, it provides an overview on legislation, policy measures and schemes that support persons with disabilities and their families to cope with the rising cost of living at the EU level and in selected Member States.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Understanding EU action on pensions

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-10-2023

Forfatter PAPE Marketa

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-program | europæisk integration | fattigdom | indkomstpolitik | lavindkomst | nationalregnskab | pensioneret person | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | supplerende pension | ældre person | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé People in Europe are living and staying healthy for longer, and this is considered to be one of the great developments of the last hundred years. However, in combination with low birth rates and economic uncertainties, this phenomenon puts into question the future financial sustainability of pension systems and several welfare state parameters. Pension systems are a key element of social protection for older people. They are meant to provide older citizens beyond working age with an income in the future. However, the way pension systems are currently designed leaves growing numbers of people at risk of old-age poverty. This trend runs contrary to EU efforts to reduce poverty. In the EU, pension systems are a Member State competence. While the EU cannot regulate pension system design, the EU legal framework does covers some aspects relating to pensions, such as protection of rights in cases of cross-border mobility, consumer protection of pension savings, gender equality to secure equal pension benefits and the single market for supplementary pensions. While EU pension systems differ in many respects, they all have one main challenge in common: finding ways to keep pensions financially sustainable in the long term, against a background of an ageing population with an increasing ratio of pensioners to working age population. In parallel, Member States seek to ensure pension adequacy (a sufficient level of pension benefits and protection of the elderly from poverty), while the future evolution of wages and prices remains unknown. Recent national pension reforms address these issues to varying degrees. The right to a pension that ensures an income enabling dignity in old age is enshrined in the European Pillar of Social Rights. A number of EU policies seek to achieve progress towards a more social Europe. The EU ensures coordination and monitoring, and provides analyses, guidance and funding to support social area reform and to co-finance projects. Expert groups and stakeholders have put forward a number of recommendations to strengthen both the sustainability and the adequacy of EU pension systems. It remains to be seen how policy makers will manage to translate these into their national systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy poverty in the EU

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-09-2023

Forfatter WIDUTO Agnieszka

Politikområde Energi

Nøgleord boligforbedring | byplanlægning og byggeri | demografi og befolkning | ENERGI | energibesparelse | energieffektivitet | energiforbrug | energiforsyning | energipolitik | energipris | EU's energipolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | hjælp til dårligt stillede | husstand | nationalregnskab | pris | prisforhøjelse | social beskyttelse | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé In 2022, over 41 million Europeans were unable to keep their homes adequately warm. Energy poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, considered to be caused by a combination of low income, high energy expenses, and poor energy efficiency in buildings. The EU has been addressing this issue in various legislative and non-legislative initiatives, most recently in the context of its climate policies and energy transition, as well as the energy crisis. The Gas and Electricity Directives ensure the protection of vulnerable consumers, and the Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency of Buildings Directives require measures to alleviate energy poverty alongside efficiency efforts. The 'renovation wave' initiative under the European Green Deal aims to boost structural renovation in private and public buildings, while the Social Climate Fund includes households in energy poverty among its main beneficiaries. The Social Climate Fund regulation and the revised Energy Efficiency Directive define energy poverty as a household's lack of access to essential energy services, such as heating, hot water, cooling, lighting and energy to power appliances. The 2020 European Commission recommendation on the topic provides a set of indicators relating, for instance, to the inability to keep a home adequately warm, arrears on utility bills, and a high share of income spent on energy bills. A number of possible policy options exist to address energy poverty under energy policy, social policy, or a mix of various regulatory solutions. Specific measures range from price regulation and tax breaks, to limits on disconnection, to social tariffs, energy efficiency improvements, and energy savings. Against the backdrop of security of energy supply concerns, high energy prices, and the ongoing EU transition to climate neutrality, the issue of energy poverty will be a crucial one in the months and years to come. This is an update of a briefing published in July 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

Amazon deforestation and the EU-Mercosur deal

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-07-2023

Forfatter GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde International Handel | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-associeringsaftale | europæisk integration | fattigdom | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Mercosur-lande | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | skovrydning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé The victory in the 2022 Brazilian presidential election of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of the left-wing Workers' Party, who ran on a platform of – among other things – protecting the Amazon and indigenous peoples' rights, has raised hopes in the EU of completing the long-standing negotiations on an EU-Mercosur association agreement. Since January 2023, Lula has deployed a number of recycled but updated policy tools from the early 2000s, which, it is assumed, will deliver similarly positive results in curbing deforestation as in the past. However, times have changed. Amid an overwhelming economic outlook and a weak political power base, Lula and the environmentalist members of his government face an uphill battle to put Brazil on a path to zero deforestation by 2030 and to reconcile this aim with the need to boost economic growth to reduce poverty and inequality. Tangible progress will take time to emerge given the damage caused during the past four years.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Political turmoil in Peru](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 13-04-2023

Forfatter JUTTEN Marc

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | demokrati | demonstrationsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fattigdom | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | Peru | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk uro | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | socialt problem | valg før tiden | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The political turmoil in the Andean region goes on. Following mass demonstrations, social unrest and political instability in Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador in recent years, it is now Peru that is suffering a deep political crisis. It all started after Congress removed the then President, Pedro Castillo, on 7 December 2022, after his self-coup attempt. His Vice-President, Dina Boluarte Zegarra, became Peru's first female head of state and its sixth president in five years. Violent protests have since erupted across the country, with dozens killed in clashes with the military. Protesters demand President Boluarte's resignation, the dissolution of Congress and early elections.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Question time: Food price inflation in Europe](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 13-01-2023

Forfatter ALBALADEJO ROMAN Antonio

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter

Nøgleord euroområdet | fattigdom | FINANSER | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | forsyningsskæde | fødevareforsyningssikkerhed | inflation | købekraft | lavindkomst | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | pris | prisforhøjelse | produktion | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation

Resumé Food prices in the EU have risen dramatically over the past two years. The chain of disruptions caused by the COVID 19 pandemic, extreme weather events and the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 have led to severe shortages in the agri-food chain, resulting in higher consumer prices. The latest European Parliament Eurobarometer survey shows that the cost of living continues to be the main concern for European citizens. During the January I plenary session, Members of the European Parliament will have the opportunity to question the European Commission on measures taken to contain food price inflation.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Proposal for a Council recommendation on adequate minimum income](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-12-2022

Forfatter PAPE Marketa

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | direktiv (EU) | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | levestandard | levevilkår | lønfastsættelse | mindsteløn | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Governments seek to protect low-income households from the risk of poverty by regulating minimum wages and setting up support programmes that include both social insurance and social assistance transfers. At their centre are guaranteed minimum income schemes as last-resort income support. While minimum income schemes exist in all EU Member States, they are not always adequate; they do not reach all those in need, nor do they motivate people to return to the labour market. In many EU countries, the poverty risk for people living in (quasi-)jobless households has increased over the past decade. This development reflects the growing use of non-standard employment (such as part-time contracts and platform work) with insufficient social protection, and the broader structural challenges accompanying the green and digital transition. The pandemic laid bare gaps in social protection systems. Russia's war on Ukraine, combined with inflation rising faster than revenues, have added urgency to the situation. The European pillar of social rights ('social pillar') has established the right to adequate minimum income benefits, ensuring a life in dignity for everyone who lacks sufficient resources. While in 2021, over 95.4 million people were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU, the action plan translating the social pillar into concrete measures set the reduction of this number by at least 15 million by 2030 as one of its headline targets. There is consensus that without further effort, this target will not be reached. In response, the European Commission has put forward a proposal for a Council recommendation on adequate minimum income ensuring active inclusion. While the choice of a 'soft-law' instrument has met with mixed reactions owing to its potential (in)efficiency, it represents a first step in this direction and complements other EU action. The proposal, to be adopted by the Council, is being discussed by the Council and the European Parliament.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

Understanding transport poverty

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 26-10-2022

Forfatter KISS Monika

Politikområde Transport

Nøgleord bæredygtig mobilitet | fattigdom | fragtomkostninger | hjælp til dårligt stillede | kollektiv transport | kulstofneutralitet | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | organisation af transport | social beskyttelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | transportvirksomhed | ØKONOMI

Resumé Transport poverty refers to a lack of adequate transport services necessary to access general services and work, or to the inability to pay for these transport services. Intertwined with social vulnerabilities, such as low income, old age or disabilities and with regional disadvantages, it has mainly been discussed at EU level in the framework of the 'fit for 55' package and the sustainable and smart mobility strategy. The European Parliament has addressed the topic on several occasions, in a resolution, two written questions and a 2021 debate on transport poverty.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Implementing the European Child Guarantee

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-10-2022

Forfatter PAPE Marketa

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord barn | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI

Resumé The aim of the European Child Guarantee, established by the Council recommendation of June 2021, is to help fight child poverty by securing access to basic services for vulnerable children. European Union Member States were to submit their action plans by March 2022, outlining how they intend to implement the guarantee by 2030. The national action plans delivered so far vary in approach, content and scope, raising questions such as how to measure progress and ensure implementation, given the lack of EU enforcement powers.

Oversigt [EN](#)

EU contribution to the fight against child poverty

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-10-2022

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord barn | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | europæisk integration | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | humanitær hjælp | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | social udstødelse | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Unicef | ØKONOMI

Resumé At more than one in five, the number of children at risk of poverty in the European Union (EU) remains high. This year's 30th anniversary of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty presents an opportunity to take stock of what the EU is doing to fight child poverty. Even though legal competence for child policy remains primarily with the Member States, the fight against child poverty is a major EU priority. The European Pillar of Social Rights now reflects the EU's increasing willingness to tackle child poverty, while the use of European funds is key to success. The European Parliament has always been at the forefront of this fight.

Oversigt [EN](#)

EU welfare systems and the challenges of poverty and inequality

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 10-10-2022

Forfatter CHIRCOP Denise | MILOTAY Nora | MULLER KLAUS | NAVARRA Cecilia | NOONAN EAMONN | PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Det Internationale Forbund for Social Sikkerhed | fattigdom | harmonisering af socialsikring | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | medlemsstat | nationalregnskab | offentlig politik | POLITIK | samarbejdspolitik | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI

Resumé This study examines how contemporary welfare state policies address the issues of inequality and poverty both between and within EU Member States. It combines quantitative and qualitative analysis to show the strong links between inequality and poverty, not only in statistical terms, but also in terms of wealth distribution, intergenerational mobility and labour market dynamics. Welfare states are discussed in a multidimensional way, covering traditional welfare state policies on social protection, labour markets and health as well as policies on education and on culture. These last two are also public policies that have the potential to mitigate social risk and marginalisation – a key aim of welfare state policies. The study points to the links between welfare state policies and economic strategies, and investigates the direct and indirect impact of EU policies. It shows convergence in some areas, such as decreasing poverty levels and more pre-distributive policies across Member States, but it also shows persisting inequalities and a great deal of path-dependency – the continuing impact of historical traditions and institutions. The study concludes with four scenarios for the future of EU welfare states, casting light on the wide range of possible policy options both at national and at EU level.

Studie [EN](#)

The role of remittances in promoting sustainable development

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 23-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter Iliana OLIVIÉ, María SANTILLÁN O'SHEA

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | fattigdom | FINANSER | fri kapitalbevægelighed | internationale betalinger | investering | investering og finansiering | kapitalbevægelse | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé International remittance flows have proven their resilience through the COVID-19 pandemic-induced economic crisis in spite of initial expectations forecasting their decline and associated devastating consequences for development in recipient communities and countries. This calls for some reflection on the nature and behaviour of these flows, with a particular focus on aspects that might explain their countercyclical behaviour and distinctive patterns. Context-appropriate policies are required to leverage the development impact of each remittance corridor, in terms of: location; transfer channels; sender and recipient profiles; and use by recipients. Thought should also be given to the impact of: poverty reduction; protection against shocks; and increased ability to invest in human and physical capital. Above all, a holistic vision must be maintained to allow for a complete understanding of this complex phenomenon. Political actions for strengthening the role of remittances on development have so far mostly focused on reducing the costs of sending remittances through formal channels, but the overall landscape of responses is still fragmented, insufficiently developed and facing significant challenges.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee: Social Challenges in Cities

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 10-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter Iselin MULVIK, Eigirdas SABALIAUSKAS, Hanna SIAROVA, Kristupas PRIBUIŠIS, Joanna KOSTKA

Politikområde Regionaludvikling

Nøgleord by | byplanlægning og byggeri | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | fattigdom | kommune | lokalforvaltning | nationalregnskab | PÓLITIK | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | socialt liv | sundhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI

Resumé This study explores social challenges and policy responses in EU cities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. It demonstrates that the pandemic has placed additional pressures on vulnerable groups and the institutions that work to support them. It finds that the local policy capacity to respond to the crisis has differed across cities and multi-level governance settings. Participatory and integrated policy efforts have often failed to meet the expectations of urban citizens and stakeholders. To move towards urban resilience in times of crisis, EU-level funding needs to become more accessible and focused on long-term transformations, as well as improving policy dialogue with those cities most limited by ineffective local governance structures and historical legacies.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Solidarity and wealth tax

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-04-2022

Forfatter SCHWARCZ András

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | egne indtægter | epidemi | EU-finanser | fattigdom | FINANSER | formueskat | nationalregnskab | rigdom | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic costs of the lockdown became apparent. Most countries needed to step up health and social spending, while also introducing stimulus packages as their tax revenues fell. This has led to increased budget deficits and sovereign debt. Additional revenue streams need to be found in the near future in order to pay back this debt.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Improving the quality of public spending in Europe: Social policy](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-04-2022

Forfatter JANCOVA LENKA | MULLER KLAUS | NAVARRA Cecilia

Politikområde Europæisk Merværdi

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | indkomstpolitik | ligeløn | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mindsteløn | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | rettigheder og friheder | social ulighed | sociale rammer | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study analyses the potential European Union (EU) added value (or untapped cost of non-Europe) in certain areas of social and labour policy: short-time work schemes, anti-poverty and inequality-reduction measures, and minimum wage regulations. The three areas are closely interlinked, and the study shows the potential relevance of EU action in addressing the main existing challenges. The quantitative analysis uses the 'budgetary waste rate' approach to measure the potential efficiency gains in the selected areas. Finally, the study discusses the channels that could allow the EU to support these gains and improve social outcomes.

Studie [EN](#)

[The future of climate migration](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-03-2022

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde Miljø | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord civilbeskyttelse | dårligt vejr | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's miljøpolitik | fattigdom | flygtning | Forenede Nationer | humanitær hjælp | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tvungen migration | UNHCR | ØKONOMI

Resumé Climate change is threatening to displace millions of people, creating new migrant flows also across borders. The EU has a leading role in reducing global warming, mitigating its effects, improving knowledge about consequences for vulnerable populations, and working with partners to build resilience. Success depends not just on adopting forward-looking strategies, but also on adequate resources and effective implementation.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The Commission proposal on reforming the Generalised Scheme of Tariff Preferences: analysis of human rights incentives and conditionalities](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 26-01-2022

Ekstern forfatter Guillaume VAN DER LOO

Politikområde International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPAEISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | EU-marked | fattigdom | fælles handelspolitik | generelle præferencer | handelspolitik | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsadgang | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | præferencetold | rettigheder og friheder | toldpolitik | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMAESSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé This study looks at the European Commission's proposal for a new GSP Regulation from human rights and sustainable development perspectives. It focuses on proposed changes to the conditionality provisions with their linked monitoring and dialogue processes that aim to promote human rights, sustainable development and good governance in the beneficiary countries. The Commission's proposal is not revolutionary as it foresees retention of the three existing arrangements (Standard GSP, GSP+ and EBA). However, a limited set of targeted amendments were introduced not only to improve this scheme's response to the evolving needs and challenges of GSP countries but also to reinforce its human rights, labour, environmental and climate dimensions. This In-Depth Analysis provides a detailed examination of these proposed changes to the GSP regulation and formulates various recommendations to strengthen the GSP as a tool for promoting human rights, sustainable development and good governance. It is argued that positive conditionality should be extended to Standard GSP beneficiaries based on a differentiated and staged approach. Moreover, several innovations and amendments need to be clarified, made more ambitious and legally enshrined in the GSP Regulation or other legal acts.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Chaos and crackdown in Kazakhstan: What next?](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 13-01-2022

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | brændsel | demonstrationsret | ENERGI | energipolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | Kasakhstan | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk uro | pris | prisforhøjelse | priskontrol | repression | rettigheder og friheder | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI

Resumé Protests erupted in Kazakhstan on 2 January 2022 and quickly span out of control, resulting in multiple deaths and several days of chaos. Although initially triggered by a fuel price hike, the unrest points to deeper causes of discontent, including poverty, inequality and frustration at the lack of political change. A Russia-led peacekeeping mission has helped to restore order, but could also compromise Kazakh independence.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Fighting poverty and social exclusion - including through minimum income schemes](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 30-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Michele RAITANO, Giovanni GALLO, Matteo JESSOULA and Costanza PAGNINI

Politikområde Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord casestudy | coronavirussygdom | dokumentation | eksistensminimumsindkomst | epidemi | fattigdom | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rapport | rettigheder og friheder | social udstødelse | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI

Resumé The study pursues two main aims. Firstly, it addresses the issue of poverty and social exclusion from a theoretical perspective – assessing the relevant concepts – and an empirical perspective – discussing the limitations of different indicators and data with reference to EU countries. Secondly, it focuses on national and EU-level policies dealing with poverty and social exclusion, in particular, on minimum income schemes, presenting 6 country case studies and evaluating the feasibility of an EU minimum income framework.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Fighting poverty and social exclusion - including through minimum income schemes](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 30-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Michele RAITANO, Giovanni GALLO, Matteo JESSOULA and Costanza PAGNINI

Politikområde Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord barn | casestudy | coronavirussygdom | demografi og befolkning | dokumentation | eksistensminimumsindkomst | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | fattigdom | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | levestandard | nationalregnskab | roma | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The study pursues two main aims. Firstly, it addresses the issue of poverty and social exclusion from a theoretical perspective – assessing the relevant concepts – and an empirical perspective – discussing the limitations of different indicators and data with reference to EU countries. Secondly, it focuses on national and EU-level policies dealing with poverty and social exclusion, in particular, on minimum income schemes, presenting 6 country case studies and evaluating the feasibility of an EU minimum income framework.

[Studie](#) [EN](#)

[COVID-19 and its economic impact on women and women's poverty](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 19-05-2021

Ekstern forfatter Paola PROFETA

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Coronavirus | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | demografi og befolkning | dokumentation | epidemi | familie | fattigdom | forskningsrapport | kvinde | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | underholdspligt | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé This in-depth, case-analytical overview, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, examines the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on a representative sample of member states with the aim of alimentering policy recommendations for the recovery period to ensure that the gains of the past years in the matter of gender equality are not overridden by the short-term negative effects of the measures implemented to combat the COVID-19 sanitary crisis.

[Studie](#) [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The informal economy and coronavirus in Latin America](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-05-2021

Forfatter GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Coronavirus | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | coronavirussygdom | Den Internationale Arbejdsorganisation | epidemi | EU-støtte | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Latinamerika | nationalregnskab | offentlig sundhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udviklingsbistand | undergrundsøkonomi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The coronavirus pandemic has resulted in Latin America's worst economic and social crisis in decades, with a disproportionate impact on informal workers. The informal economy describes economic activity by workers or economic units that is not or only insufficiently covered by formal legal or practical arrangements. Although it is on the decline in Latin America, the informal economy still accounts for slightly over half of all jobs in the region. To counteract the spread of Covid-19, various confinement measures were implemented in Latin American countries. These lockdowns have had a substantial effect on earnings in the informal economy, some estimations show income contraction of up to 80 %. By its very nature, the informal economy leaves workers vulnerable to external shocks. Inadequate or non-existent social safety nets mean that income losses can quickly lead to poverty or death. Despite several Latin American countries being classified as high- or upper middle-income countries, large parts of the region's inhabitants lack access to health care. For those who do have access, out-of-pocket expenses are high. Furthermore, many public hospitals are overstrained and lack the qualified staff to deal with a health crisis. The pre-existing levels of high inequality have been aggravated since the start of the pandemic. Various economic and social policy responses have been implemented to alleviate the current circumstances. Nevertheless, limited fiscal space and a lack of state capacity weakens the effectiveness of such policies. The situation is worsened by an expected slow economic recovery: estimates project a return to pre-pandemic levels of aggregate output only by the end of 2023. The European Union has pledged €918 million to support the region under the Team Europe package.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 28-04-2021

Forfatter GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Coronavirus | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | Amerika | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | beskæftigelse | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | fattigdom | finansiell udviklingsbistand | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krisestyring | Latinamerika | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | offentlig sundhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | vaccination | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI

Resumé Latin America is among the world's regions worst affected by Covid-19, and its economies, employment and even human rights are already suffering seriously, and are expected to continue to do so. Governments and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note from October 2020.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Demographic Outlook for the European Union 2021](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-03-2021

Forfatter KISS Monika

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord befolkningsaldring | byplanlægning og byggeri | coronavirussygdom | demografi | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-statistik | Eurostat | fattigdom | forskningsrapport | migration | nationalregnskab | social udstadelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | urbanisering | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé The demographic situation in the EU-27 has an important influence on a number of areas, ranging from the labour market, to healthcare and pension systems, and education. Recent developments reinforce already existing demographic trends: a strongly ageing population due to lower fertility rates and increasing life expectancy, coupled with a shrinking working-age population. According to research, the coronavirus pandemic has led to slightly higher mortality rates and possibly to lower birth rates, mainly owing to economic reasons such as increased unemployment and poverty. This year's edition – the fourth in a series produced by EPIS – of the Demographic Outlook for the European Union focuses on poverty as a global, EU-wide and regional phenomenon, and examines how poverty interacts with demographic indicators (such as fertility and migration rates) or with factors such as the degree of urbanisation. It also observes poverty within different age groups, geographical areas and educational levels. The correlation of poverty and labour market participation and social exclusion is also analysed for different age groups and family types, as well as in the light of the coronavirus pandemic.

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

Multimedia [Évolution de la pauvreté dans l'Union européenne](#)

[Strengthening Minimum Income Protection in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-03-2021

Forfatter KONLE-SEIDL REGINA ANNA

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | eksistensminimumsindkomst | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | hjælp til dårligt stillede | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | levestandard | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | social beskyttelse | social sikring | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed

Resumé This briefing is preceding a broader study on “Fighting poverty and social exclusion (incl. minimum income schemes)” requested by the EMPL committee in view of a possible Union framework on minimum income protection. The briefing provides an institutional perspective on minimum income schemes (MIS) in Member States and their different roles and scope within national social protection systems. It also further examines the EU monitoring framework and points to shortcomings and gaps on the roadmap to a Union framework on minimum income protection.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cash for development? The use of microcredits and cash transfers as development tools](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 17-12-2020

Ekstern forfatter Aitor PEREZ, Nicolas AYENSA, Maricruz LACALLE

Politikområde Coronavirus | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bistand i form af kontanter og kuponer | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansiel udviklingsbistand | hjælp til dårligt stillede | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | katastrofebistand | kredit- og finansinstitutter | mikrokredit | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udviklingspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Microcredits and cash transfers are two distinct tools, but they both target poor households and individuals with cash alike. This report provides details of the latest advances in these cash-for-development tools at a time when the EU is reshaping its development finance tools for the 2021-27 period. Through a literature review, our study provides the current state of knowledge on microcredits and cash transfers. It then considers current EU support for these modalities and assesses this support in light of the main findings and conclusions drawn from the literature. Research reveals much evidence confirming cash-for-development tools' contributions to poverty reduction. Furthermore, it identifies a second layer of positive economic effects resulting from their use that can be of value when determining responses to the Covid-19 crisis. Moreover, even though microfinance and cash transfers have undergone exponential growth in recent decades, their use remains very limited at EU Institution level. The report recommends that a broader and more systematic use of cash-for-development tools should be explored by EU Institutions, albeit framed within broader programming and context analysis.

Studie [EN](#)

[The situation of single parents in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 05-11-2020

Ekstern forfatter Rense NIEUWENHUIS

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | familie | familiepolitik | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | ugift forældrepart | ØKONOMI

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, describes trends in the situation of single parents in the EU (with additional evidence from Iceland and Norway). It analyses the resources, employment, and social policy context of single parents and provides recommendations to improve their situation, with attention to the Covid-19 pandemic and its consequences.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Shaping a European Child Guarantee](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-09-2020

Forfatter KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Europæisk Merværdi | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | barn | børns rettigheder | coronavirussygdom | demografi og befolkning | epidemi | europæisk socialpolitik | familiedelse | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | hjælp til dårligt stillede | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | socialt liv | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The briefing presents data on the problem of child poverty in the European Union followed by an overview of policy initiatives by the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. It concludes with points from the debate in research on how to shape an effective Child Guarantee. The note covers aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Impact of coronavirus on EU aid to the most deprived

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-06-2020

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Coronavirus | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-støtte | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | socialt liv | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Around 24 million people in the EU, or 5.6 % of the population, are 'severely materially deprived'. Fighting poverty and social exclusion is therefore a key priority, and to this end the EU supplements its Member States' aid to those most in need through the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), which has a budget of €3.8 billion. Partner organisations selected by the Member States manage this support, providing food (e.g. distribution of food packages and meals) and material assistance (e.g. clothes), or activities to improve inclusion (e.g. better access to support and social services) to those in need. In parallel, the European Social Fund (ESF) remains the broader funding instrument fighting poverty and social exclusion. The coronavirus crisis poses specific risks for the most deprived and unparalleled challenges for the activities supported by the FEAD and the ESF. To safeguard the most vulnerable, and aid workers and volunteers, against the coronavirus disease, emergency measures have been taken to provide them with protective equipment. Changes, launched in April 2020, have sought to adapt the FEAD to the challenging situation. For instance, electronic vouchers have been introduced to deliver food aid and basic material assistance, to reduce the risk of contamination during delivery. Furthermore, FEAD money has been made available for buying protective equipment for those delivering the aid. Yet again, partner organisations and other players involved in the implementation of the FEAD have been enabled to quickly address the additional needs of the most deprived arising from the crisis. During the crisis, the fund will be 100 % EU-financed, including the 15 % normally paid by the Member States. Moreover, to face the acute labour crisis and its social consequences on the most deprived, the EU has taken initiatives to address immediate needs and mitigate negative impacts on employment and social policy, including measures to support the most vulnerable or deprived groups. Since the onset of the pandemic, the European Parliament has been at the forefront of initiatives to protect the most deprived.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Impact of coronavirus on EU aid to the most deprived](#)

The social and employment situation of Roma communities in Slovakia

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2020

Ekstern forfatter Martin Kahanec et al.

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord etnisk diskrimination | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | roma | Slovakiet | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk integration | økonomisk politik

Resumé Originally commissioned for a delegation which had to be postponed due to the Coronavirus measures, this analysis is being published to mark International Roma Day on 8 April 2020. The paper first presents key indicators on employment and poverty and reviews existing social and employment policies. Second, it discusses the situation of Roma children in education. Third, the paper presents achievements and lessons learned of EU funds used for marginalized communities and, finally, it reviews the work of other organisations (EFRA, CoE, ERRC, and ECA) in assessing the situation of Roma people in Slovakia..

Studie [EN](#)

Understanding development effectiveness: Concepts, players and tools

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-01-2020

Forfatter PICHON Eric

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord EU-støtte | fattigdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | nationalregnskab | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | regnskabsforvaltning | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | styreformer | udviklingspolitiske | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk effektivitetsanalyse | økonomisk politik

Resumé In the context of the limited availability of development aid, there is an increased demand for effective results. This means that both developing and richer countries must commit to spending and using aid more effectively. Public funding is not enough to cover all needs, but it can leverage initiatives from civil society and the private sector. The increase in stakeholders and intervention methods, both in terms of numbers and variety, combined with the necessity to address needs in the field more precisely, has led to a global rethinking of how to assess development. High-level forums and stakeholder networks have helped to fine-tune the main principles of development effectiveness and to shift from a donor-recipient relationship to a more cooperative framework. Methods and tools have improved and led to better planning, implementation and appraisal of development projects. The EU has been closely involved in designing and implementing the effectiveness principles. The European Parliament often refers to them, insisting that they must not be sacrificed for the sake of short-term interests. This briefing is an update of a previous edition from April 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU support for fighting global poverty: Implementing UN SDG 1 – ‘Ending poverty’](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-11-2019

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | eksistensminimumsindkomst | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Poverty affects more than a quarter of the world's population, and that is why erasing it is a principal objective for humanity, enshrined as the first of a number of goals (SDGs) in the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Poverty is more than just having insufficient income – it is a multidimensional phenomenon closely related to unequal access to education, health and other basic services. Increasingly concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa, extreme poverty destroys the lives of millions through malnutrition, high infant mortality rates and the violence and insecurity it fuels. Poverty eradication is an ongoing objective of EU development policy. It has recently gained new momentum with the incorporation of the SDGs into the 2017 European consensus on development – the framework for EU action in the area of development cooperation. The EU supports, through its different instruments and programmes, key areas, such as education, healthcare, social security and good governance, relevant to poverty eradication in developing countries. The 2018 Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs has further reinforced the focus on those sub-Saharan countries where poverty is at its highest, through an innovative approach that goes beyond aid and seeks to forge an 'equals alliance'. Its main pillar, the European Fund for Sustainable Development, aims, through EU grants and guarantees, to mobilise massive public and private investment necessary for the economic take-off of the continent, which would provide jobs and access to basic services for the growing African population. Some doubt that using aid to subsidise private investment is the optimal way to tackle poverty, and insist on strict implementation of development objectives, environmental and social standards, and on highlighting human rights in all projects. Others also denounce the diversion of aid to finance migration management in countries of origin and transit of migration from Africa to Europe. A shift towards a post-growth economy is perceived by many as a radical long-term solution for global well-being and sustainability of the planet.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU support for fighting global poverty](#)

[EU contribution to the fight against child poverty](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-11-2019

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord beskyttelse af børn | EU-støtte | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The number of children at risk of poverty – almost one in four – remains high in the European Union. As 2019 marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the opportunity arises to take stock of what the European Union is doing to fight child poverty. Even though legal competence for child policy remains primarily with the Member States, the fight against child poverty is a major priority of the European Union (EU). The Europe 2020 Strategy and the European Pillar of Social Rights reflect the EU's increasing willingness to tackle child poverty, while the use of European funds is key to success. The European Parliament has always been at the forefront of this fight, most recently with the promotion of a Child Guarantee Scheme.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Russia under Putin 4.0: Stagnation and discontent](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-10-2019

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | offentlig mening | pensionsordning | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk situation | repression | Rusland | samvittighedsopponent | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statschef | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk stagnation

Resumé The March 2018 presidential elections were a resounding victory for Vladimir Putin. Since then, however, an unpopular decision to raise the retirement age by five years has cost him some of his support and triggered a wave of protests. In summer 2019, Moscow saw the biggest anti-government rallies for several years over the authorities' decision to exclude independent, 'non-system' opposition candidates from local elections. Even though the decision was upheld, Putin allies struggled to hold onto their city council majority; they have also done less well than usual in other recent elections. Protests and electoral setbacks are linked to growing discontent – not only due to the pension reform but also to grinding poverty and inequality. Contrasting with the wealth of oligarchs, millions of Russians struggle to make ends meet as incomes register their fifth consecutive year of decline. Despite emerging from recession in 2016, the economy continues to stagnate. At the start of his presidency, Putin announced ambitious targets and massive investments to re-ignite growth, but these seem unlikely to bring more than modest improvements. Growing discontent is not expected to threaten Putin and his United Russia party's grip on power, given that Russians see no real alternatives. In the longer term, United Russia will probably hold onto its parliamentary majority in the next national elections in 2021, while Putin will see out his fourth, and probably final, presidency until its expiry in 2024. Even after that, there is a strong possibility that Putin, or at least a close ally, will remain in charge. In the past, confrontation with the West has helped to distract attention from the country's domestic problems and shore up support for Putin. However, given the need to boost the economy, the Kremlin may be considering options for improved relations in order to get Ukraine-related sanctions lifted, although it is still too early to say whether this will actually happen.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Employment and Social Affairs: Achievements and challenges ahead](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-10-2019

Forfatter KENNEDY AOIFE | KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Europæisk Merværdi | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Langtidsplanlægning | Uddannelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betigelser | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | erhvervsuddannelse | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé This report summarises presentations and discussions from a workshop held on 24 September 2019 as part of the EMPL Committee meeting. The workshop brought together views from international organisations and experts on a broad range of topics: ILO and OECD strategies for the future of work, EU policies for skills development and for combating child poverty, potential gaps in European labour law and in European law on health and safety at workplaces of the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Fighting child poverty: The child guarantee](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-09-2019

Ekstern forfatter Mary Daly, University of Oxford

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kultur | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Uddannelse

Nøgleord barn | beskyttelse af børn | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé The note covers existing evidence on the volume and nature of child poverty, knowledge on the consequences and effects of child poverty, the known effectiveness of the main social policy approaches to child poverty, assessment of the 2013 Recommendation on Investing in Children and the Child Guarantee. It concludes with suggestions for future priorities for the Guarantee.

Briefing [EN](#)

[India: environmental issues](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-04-2019

Forfatter D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikområde Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | blød energi | byplanlægning og byggeri | ENERGI | fattigdom | forvaltning af affald | GEOGRAFI | Indien | klimaændring | luftkvalitet | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | skovrydning | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | urbanisering | vandforurening | varig udvikling | vedvarende energi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé The entire south Asian region is threatened by climate change. Changes in average weather conditions are likely to create hotspots across the region and have negative impacts on living standards and gross domestic product (GDP). India is at the core of this trend: it ranks 14th in the last United Nations global climate risk index and in 2017 it was the second most-affected country in terms of casualties related to extreme weather. Air quality in Indian cities is quickly deteriorating and it is today worse than the situation in China: in the 2018 World Health Organization (WHO) global ambient air quality database, 11 of the 12 cities with the highest levels of small particulate – PM2.5 – are located in India. Air pollution goes hand in hand with poverty: in 2016 an estimated 790 million people (almost 60 % of the Indian population), still relied on biomass for cooking. Deforestation, water pollution, clean water shortages, and waste management are further issues of concern. The Indian authorities have taken several initiatives to tackle these issues. In 2008, the first national plan on climate change (NAPCC) outlined eight 'national missions' running up to 2017. India is a leader in the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. It is a founding member of the International Solar Alliance and has ambitious targets in terms of solar power energy. It has launched a national clean air programme (NCAP) to combat air pollution. Prime Minister's Narendra Modi government has launched several flagship initiatives on environment, including a clean cooking scheme, Clean India, Clean Ganga, and Smart Cities Mission. The EU supports Delhi's efforts on tackling its environment challenges. At their March 2016 summit, the EU and India agreed on two joint declarations: on an India-EU water partnership and on a clean energy and climate partnership. The joint declaration on partnership for smart and sustainable urban development signed at the India-EU Summit in October 2017 is the framework for EU support for India's urbanisation challenges.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-04-2019

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Budget | Regionaludvikling | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-støtte | EU-udgift | europæisk integration | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | konsekvensundersøgelse | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social integration | sociale rammer | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk politik

Resumé Created in 2014, the €3.8 billion Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) supplements EU Member States' own aid. Member States can choose between food and/or other basic material assistance or social inclusion activities. Partner organisations selected by the Member States manage FEAD support. The FEAD complements other EU instruments that seek to promote social cohesion, the European Social Fund in particular.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) 2021-2027

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-03-2019

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord adgang til beskæftigelse | adgang til uddannelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsuddannelse | EU-finanser | europæisk semester | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | innovation | nationalregnskab | organisation af sundhedsvæsenet | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvælgelseskriterium | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI

Resumé In preparation for the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework for 2021-2027, the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) on 30 May 2018. In the same spirit as the current European Social Fund 2014-2020, the ESF+ will provide the main EU financial instrument for improving workers' mobility and employment opportunities and strengthening social cohesion, improving social fairness and increasing competitiveness across Europe for the 2021-2027 period. With a provisional budget of €101.2 billion (current prices), the ESF+ should merge the existing European Social Fund (ESF), the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), and the Fund for European Aid to the most Deprived (FEAD), the Employment and Social Innovation Programme (EaSI) and the EU Health Programme. The new fund will concentrate its investment in three main areas: education, employment and social inclusion. At the European Parliament, the file was assigned to the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL), which adopted its report on 3 December, 2018. On 16 January 2019, the committee's amendments to increase the funding and make youth and children the main beneficiaries were approved by plenary. No trilogue meetings have taken place, and so Parliament is now due to conclude the first reading during the April I plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Member States Progress towards the EU 2020 Targets

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-02-2019

Forfatter CIUCCI MATTEO

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Det Europæiske Semester | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | blød energi | drivhusgas | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forsyning og udvikling | frafald | GEOGRAFI | højere uddannelse | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social indikator | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | vedvarende energi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk indikator

Resumé This note prepared by Economic Governance Support Unit gives an overview of the member states progress towards the EU 2020 targets.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Supporting Holocaust survivors](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-01-2019

Forfatter PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena | PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Kultur | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord antisemitsme | bevidstgørelse af offentligheden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Grundlæggende Rettigheder | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | fattigdom | forbrydelse mod menneskeheden | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | fremmedhed | grundlæggende rettigheder | hjælp til ofre | jøde | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | radikalisering | rammeprogram for forskning og udvikling | rettigheder og friheder | roma | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | ØKONOMI

Resumé Between 1933 and 1945, millions of Europeans suffered from Nazi crimes and the Holocaust. Today, the remaining survivors often live in difficult social conditions.

Oversigt [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Situation of fundamental rights in the EU in 2017](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-01-2019

Forfatter PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af diskrimination | civilsamfund | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | desinformation | dokumentation | domstolenes uafhængighed | fattigdom | grundlæggende rettigheder | information og informationsbehandling | informationssikkerhed | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | radikalisering | rapport | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI

Resumé 2017 was a year during which the EU saw both progress and setbacks in fundamental rights protection. For example, while the adoption of the European Pillar of Social Rights was a further step towards more equality, setbacks were encountered in the area of the independence of the judiciary, the work of civil society organisations and women's rights. The Commission, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency and the Parliament regularly monitor the situation of fundamental rights in the EU. A LIBE committee report on the situation of fundamental rights in 2017 is scheduled for debate in plenary during January.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Inequality \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-11-2018

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | Den Europæiske Union | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | Indien | indkomstfordeling | Kina | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tænkertank | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Inequality has diminished on a global scale in the past 30 years, as more than 2 billion people have been lifted out of poverty in countries such as China or India. However, in the United States and, to a lesser extent, western Europe and other developed regions, inequality within individual countries has often increased in recent years after decades of general growth in prosperity. Many analysts attribute this phenomenon both to globalisation and to inadequate policy responses to the pace of technological change. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on economic and social inequality. Reports on gender and racial inequalities will be covered in greater detail in a future edition in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Migration from Central America](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-10-2018

Forfatter GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | befolkningsanalyse | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Mellemamerika | migration | migration | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statistik | strafferet | tredjeland | ulovlig handel | unge | UNHCR | vold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Although not a new phenomenon, migration flows from Central America, in particular from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (also called the Northern Triangle of Central America, NTCA), have grown exponentially since 2014, with a considerable increase in the number of adults and a huge one in the number of unaccompanied minors crossing the borders. And the 'caravan' of Central American migrants that has recently reached Mexico on its way to the US border has again turned public and media attention towards this silent exodus. The push factors that have been fuelling migration from these countries include poverty, unemployment and under-employment, rampant crime and violence – in particular gang violence – but also institutional weakness and corruption. The pull factors include family reunification, migrants' perceptions of more permissive immigration laws in destination countries, and the existence of well-organised smuggling networks. Their main destination countries are the United States and Mexico, but other neighbouring countries such as Belize and Costa Rica are receiving growing numbers of NTCA migrants, as are some European countries, including Spain, Italy and France. Countries of origin, transit and destination have set up new instruments for alleviating the problem, such as Mexico's Southern Border Programme, and the regional Alliance for Prosperity, which have produced mixed results. International organisations, such as the EU and the United Nations, have been providing help, and the European Parliament has also expressed its concern on the situation of these migrants and their human rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Employment, Vocational Education and Training \(VET\) and Social Policies in Italy](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-10-2018

Ekstern forfatter Manuela Samek Lodovici, Chiara Crepaldi, Nicola Orlando, IRS Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale ; Gianluigi Nico, University of Rome Tor Vergata ; Davide Romaniello, University of Rome Tre

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsesstøtte | erhvervsfaglig undervisning | erhvervsuddannelse | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | hjælp til dårligt stillede | Italien | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé This document presents recent developments in the social, employment and VET situation and policies in Italy. The report provides an assessment of the recent evolution of key economic, social, and labour market trends in Italy, and an overview of current employment, VET and social policies.

The document was prepared at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Studie [EN](#)

[European Social Fund Plus and European Globalisation Adjustment Fund](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-10-2018

Forfatter TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Folkesundhed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord adgang til beskæftigelse | adgang til uddannelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsesstøtte | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Fond for Tilpasning til Globaliseringen | erhvervsuddannelse | EU-finansier | europæisk semester | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | globalisering | innovation | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | tilbagevenden til arbejdsmarkedet | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The Commission proposes to establish a European Social Plus (ESF+) by merging different funds and programmes, and a strengthened European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF). These proposals would contribute to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights and enhance social Europe. The impact assessment report (IA) concerning the proposals explains the challenges of funding and the defined objectives of the proposals. In relation to the proposed measures, risks and mitigating measures have also been discussed. It can be noted that the IA essentially concentrates in providing a thorough assessment of the selected measures, rather than discussing possible alternatives and comparing and assessing them. In addition, it would have benefited the analysis, if the link with the specific objectives had been elaborated more, as the description of social impacts is quite limited, and health impacts are not discussed although the Health Programme is merged into the ESF+. It would have been useful to have further explanation on the merger of the Health Programme into the ESF+ and its expected synergy impacts. A more detailed description would have been welcome concerning the results of the targeted stakeholder consultations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Lessons from ESF for ESF+: Workshop summary report

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-09-2018

Forfatter KENNEDY AOIFE | KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kultur | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse

Nøgleord barn | beskæftigelsesstøtte | demografi og befolkning | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-initiativ | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé This briefing summarises presentations and recommendations from a workshop having been organised for the Employment and Social Affairs Committee to support its work on the new regulation. Topics include: absorption, beneficiaries' experience, fighting child poverty, institutional capacity building, the integration of FEAD and YEI.

Briefing [EN](#)

Fighting child poverty: the role of EU funding

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-08-2018

Ekstern forfatter Haroldas BROZAITIS, Alina MAKAREVICIENE, Karolina LIPNICKIENE et al., PPMI

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kultur | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse

Nøgleord barn | demografi og befolkning | Den Europæiske Fond for Regionaludvikling | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ELFUL | EU-finanser | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | europæisk semester | fattigdom | FINANSER | fordeling af EU-finansiering | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedspleje | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The study focuses on the role of EU funding in fighting multidimensional child poverty in EU Member States. It analyses the use of EU funding (ESF, ERDF, EAFRD and FEAD) to address the problems of children at risk of poverty and social exclusion, and in particular materially deprived children. It reveals that although investments addressing child poverty problems are less visible in the strategic and monitoring framework of EU funds, Member States do use the available EU funding.

Studie [EN](#)

Study in focus: Fighting child poverty: the role of EU funding

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-08-2018

Forfatter KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kultur | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Langtidsplanlægning | Uddannelse | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord barn | demografi og befolkning | Den Europæiske Fond for Regionaludvikling | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing summarises key results from a comprehensive study prepared at request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee. It concludes with a set of recommendations how to design EU funding post-2020 in order to better target children living in poverty.

Briefing [EN](#)

Social and employment policies in Romania

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-08-2018

Ekstern forfatter Cristina Vasilescu, Istituto per la ricerca sociale

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Rumænien | social integration | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, requested by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, aims to provide an overview of the economic, employment and social inclusion context and recent policies in Romania.

Studie [EN](#)

[Seven economic challenges for Russia: Breaking out of stagnation?](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-07-2018

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ENERGI | energipolitik | energipris | Europa | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | innovation | international handel | international politik | internationale relationer | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | strafferet | styreformer | toldmæssig handelshindring | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk reform | økonomisk sanktion | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé This publication describes the current condition of the Russian economy, which has suffered recently from external shocks, such as a collapse in oil prices and Western sanctions. However, it argues that poor economic performance has more to do with long-term internal problems, including a lack of competitive markets, low levels of investment, an absence of innovation and excessive dependence on natural resources. Finally, it discusses President Putin's promises of economic reforms to tackle such issues, and evaluates the prospects for major change.

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

[Backlash in Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Rights](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-06-2018

Ekstern forfatter Borbála JUHÁSZ, independent expert to EIGE

dr. Enik PAP, legal expert on gender issues, NANE Women's Rights Association

National experts: Christiane Ugbor, Sophie Hansal (Austria), Dr. Gabriella Ilonszki (Hungary), Siusi Casaccia (Italy), Zuzana Maarová (Slovakia), Laura Albu (Romania), Magorzata Tarasiewicz (Poland)

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | balance mellem arbejdsliv og privatliv | civilsamfund | EU-medlemsstat | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | ligebehandling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | reproduktiv sundhed | rettigheder og friheder | seksualforbrydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | sundhed | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, is designed to identify in which fields and by which means the backlash in gender equality and women's and girls' rights in six countries (Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia) is occurring. The backlash, which has been happening over the last several years, has decreased the level of protection of women and girls and reduced access to their rights.

Studie [EN](#)

[EYE event - Equal opportunities: Forever poor or born to be free?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-05-2018

Forfatter MILOTAY Nora

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord demokrati | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | grundlæggende rettigheder | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialforsorg | socialt liv | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The principle of equal opportunities for all is a corner stone of democracy. It implies that, on the basis of the principle of non-discrimination, all people should have opportunities in all areas of life, such as education, employment, advancement or distribution of resources, irrespective of their age, race, gender, religion, ethnic origin or any other individual or group characteristic unrelated to ability, performance or qualifications. All kinds of inequalities affect access to opportunities and can lead to more inequalities. As long as all have equal access to high-quality education, other public goods and services, finance and entrepreneurship, some level of inequality of outcomes is both economically inevitable and politically acceptable. Inequalities, including those of opportunities, are currently growing and young people are particularly hardly hit. There is hardly any public debate that does not touch on this issue as it is at the core of the current global challenges. What is really at stake and how is the European Union responding?

Oversigt [EN](#)

EU aid for trade: Taking stock and looking forward

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-04-2018

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde International Handel

Nøgleord EU-støtte | fattigdom | international handel | international handel | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | mellemstatslige organisationer | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | samhandel | tredjeland | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk samkvem | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé Representing a third of global official development aid flows annually, aid for trade (AfT) has been on the rise. AfT has a very broad scope that includes projects ranging from building roads and modernising ports, to developing the banking sector, helping local food producers to comply with phytosanitary standards and providing more specific trade-related assistance, such as technical support in trade negotiations. Today, more than a decade after the launch in 2006 of the World Trade Organization's AfT initiative, which established a common framework for action, most commentators agree that AfT investments have helped developing – especially Asian – countries, to improve and diversify their export and trade performance. However, its impact on poverty reduction has been much less clear. The evaluation of AfT is done in a fragmented manner, which makes the exercise quite tricky, leaving space for very divergent opinions. The EU is a world leader in AfT, both in terms of volume and in policy formulation. Adopted in 2007, the EU Aid for trade strategy helped to link the Union's development and trade agendas, often perceived as incompatible, and complemented the EU's preferential trade schemes for developing countries. The 2017 strategy update, after the introduction of the new UN Sustainable Development Goals and the new European consensus on development, was an opportunity to consider the future direction of AfT and reflect on its effectiveness. The EU reaffirmed its commitments to AfT, while putting more emphasis on bridging the digital gap, empowering women and improving the situation of the least developed countries in global trade systems.

Briefing [EN](#)

Enhancing EU actions on economic, social and cultural rights within its human rights policy

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 22-02-2018

Ekstern forfatter Annabel EGAN, Ireland; Laurent PECH, Colm O'CINNEIDE

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betigelser | arbejdsvilkår | betigelser for bistand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-aktion | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FN-konvention | international arbejdsret | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | levestandard | ligeløn | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | ret til uddannelse | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Article 21 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) affirms that the EU's external action should be guided by the principle of 'the universality and indivisibility of human rights'. However, economic, social and cultural rights (ESC rights) have received less attention than their civil and political counterparts within this sphere of EU activity. This study analyses the progress made by the EU in implementing its commitment to respect, protect and fulfil ESC rights in its external action, making specific reference to three such rights – namely the right to just and favourable conditions of work, the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to education. This study also identifies structural obstacles that may be impeding the ability of the EU to promote these rights in an effective manner, and offers a set of concrete recommendations which aim to further enhance EU action in this regard.

Studie [EN](#)

THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND: BENEFICIARIES' EXPERIENCE IN THE CURRENT FUNDING PERIOD

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-02-2018

Ekstern forfatter Manuela Samek et al.

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord adgang til beskæftigelse | administrativ ledelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | bekæmpelse af diskrimination | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsfaglig undervisning | EU-finansier | europæisk integration | faglig integrering | fattigdom | finansiell forvaltning | fordeling af EU-finansiering | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statistik | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | undervisning | ungdomsarbejde | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk og social samhørighed

Resumé The present note aims to assess how changes introduced in 2013 have (not) improved beneficiaries' experience in the implementation of the ESF across EU Member States. The results from the desk research, interviews and an online survey show that administrative burdens continue to be an important challenge, notwithstanding the measures adopted for simplification and to support access and participation in ESF interventions. The note identifies possible problem areas as well a list of recommendations to improve intervention effectiveness in the post-2020 funding period.

Studie [EN](#)

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 07-02-2018

Forfatter CIUCCI MATTEO | HOCHHALTER LINA SOPHIA

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggenter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord EU-statistik | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | social indikator | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This note provides an overview of the risk of poverty or social exclusion in the European Union. This risk indicator refers to the situation of people either at risk of poverty, or severely materially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Gender Perspective on Access to Energy in the EU

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 18-12-2017

Forfatter SCHONARD Martina

Ekstern forfatter Joy CLANCY, Viktoria DASKALOVA, Mariëlle FEENSTRA (University of Twente, NL), Nicolò FRANCESCHELLI, Margarita SANZ (Blomeyer & Sanz)

Politikområde Energi | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Skattespørgsmål

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | energiuafhængighed | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-politik - national politik | EU-statistik | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | integration af kønsaspektet | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | sammenlignende undersøgelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, presents an overview of the situation within the EU with regard to the way energy poverty is experienced by women and men and explores through a gender lens existing EU legislation and policy to address energy poverty. Interpretation and implementation of EU legislation at national level are also investigated. Possible opportunities to ensure that policies and interventions to address energy poverty are more gender aware are identified and discussed.

Studie [EN](#)

Poverty, gender and life cycle: Portraits of poverty in the European Union

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 30-11-2017

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskyttelse af børn | beskæftigelse | børnerig familie | demografi og befolkning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk socialpolitik | familie | familie med enlig forældrepræsentation | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | kvindelig arbejdskraft | kvindens stilling | nationalregnskab | social analyse | social beskyttelse | social sikring | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | unge | ældre person | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Nearly a quarter of the population in the European Union (23.8 %) were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2015. Living conditions, the degree of insecurity and the routes into and out of poverty vary according to age and gender, as well as varying over the course of a lifetime. Children are the most affected population in Europe today, while young people aged between 18 and 24 now represent 10% of those at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU. There is little difference between the sexes at this age, but it is a key difference among older people. The mid-life period is characterised by substantial variations based on gender, family circumstances and/or professional status. Women, single-parent families, large families or low-income workers are, at this point in their lives, more at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Lastly, older people are now simultaneously the least affected by poverty on average, and also among the most vulnerable, in the case of women.

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

Bulgaria: Recent Developments in Employment and Social Affairs

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 31-10-2017

Forfatter SCHULZ STEFAN

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | Bulgarien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsuddannelse | EU-finansier | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | Europa | europæisk integration | fattigdom | fordeling af EU-finansiering | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | omskoling | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | ungdomspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This paper has been prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs. It presents recent developments and challenges related to employment and unemployment; income inequality and poverty in Bulgaria, comparing them to the trends for the European Union. The paper also provides an overview and analysis of the most impactful policies designed and implemented to address the above, in view of the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Bulgarian Presidency Priorities.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Development Cooperation Instrument](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-10-2017

Forfatter PARRY Matthew

Politikområde Budget

Nøgleord demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | europæisk integration | fattigdom | finansielt EU-instrument | førtiltrædelsesbistand | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | statistik | udlandsbistand | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk situation

Resumé The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) is the main financial instrument in the EU budget for funding aid to developing countries, and as such complements the European Development Fund, which is outside the EU budget. The primary objective of the DCI is to alleviate poverty, but it also contributes to other international priorities of the EU such as the UN's post-2015 Development Agenda; sustainable economic, social and environmental development; and the promotion of democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[WORKSHOP: Energy poverty](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2017

Ekstern forfatter Saska Petrova, University of Manchester
Benjamin Greiner, Öko-Institut Berlin
Sergio Ugarte, SQ Consult B.V.

Politikområde Energi | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | EU's energipolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | nationalregnskab | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | sammenlignende analyse | social velfærd | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk støtte

Resumé This report summarises the presentations and discussions made during a workshop on 'Energy Poverty' organised on 9 November 2016 by Policy Department A for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The invited experts provided an academic perspective on energy poverty landscapes in the European Union and presented results of two studies on energy poverty commissioned by the ITRE Committee. The presentations and proceedings of this workshop should support the ITRE Members in their evaluation of the related legislative proposals in the "Clean Energy for All Europeans" package.

Studie [EN](#)

[Youth Employment Initiative \(YEI\) in Croatia](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-09-2017

Ekstern forfatter Valerija BOTRI, The Institute of Economics, Zagreb.

Politikområde Beskæftigelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | befolkningsanalyse | beskæftigelse | demografi og befolkning | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU-finanser | EU-initiativ | Europa | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | Kroatien | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | praktik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statistik | ungdomspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The paper provides analysis of recent development in youth (un)employment and the implementation of the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) in Croatia. The analysis covers recent trends in the employment and unemployment indicators, policies adopted to fight youth unemployment and inactivity and the analysis of YEI role in the context of the goal to reduce unemployment.

This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Generelt overblik over udviklingspolitikken](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 01-09-2017

Forfatter RAMET Valérie

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ECHO | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EUF | fattigdom | finansielt EU-instrument | humanitær hjælp | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | Tjenesten for EU's Optræden Udadtil | udviklingsbistand | ØKONOMI

Resumé Udviklingspolitikken er en central del af Den Europæiske Unions eksterne politikker. EU har gradvist udvidet sit fokus fra det oprindelige fokus på staterne i Afrika, Vestindien og Stillehavet og arbejder nu med omkring 160 lande i hele verden. Det overordnede mål for EU's udviklingspolitik er at udrydde fattigdom. Yderligere mål omfatter forsvar af menneskerettighederne og demokratiet, fremme af ligestilling samt håndtering af miljø- og klimaudfordringer. EU er verdens største donor på udviklingsområdet.

EU-faktablade [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[The Social and Employment Situation in Spain](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-08-2017

Ekstern forfatter Oriao HOMS

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | national ret | national statistik | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | Spanien | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This document describes the situation of employment policies in Spain and assesses their recent effects on the labour market in the context of the employment upturn that started in 2013. The impact of unemployment on poverty and the population at risk of social exclusion and the population in a situation of dysfunctional mobility are analysed, highlighting the changes caused in his composition by the impact of the economic crisis.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Bekæmpelse af fattigdom, social udstødelse og forskelsbehandling](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 01-06-2017

Forfatter KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | bekæmpelse af diskrimination | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | EU-finanser | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | omfordeling af indkomst | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social bistand | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | socio-økonomiske forhold | ØKONOMI

Resumé Ved at støtte medlemsstaterne i kampen mod fattigdom, social udstødelse og forskelsbehandling sigter EU mod at forstærke det europæiske samfunds rummelighed og samhørighed og sikre alle borgere lige adgang til forhåndenværende muligheder og ressourcer.

EU-faktablade [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Unemployment and Poverty: Greece and other \(post-\)programme countries](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 31-05-2017

Forfatter DESSIMIROVA Denitza | KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-statistik | Europa | fattigdom | fordeling af EU-finansiering | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | makrofinansiell bistand | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | regeringspolitik | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ung arbejdstager | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé This document gives an update of the development of unemployment and poverty in Greece including a view to changes in employment in the public sector. It presents Greece in a comparative perspective (Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, Spain).

The note has been prepared by Policy Department A to support the work of the Committee's Monitoring Group on Greece.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The social and employment situation in Estonia and priorities of the Estonian Presidency](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2017

Ekstern forfatter Kerly Spenbergt

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Estland | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | faglært arbejder | fattigdom | FINANSER | fordeling af EU-finansiering | GEOGRAFI | integration af migranter | intelligensflugt | migration | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | skatteforhold | skatteforhold | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | statistik | udstationeret arbejdstager | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In Estonia, during the recovery from recession, the employment rate increased almost 10 percentage points (p.p.) to the level of almost 77% and the unemployment rate decreased by 10 p.p. to the level on 7%. Active labour market policies played an important role here as Estonia succeeded in adjusting active labour market services to meet the needs of the labour market. As a result, Estonia's employment rate is one of the highest in the EU and their unemployment rate one of the lowest.

Studie [EN](#)

Gender Gap in Pensions: Looking ahead

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2017

Ekstern forfatter Agnieszka Cho-Domiczak, Warsaw School of Economics

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kønsspørsgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU-finanser | fattigdom | FINANSER | fordeling af EU-finansiering | hensættelse til særligt formål | integration af kønsaspektet | ligebehandling | ligeløn | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mindsteløn | nationalregnskab | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | offentlighed i forvaltningen | pensionsordning | personaleadministration og -aflønning | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI

Resumé The study was commissioned overseen and published by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee. The issue of gender gap in pensions has aroused increasing attention over recent years. While the current gap in pension levels between men and women reflects past labour market tendencies and design of pension systems, pronounced changes have occurred with regard to both employment of women and pension systems.

The ageing population has stimulated revision to pension systems, including raising retirement age and the introduction of a closer correspondence between lifetime earnings and pension levels. These changes will influence the pattern in the future gender pension gap.

This report recommends an approach to assessment of the future gender pension gap using the Forward-looking Gender Pension Gap Index. The index proposed spans two domains: the employment gap and pension system compensation. Both these domains impact tomorrow's distribution of pensions between men and women.

Studie [EN](#)

New European consensus on development: Will it be fit for purpose?

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-04-2017

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord betingelser for bistand | EU's migrationspolitik | fattigdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | koordinering af bistand | migration | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | vurdering af hjælp | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Adopted in the form of a joint declaration, the European consensus on development, more than a common banner, is a necessary precondition to the complementarity and coordination of European development policies envisaged in the EU Treaties. The redefinition of development policy in times of internal crisis and global transformation is high-stakes – while integrating the new and ambitious vision presented in Agenda 2030 is a recognised necessity, there are inherent risks to the exercise. A surfeit of priorities may undermine the strategic character of this framework document, while exacerbating challenges of coherence and coordination. The political focus on the migration crisis may, some fear, subordinate development aid to cooperation on migration management, marking the end of values-based EU development policy. As the interinstitutional negotiations progress, the European Parliament advocates for poverty eradication to remain the main goal of development policy. Parliament defends need- and efficiency-based criteria for the allocation of development aid. It also proposes a strong reinforcement of legal tools and institutional mechanisms to implement EU-wide coordination and policy coherence for development (PCD), without which the EU contribution to Agenda 2030 implementation may be jeopardised by its internal inconsistencies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Partnership Instrument

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-04-2017

Forfatter PARRY Matthew

Politikområde Budget | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-finanser | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | fair handel | fattigdom | finansielt EU-instrument | handel med emissionskvoter | handelspolitik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | markedsadgang | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | retsgrundlag | samarbejdspolitik | vandforvaltning | varig udvikling | vurdering af hjælp | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik

Resumé The EU's Partnership Instrument (PI) is a foreign policy tool established under the current Multiannual Financial Framework to fund strategic cooperation with third countries on 'issues of global concern', and pursue EU objectives set out in the Europe 2020 strategy related to sustainability, trade and innovation, and EU public diplomacy. While all third countries are eligible for PI-funded cooperation, the instrument is especially aimed at middle and upper-income countries that are current or potential strategic partners to the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Minimum income policies in EU Member states

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-04-2017

Ekstern forfatter Chiara CREPALDI, Barbara DA ROIT, Claudio CASTEGNARO, Sergio PASQUINELLI

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | eksistensminimumsindkomst | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk socialpolitik | faglig integrering | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | social integration | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sociale udgifter | socialt liv | socioøkonomiske forhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This document was prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs to feed into its own-initiative report on "Minimum income policies as a tool to tackle poverty". It is an update of the previous two studies published in 2007 and in 2011. It provides updated facts and figures on minimum schemes across EU Member States since 2010, an overview of the evolution of poverty and social exclusion and a summary of recent debates across Europe.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [EN](#)

The Employment and Social situation in the US Labour Market

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 10-04-2017

Forfatter SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Ekstern forfatter Chris FORDE

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsuddannelse | europæisk integration | familieydelse | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | selvstændig erhvervsvirksomhed | social beskyttelse | social indikator | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialstatistik | sundhed | sundhedsordning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé This study provides an overview of the social and employment situation in the US. The paper has been put together to inform the Delegation of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee in view of their visit to Washington, USA in April 2017. The paper looks at the labour market situation in the USA over the last decade, social protection in the USA, and recent developments in the labor market and social protection.

Studie [EN](#)

Economic Dialogue with Croatia

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-03-2017

Forfatter ANGERER Jošt | CIUCCI MATTEO | GIUSTI LUCA | HRADISKY Martin | MAGNUS Marcel | VEGA BORDELL Javier María | ZOPPÉ Alice

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | banksystem | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | budget | budgetunderskud | fattigdom | FINANSER | investering og finansiering | investeringspolitik | kredit- og finansinstitutter | LOVBESTEMMELSER | makroøkonomi | nationalregnskab | offentlig gæld | offentlige finanser | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | retssystem | retsvæsen | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This note presents selected information on the current status of the EU economic governance procedures and related relevant information in view of an Economic Dialogue with Zdravko Maric, Croatia's Minister for Finance, in the ECON committee of the European Parliament. The invitation for a dialogue is in accordance with the EU economic governance framework.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Rural poverty in the European Union

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-03-2017

Forfatter AUGÈRE-GRANIER Marie-Laure

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ELFUL | EU-finanser | fattigdom | fælles landbrugspolitik | kvindelig landbruger | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugssdriftssystem | landbrugspolitik | landmand | nationalregnskab | region og regionalpolitik | roma | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvikling af landdistrikter | ung landmand | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk udvikling

Resumé In 2015, 119 million European citizens, representing almost a quarter of the EU population, were at risk of poverty and social exclusion. Statistics show that the average poverty rate is slightly higher in rural areas, with very contrasting situations across the Union as some countries display a huge poverty gap between rural and urban areas. Rural poverty, which appears to be less documented than urban poverty, is linked to the specific disadvantages of rural areas. These include an unfavourable demographic situation, a weaker labour market, limited access to education and also remoteness and rural isolation. The latter is associated with a lack of basic services such as healthcare and social services, and with increased costs for inhabitants on account of travel distances. These factors are considered to be the main drivers of rural poverty. Through their interaction, they can generate a spiral of decline in which poverty can become entrenched.

While the fight against poverty and social exclusion lies primarily within the remit of the Member States and their regions, this issue is at the heart of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Several EU funds and policies can contribute to alleviating poverty, in particular the current EU rural development policy which, for the first time, includes a priority relating to the promotion of social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. Within this policy, Member States and regions can use EU funding to implement measures that, although not directly targeting poverty reduction, may help tackle those drivers of poverty in many ways, such as fostering job creation, improving services, developing infrastructure for information and communications technologies (ICT), and enhancing access to education. In this regard, local strategies such as the Leader method are particularly suited to supporting disadvantaged groups.

Briefing [EN](#)

Empowering women in the EU and beyond: Economic and financial resources

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-03-2017

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio | SHREEVES Rosamund

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | befolkningsanalyse | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | integration af kønsspekteret | kvinde | kvindens stilling | ligeløn | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | rettigheder og friheder | seksuel diskrimination | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | statistik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk ressource | økonomisk situation

Resumé Ensuring that women have equal access to economic and financial resources and benefit equally from economic opportunities and growth has been recognised as a vital contribution towards gender equality, poverty eradication and sustainable development. This principle is embedded in numerous international instruments, including the current UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are binding on the EU and its Member States. The first report from a new United Nation (UN) high-level panel, created to find concrete ways of implementing the SDGs related to women's economic empowerment, has identified a number of interconnected areas where action is needed. One priority is to ensure that women have access to and control over finances and assets, both for their economic security and for building wealth. Other priorities include: securing decent jobs and equal pay and creating an enabling environment by investing in public services and infrastructure (including child and elderly care); changing business practices and discriminatory laws; and developing gender-sensitive (macro)economic and social policies. Women's participation in economic decision-making through leadership and collective action is also vital to allow equal opportunities to shape economic structures. Measures must therefore address factors linked to women's experiences and to the wider structural conditions that determine them, particularly the value given to women's unpaid work.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syrian crisis: Impact on Jordan](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-02-2017

Forfatter IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | Asien - Oceanien | beskæftigelse | fattigdom | flygtning | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | international politik | international sikkerhed | internationale relationer | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | jobskabelse | Jordan | nationalregnskab | opretholdelse af beskæftigelse | politisk geografi | Syrien | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordan is immense. Jordan hosts an estimated 1.3 million Syrians, of which roughly half are refugees registered by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). An estimated two out of three refugees live below the poverty line. The strain of the ongoing refugee crisis on host-communities has led to public discontent, directed at the Jordanian government. Syrians live mainly among Jordan's most disadvantaged communities. The sudden influx of large numbers of people exacerbates challenges Jordan has faced for many years – increased competition for jobs, overburdened infrastructure and strained social services, such as healthcare and education. Marginalised Jordanians have begun to mobilise around their grievances as public frustration grows. To confront these issues, Jordan will continue to depend on external assistance. The country has accepted that the bulk of the refugees will remain until the situation in Syria allows for their return, which may be many years from now. In this context, creating job opportunities for Syrian refugees without discriminating against Jordanians will be a key policy challenge. Jordan's stability is a high priority for the EU. The country is an important partner in the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as in the fight against ISIL/Da'esh. It is one of only two Arab countries to have signed a peace treaty with Israel and is key to any future agreement between Israel and Palestine. Jordan remains a haven of stability in a turbulent region; any change to this situation, particularly if it were to threaten the monarchy, would further destabilise a region in the midst of an existential crisis, potentially also causing new refugee movements to Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plight of the Rohingya minority in Myanmar/Burma](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-02-2017

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | Burma/Myanmar | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | etnisk diskrimination | etnisk udrensning | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | flygtningehjælp | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | militært styre | mindretalsbeskyttelse | muslim | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | religiøs diskrimination | repression | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The brutal military crackdown since October 2016 in Myanmar/Burma's Rakhine State has highlighted the tragic situation of Muslim Rohingya, often described as one of the most persecuted minorities in the world. Deprived of citizenship and basic freedoms at home, those who risk their lives to escape can at best hope for a precarious existence abroad.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Employment and social innovation programme \(EaSI\)](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-10-2016

Forfatter SVASEK Martin

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsorganisation og -betigelser | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsesstøtte | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-forordning | EU-lovgivning | EU-program | EU-statistik | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FINANSER | iværksætterånd | kredit- og finansinstitutter | menneskeliggørelse af arbejdet | mikrokredit | nationalregnskab | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | socialøkonomi | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé EaSI is an umbrella programme that brings together three previous EU programmes managed separately: Progress, Eures and the Progress Microfinance Facility. Progress helps to finance good analytical data about social policies and their dissemination, in order to base EU policies on evidence. Eures focuses on employment and encourages professional mobility. The Microfinance Facility provides help to social enterprises, namely by providing vulnerable groups with a financial contribution to let them start their own company.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for REGI Committee - Greece: Regional Policy and Economic and Social Situation](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-09-2016

Forfatter LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde Regionaludvikling

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | Den Europæiske Hav- og Fiskerifond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ELFUL | EU's regionalpolitik | EU-finanser | EU-initiativ | Europa | europæisk integration | europæiske struktur- og investeringsfonde | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | jobskabelse | mellemlangsigtet prognose | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | region og regionalpolitik | regional støtte | Samhørighedsfonden | små og mellemstore virksomheder | strukturfonde | ugunstigt stillet region | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé This in-depth analysis was prepared on the request of the Committee on Regional Development in the context of its visit to Greece. The analysis provides an overview of Greece's regions (with a special attention to Attica and Central Macedonia) and of its political, economic and administrative system. In addition, this analyses focuses on the implementation of cohesion policy on the ground with a particular attention to the consequences of the recent amendment of the Common Provisions Regulation in respect of special measures for Greece, as well as to Greece's participation in six European Territorial Cooperation programmes.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Moldova: A small, vulnerable economy](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 26-07-2016

Forfatter BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Østlige Partnerskab | EU-associeringsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | handelsrestriktioner | inflation | international handel | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsøkonomi | Moldova | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Rusland | strafferet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The economy of this small former Soviet republic, located to the north-east of Romania, is influenced by its proximity to both the EU and Russia. In recent years, Moldova's economy has been affected by political instability, exacerbated by perceptions of corruption as well as drought, the Russian and Ukrainian crises, and trade restrictions imposed by Russia after Moldova signed an Association Agreement with the EU in 2014.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Economic Inequality](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-07-2016

Forfatter SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | bruttonationalprodukt | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dødelighed | EU-statistik | europæisk integration | fattigdom | heltsarbejde | integration af kønsaspektet | kollektiv forhandling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | omfordeling af indkomst | omskoling | rettigheder og friheder | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsesniveau | undervisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst | økonomiske forskelle

Resumé This leaflet provides the main points on economic inequality and the take-home messages from the ECON/EMPL hearing on 21 June 2016 in an easy-to-read Q&A format, to make this topic more easily accessible to a wider audience. It has been prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department A on Economic and Scientific Policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Vulnerable social groups: Before and after the crisis](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-07-2016

Forfatter KISS Monika

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervshæmmet arbejdstager | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | familie | fattigdom | hjemløs | hjælp til dårligt stillede | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social indvirkning | social integration | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | ugift forældrepræsentation | underernæring | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé 'Vulnerable social groups' are groups of people considered to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion because of physical disabilities, age factors, ethnic origins, lack of housing, or substance abuse. These people, who were already struggling with financial, social and employment difficulties before the 2008 economic crisis, have become further disadvantaged, and the gap between them and the rest of society has grown even wider. Three subgroups stand out as being most affected by the European economic and financial crisis. The number of people experiencing in-work poverty is rising, with economic constraints forcing them to work in increasingly precarious jobs or obliging them to accept self-employed status. Disabled people, already confronted by barriers hindering their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, have, as a result of the crisis, lost a great deal of social, economic and mobility support and their chances of re-entering the labour market have diminished. Finally, changes in family structure mean that the number of single parents, especially single mothers, has increased in recent years. These parents struggle to achieve a work-life balance on account of their multiple obligations, and as a group they are also suffering from the effects of the crisis. The situation of vulnerable groups has been of concern to the European institutions for the last decade, from the point of view of poverty as well as of labour market participation and gender equality.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Child poverty in the European Union: The crisis and its aftermath](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-07-2016

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | barn | beskyttelse af børn | beskæftigelse | børns rettigheder | demografi og befolkning | EU-statistik | familie | familiepolitik | fattigdom | husstand | langtidsarbejdsløshed | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social integration | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé More than one in four children in the European Union (EU) is at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The poverty rate for children is higher than that for any other age group, though it varies widely across Member States. Furthermore, between 2008 and 2014, Europe has witnessed a rise in the number of severely deprived children. The five main factors affecting child poverty are: the composition of the household in which a child lives, the parents' labour market situation, the mother's own working status, the parents' educational level and their country of birth. Alongside these factors, two drivers have played a growing part in the rise of child poverty in the EU since the onset of the 'Great Recession': a cyclical one – the economic crisis – and a structural one – the phenomenon of inherited poverty. Therefore, child poverty has become a major policy concern for the European institutions. Six recent Council presidencies have commissioned studies and convened conferences on child poverty. In 2013, the European Commission adopted a Recommendation 'Investing in children – breaking the cycle of disadvantage' in connection with the creation of an evidence-based online platform. On 16 June 2016, the European Council adopted conclusions on an integrated approach for combating poverty and social exclusion. Similarly, combating child poverty and social exclusion has moved up the agenda of the two EU consultative committees and the European Parliament. Nevertheless, non-governmental organisations have highlighted some concerns that have not been fully addressed by the EU institutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Elderly people and poverty: Current levels and changes since the crisis](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 06-07-2016

Forfatter EATOCK David

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord demografi og befolkning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | kvindens stilling | levestandard | nationalregnskab | social analyse | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ældre person | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Measuring poverty is complex and a number of indicators are now used to try to give a comprehensive picture. A composite measure – 'at risk of poverty or social exclusion' (AROPE) – is used today to measure progress on the Europe 2020 anti-poverty target. In general, poverty for those aged 65 or older (65+) in the European Union significantly reduced between 2007 and 2014, in contrast to increases in poverty for people aged under 65. Those aged 65+ now have a significantly lower rate of being AROPE than younger people (17.8% vs. 25.9% for the EU-28 in 2014). The same applies when looking only at rates of 'severe material deprivation' (a component of the AROPE measure, but one not affected by changes to incomes of people under 65). This shows improvements for those aged 65+ and worsening for under-65 year olds. Those aged 65+ are less at risk of severe material deprivation than younger people (6.2% vs 9.5%, EU-28, 2014). These broad results mask differences between individual Member States, with varying age 65+ poverty levels and improvements seen. Some saw age 65+ poverty increase according to at least one indicator, but increases were generally small, from a low base and not associated with countries particularly hard hit by the crisis. Women aged 65+ have consistently higher AROPE rates (and other poverty indicators) than men across the Member States, though the gap has narrowed somewhat. Women's 65+ AROPE rates reflect their: lower pay and shorter and more interrupted working lives leading to lower pensions (38% lower on average in the European Union according to the Commission's 2015 Pension Adequacy Report); longer lives (and retirements); and increased likelihood of being in a single-person household. People aged 75+ also have higher AROPE rates than those aged 65-74, though the gap has narrowed since 2007.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Employment policies in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-06-2016

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | dokumentation | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | fortegnelse | informationsspredning | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI

Resumé Policies to boost employment and support the poorest in society have come centre stage of the political debate after the great recession raised unemployment and poverty rates, exacerbated inequalities, and put pressure on social security and pension systems. As labour markets are being reformed, they are also being transformed by technological change, with automation and digitalisation creating new business models. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on employment and social welfare policies in the EU. More studies on the subject are available in an earlier edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Resilience in the EU's foreign and security policy](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-06-2016

Forfatter PAWLAK Patryk

Politikområde Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-finansier | EU-finansiering | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | fattigdom | flygtningehjælp | forebyggelse af miljørisici | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | fødevaremæssig uafhængighed | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanitær hjælp | humanvidenskaber | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konfliktforebyggelse | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Tilpasning til klimaændringer | tredjelande i Middelhavsområdet | udviklingsbistand | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The migratory pressure with which the European Union is struggling is yet more evidence that distance or the natural borders inherent in seas, mountains and deserts are of little significance when people are confronted with challenges like conflict, fragility or failure of governance. The scale of conflicts, natural hazards, water shortages and state collapse suggests that things will only get worse – unless a new policy paradigm is effectively implemented. Resilience – understood as the capacity of different layers of society to withstand, to adapt to, and to recover quickly from stresses and shocks – has gradually emerged as an answer to the growing complexity of the international security environment. In the EU context, the concept of resilience combines different policy areas: humanitarian aid, development assistance, disaster-risk reduction, climate-change adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. As a relatively new addition to EU jargon, the aim of building societal resilience still needs to be translated into tangible, practicable measures. This briefing complements an earlier briefing, Risk and resilience in foreign policy, published in September 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Jordan: A protest movement eclipsed](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-06-2016

Forfatter IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikområde Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-associeringsaftale | EU-støtte | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | flygtningehjælp | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Jordan | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk flygtning | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | politisk uro | regional sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | strafferet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé Low-level protests in Jordan throughout 2011 were met by offers of reform from the King, and subsided as neighbouring countries descended into chaos and civil war. The Syrian refugee crisis has diverted attention away from the causes of the unrest in 2011, but has given rise to new grievances that have the potential to undermine the stability of the country once more.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Harnessing cohesion policy to tackle social exclusion: Opportunities and limitations](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 26-05-2016

Forfatter VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politikområde Regionaludvikling | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's regionalpolitik | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-investeringer | Europa-Kommisionen | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | investering og finansiering | nationalregnskab | region og regionalpolitik | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strukturfonde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé This publication aims to examine the measures available to Member States under cohesion policy to help them address poverty and social exclusion. Through detailed references to EU legislation, national programming documents and the views of stakeholders, the paper will discuss the EU-funded action being taken by individual countries to promote social inclusion and identify the limitations of cohesion policy for tackling poverty and social exclusion. Poverty and social exclusion can have a damaging effect on individuals' lives, with its impact on people's health and education often leading to a vicious circle of deprivation. To help break this dangerous cycle of poverty, the Europe 2020 Strategy set a headline target of taking at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion by 2020. The revision of the cohesion policy framework for 2014-2020 has strengthened support for the delivery of the Europe 2020 targets by aligning structural funds more closely to the strategy through thematic concentration, which focuses action on a limited number of targets, helping to optimise the use of EU funds where they can be most effective. Cohesion policy can play a vital role in tackling social exclusion, with structural funds accounting for the majority of the public investment budget in many countries. The Partnership Agreements and Operational Programmes prepared by Member States in this context provide valuable insight into countries' plans for delivering social inclusion.

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

[Energy poverty: Protecting vulnerable consumers](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 24-05-2016

Forfatter SAJN Nikolina

Politikområde Energi | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energibesparelse | energieffektivitet | energipolitik | energipris | EU-lovgivning | fattigdom | FINANSER | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | forbrugerpris | hjælp til dårligt stillede | Klimapolitik | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | pris | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | socialt problem | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Between 50 million and 125 million people in the EU are at risk of energy poverty – unable to keep their homes warm or pay their bills. The underlying causes are generally considered to be low incomes, high energy prices and poor energy efficiency of the living space, with market conditions and social environment also playing a role. The EU deals with this issue most directly through the Electricity and Gas Directives, which require Member States to define vulnerable customers in their energy market and protect them. The Directives do not include a common EU definition of energy poverty. But the European Commission suggests it could be defined as households spending too much – possibly twice as much as the average – on energy products, and households that have difficulties in paying their energy bills. Member States use various measures to fight energy poverty, including payments through their general social systems, social energy tariffs, limitations on disconnection due to non-payment, improvements in energy efficiency, better information and protection of vulnerable customers. However, a number of studies warn that, without robust energy efficiency measures, EU energy and climate policy could increase the risk of energy poverty, primarily due to the costs of financing the transition to renewable energies through utility bills. The Parliament has warned about this danger and has recently asked the Commission and the Member States to introduce a winter heating disconnection moratorium, as well as no interest credits for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy investments for low income households.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Energy poverty: Protecting vulnerable consumers](#)

[Unemployment and Poverty: Greece and Other \(Post-\)Programme Countries](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-05-2016

Forfatter DESSIMIROVA Denitza | KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | beskæftigelse | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU-medlemsstat | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | langtidsarbejdsløshed | lavindkomst | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet gruppe | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé This document, provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee, gives an overview of the development of unemployment and poverty in Greece in a comparative perspective (Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, Spain).

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Social and Employment Situation in Slovakia and Outlook on the Slovak EU Presidency 2016](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 13-05-2016

Ekstern forfatter Martin KAHANEC (Central European Labour Studies Institute, CEU, EUBA, POP UNU, IZA) and Mária SEDLÁKOVÁ (Central European Labour Studies Institute)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | beskæftigelsesstruktur | DEN EUROPAÆISKE UNION | erhvervsuddannelse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lønpolitik | national ret | national statistik | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | roma | Rådets formandskab | Slovakiet | social beskyttelse | social sikring | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | vandrende arbejdstager | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament, presents key indicators on employment and poverty, reviews existing social and employment policies, and discusses the current issues relevant to this field. It also provides an outlook on the priorities of the Slovak EU presidency 2016.

Studie [EN](#)

[The World Bank: Serving ambitious goals, but in need of reform](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-04-2016

Forfatter DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bestyrelse | Bretton Woods-aftalen | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansielt samarbejde | Forenede Nationer | international organisation | international politik | internationale finanser | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kredit- og finansinstitutter | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | samarbejdspolitik | styreformer | udviklingsbank | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | Verdensbanken | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomiske relationer

Resumé The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, nowadays known as the World Bank, was conceived to help rebuild European countries devastated by the Second World War. Since then, through various reforms, its mission has evolved and its scope and staff increased significantly. Nowadays, the World Bank Group consists of five institutions (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA and ICSID), each with a particular mode of organisation and a specific scope and mission. The institution and its role have evolved significantly since its inception in 1944, most recently with its 2013 strategy, although the main reasons behind its existence remain. The five institutions that form the World Bank Group have slightly different memberships, along with boards of governors and boards of directors. Commentators have presented arguments in favour of the Bank, as well as many criticisms and concerns with regard to its work. In particular, criticisms concern issues such as smaller countries being inadequately represented, and some of the Bank's models being too conservative and in need of updating to take into consideration the evolution of today's world economy. Furthermore, critics say the Bank should engage meaningfully with the international human rights framework and assist its member countries in complying with their own human-rights obligations; and despite positive results from some of the Bank's programmes, these have also had negative spill-overs in the countries concerned.

Briefing [EN](#)

Poverty in the European Union: The crisis and its aftermath

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 16-03-2016

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's vækststrategi | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-situation | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | hjemløs | nationalregnskab | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé In 2010, as part of the Europe 2020 strategy, Member States agreed on a target to have at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020, thus reducing poverty from 116.4 million people to 96.4 million over the decade. Unfortunately, since the Strategy was adopted, the European Union has moved away from this target: there are now 6.7 million more people living in poverty or social exclusion across Europe compared to 2008 (EU-27). In 2012, almost one quarter of the European population was at risk of poverty, on a 'wealthy continent'.

Which subgroups of society were the most hit by the 'Great Recession'? What are the current drivers of poverty in Europe today? And what political actions are undertaken to fight against this new 21st century social scourge?

Through a statistical analysis of the most recent trends in poverty in the European Union, this paper analyses the consequences of the crisis on the level and the nature of poverty in Europe and describes the political actions that are implemented to counter this phenomenon.

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

Differences in Men's and Women's Work, Care and Leisure Time

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-03-2016

Ekstern forfatter Konstantina DAVAKI (Department of Social Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science, the UK)

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsfleksibilitet | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdstidens længde | balance mellem arbejdsliv og privatliv | beskæftigelse | børnepasning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | forældreolov | kvindearbejde | kvindelig arbejdskraft | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ældrepleje | ØKONOMI

Resumé The economic crisis has profoundly affected the labour market and private life of men and women. This study examines the interrelation of policies with the ways women and men allocate time to paid work, care and leisure and the gendered outcomes produced in different socio-economic and cultural settings. It shows that policies are powerful tools which contribute to a better work-life balance and transform gender roles in accordance to the targets of EU2020 strategy and EU28 commitment to gender equality.

Studie [EN](#)

Nigeria: Social situation

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 28-01-2016

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | Afrika | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsloshed | befolkningstilvækst | beskæftigelse | børnedødelighed | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | forventet levetid | GEOGRAFI | konfessionel undervisning | MILJØ | miljøforringelse | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | Nigeria | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedsordning | terrorisme | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé While Nigeria is Africa's largest nation and its biggest economy, in social indicators it often ranks below the Sub-Saharan Africa average. Oil wealth has brought only limited social progress, and with population growth set to continue unabated for many years to come, Nigeria needs to improve social services and labour market access for the young.

Oversigt [EN](#)

An overview of the EU Youth Strategy 2013-2015

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-01-2016

Forfatter CHIRCOP Denise

Politikområde Uddannelse

Nøgleord adgang til beskæftigelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | deltagelse i det politiske liv | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | den åbne koordinationsmetode | EU's vækststrategi | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | faglig integrering | faglig kvalifikation | fattigdom | iværksætterånd | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | social integration | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelse uden for uddannelsessystem | ung arbejdstager | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ungdomspolitik | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI

Resumé Against a backdrop of high youth unemployment and the threat of marginalisation, the European Union (EU) Youth Strategy encourages Member States to consider young people as a resource, by developing specific actions within youth policy and by working with other areas in a cross-sectoral approach.

Coordination between youth and educational policies in order to develop competencies that are sought after by labour markets, as well as entrepreneurial abilities and civic skills is a particular priority in the Strategy.

Other areas of EU policy are also concerned; a complex array of issues needs to be addressed, such as youth mobility, the transmission of poverty, participation in sports and culture, social integration, health and wellbeing, political participation, and an engagement with world issues.

The EU Strategy is governed by the Open Method of Coordination, a soft approach applied in areas of policy where the EU has no legislative power. Evidence-based policy-making is at its heart and the approach is based on the quantitative measurement of a set of indicators, as well as peer-learning activities that promote policy reforms. Young people's active engagement is established through a process known as 'structured dialogue', bringing them into contact with policy-makers, but a more representative participation and concrete improvements on the ground remain challenges for the future. The European Parliament contributes to the debate on the Strategy by issuing own-initiative resolutions ahead of the Council and Commission joint reports which review implementation every three years.

Briefing [EN](#)

Poverty risk, inequality and social exclusion

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-01-2016

Forfatter CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | KERN Verena

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelsesstatistik | budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FINANSER | fordeling af rigdommene | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | offentlig udgift | social integration | social udstødelse | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk og social samhørighed

Resumé The distribution of poverty, inequality and social exclusion varies significantly across EU Member States. Based on 2014 data, this infographic shows who is at risk, how equally disposable income is distributed, and how much EU countries spend on specific measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

This is an update of a document published in December 2014, PE 542.174.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [NL](#)

Africa's economic growth: Taking off or slowing down?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 04-01-2016

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finansier | EU-finansiering | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | INDUSTRI | industrialisering | industripolitik og -struktur | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | landbrugspolitik | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | tertiær sektor | udviklingsbistand | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk infrastruktur | økonomisk politik | økonomisk prognose | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur | økonomisk vækst

Resumé Since the turn of the millennium, Africa has achieved high and sustained growth rates, sparking hopes that the 21st century could be Africa's century. As the global economic context is turning less favourable, other drivers of growth than export commodities become essential. The primary sector (agriculture and extractive industries) will remain vital for most African countries but it has to generate more industrial processing locally. Services have contributed significantly to growth, being the fastest growing sector, but remain affected by low productivity and an insufficient level of skills. Manufacturing has been stagnant for decades. Africa has to industrialise in order to create jobs (including low-skilled ones) and transform the economy. Building infrastructure, especially for electricity supply and transport networks, and also improving the quality of economic governance are necessary but not sufficient prerequisites for achieving further growth and creating the new jobs so much needed by Africa's young population.

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

[Evaluation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies](#)

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 22-12-2015
Ekstern forfatter London School of Economics
Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed
Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | bekæmpelse af diskrimination | Bulgarien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | europæisk statsborgerskab | fattigdom | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | Italien | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | projektevaluering | rettigheder og friheder | roma | Rumænien | Slovakiet | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Spanien | Ungarn | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk og social samhørighed
Resumé This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. It evaluates the implementation, impact and outcomes of National Roma Integration Strategies in a selection of Member States (Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain) in the broader context of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies. It concludes that these strategies suffer from severe implementation gaps and that Roma populations continue to live in significant socio-economic deprivation, suffer extensive discrimination and high levels of anti-Gypsyism. The study puts forward practical policy recommendations for enhanced implementation of Roma integration strategies in Member States, and for improved policies at the EU level that could support a more effective integration of disadvantaged Roma EU citizens.
Studie [EN](#)

[ICT in the developing world](#)

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 21-12-2015
Forfatter KULJANIC Nera | QUAGLIO Gianluca
Ekstern forfatter External authors: Laura Delponte (lead author), Matteo Grigolini, Andrea Moroni and Silvia Vignetti (Centre for Industrial Studies - CSIL, Milan, Italy).
Massimiliano Claps and Nino Giguashvili (International Data Corporation - IDC, Milan, Italy).
Politikområde Forskningspolitik | Langtidsplanlægning | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand
Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | anvendelse af bistand | datamatik og databehandling | dataoverførselsnet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitale færdigheder | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | fattigdom | fjernundervisning | information og informationsbehandling | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedsordning | telemedicin | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | virkninger af informationsteknologi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst
Resumé Over recent years, there have been increasing opportunities for inhabitants of low and middle-income countries (LMICs) to use information and communication technologies (ICT). ICT can potentially help LMICs tackle a wide range of health, social and economic problems. By improving access to information and enabling communication, ICT can play a role in achieving millennium development goals (MDGs) such as the elimination of extreme poverty, combating serious diseases, and accomplishing universal primary education. This study is aimed at examining the nature and extent of impact of ICT on poverty reduction in LMICs. A specific focus is developed for the health sector, elucidating which support ICT may provide to reduce inequalities and strengthen health systems in LMICs. In addition, present EU actions in the area of improving ICT diffusion in LMICs are assessed. Building on three literature reviews, the study first describes the conditions hampering or facilitating the support of ICT to poverty reduction in LMICs, then focuses on the specific opportunities and obstacles in the use of ICT in the healthcare sector and, finally, it illustrates the EU policy approach for promoting ICT in LMICs. Evidence from desk analysis is complemented by the opinions of 145 surveyed experts, ten of which were also interviewed. Experts' opinions confirm the evidence of desk analysis pointing to health and education as the main areas in which ICT can play a significant role in LMICs development. Building upon the evidence collected, the study provides policy options for future action which the EU could undertake to help LMICs profit from all the opportunities that ICT offer.
Studie [EN](#)
Bilag [EN](#)
Bilag 1 [EN](#)

[South Africa: An economic powerhouse in decline](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt
Dato 19-11-2015
Forfatter LATEK Marta
Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender
Nøgleord Afrika | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | automobilindustri | beskæftigelse | ENERGI | fattigdom | FINANSER | forarmelse | GEOGRAFI | gruppe bestående af de mest industrialiserede lande | INDUSTRI | inflation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kul- og mineindustri | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugstilling | landbrugspolitik | mekanisk industri | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | mineindustri | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | naturressourcer | Nigeria | skatteforhold | skattekritik | Sydafrika | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst
Resumé South Africa's continental leadership is increasingly under pressure, seen for example in the fact that Nigeria became Africa's largest economy in 2014. South Africa still maintains its lead in the mining, car-making and financial services sectors, and is a well-functioning democracy. However, its material basis of power is shrinking, in particular because of a net slowdown in economic growth in the wake of the global financial crisis. A volatile international economic environment and internal structural weaknesses curb hopes for improved growth in the short and medium term, in a country affected by deep inequalities and a high level of unemployment. Adopted in 2012, the National Development Plan 2030 provides a strategic framework to counter those tendencies, boost growth and reduce poverty.
Oversigt [EN](#)

[South Africa's uneasy social convergence](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-11-2015

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | aids | apartheid | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | bekæmpelse af diskrimination | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | demokratisering | fattigdom | foramelse | GEOGRAFI | information og informationsbehandling | it-kloft | jordreform | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugssdriftssystem | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | offentlig sundhed | offentlig tjeneste | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | sundhed | Sydafrika | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Despite its redistributive post-apartheid social policies, South Africa still faces substantial challenges. While most white citizens enjoy comparable living standards to those of the richest Western countries, one fifth of the population (mostly black) lives in extreme poverty. Government policies aimed at establishing social justice have achieved varying results. Deteriorating economic prospects have made expectations of social equity increasingly difficult to meet.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Active Inclusion: Stocktaking of the Council Recommendation \(2008\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-11-2015

Ekstern forfatter Chiara CREPALDI et al.

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | eksistensminimumsindkomst | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU-henstilling | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk socialpolitik | faglig integrering | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | koordinering af ØMU's politikker | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social integration | social sikring | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialforsorg | socialt liv | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Active inclusion is a comprehensive policy strategy recognising equal importance to each of the three strands: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality services. It also promotes integrated policies to modernising social protection systems. This Policy Department A study analyses policies to enhance the implementation of Active Inclusion policies at European level and in the Member States. It finds that many policy initiatives have been enacted in the last seven years. Nevertheless, the overall picture remains mixed.

Studie [EN](#)

[The European year for development: Sustainable development and climate action](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-11-2015

Forfatter LERCH Marika

Politikområde Demokrati | Folkesundhed | Global Styring | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Socialpolitik | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | FN's klimakonvention | FN-konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | klimaændring | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøförringelse | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | skov | skovareal | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Briefing [EN](#)

[How to End Energy Poverty? Scrutiny of Current EU and Member States Instruments](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Schumacher, Katja (Öko-Institut e.V.), Cladius, Johanna (Öko-Institut e.V.), Förster, Hannah (Öko-Institut e.V.), Greiner, Benjamin (Öko-Institut e.V.), Hünecke, Katja (Öko-Institut e.V.), Kenkmann, Tanja (Öko-Institut e.V.) and van Nuffel, Luc (Trinomics)

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord anvendelse af energi | boligforbedring | byplanlægning og byggeri | elektronik og elektroteknik | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energiforbrug | energipolitik | energipris | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk norm | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | hjælp til dårligt stillede | husholdningsapparat | INDUSTRI | lavindkomst | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social beskyttelse | social bolig | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt dårligt stillet grupper | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Policymaking to alleviate energy poverty needs to find a balance between short-term remedies and the resolution of long-term drivers of energy poverty. EU policy might need to work towards a) finding a definition of energy poverty; b) supporting national policies financially through EU coordination; and c) setting minimum standards for energy efficiency of buildings and devices. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Studie [EN](#)

[Myanmar/Burma: Social situation](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 22-10-2015

Forfatter RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | Asien - Oceanien | beskæftigelse | Burma/Myanmar | etnisk diskrimination | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøforringelse | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | region og regionalpolitik | regionale forskelle | ret til sundhed | ret til uddannelse | rettigheder og friheder | slaveri | social beskyttelse | social sikring | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socio-økonomiske forhold | sundhed | sundhedspolitik | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé One of the least developed countries in Asia, Myanmar/Burma lags behind its neighbours in areas such as health and education. In the medium term, the country's improving economic situation should enable faster progress.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Portugal: Social Situation and Employment in a Post-Programme Country](#)

Type af publikation [Indgående analyse](#)

Dato 15-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Vitor ESCÁRIA

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | emigration | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | migration | national statistik | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Portugal | social dialog | social indikator | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strukturtilpasning | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé This document, provided by the Policy Department A to the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, gives an overview of the social situation and employment in Portugal after the implementation of the economic adjustment programme. It analyses the implementation of the programme and also the developments regarding employment and poverty. It discusses the measures adopted to combat unemployment, focussing on those designed to combat youth unemployment. Finally, it discusses current important issues regarding employment and social affairs including the recent national elections.

[Indgående analyse](#) [EN](#)

[The Social and Employment Situation in the Netherlands and Outlook on the Dutch EU Presidency 2016](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 15-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Bert-Jan Buiskool, Simon Broek and Giancarlo Dente (Fondazione Giacomo Brodolini, Italy)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Det Europæiske Semester | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsflexibilitet | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | beskæftigelsesstatistik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | langtidsarbejdsløshed | nationalregnskab | Nederlandene | pensionsordning | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | selvstændig erhvervsvirksomhed | social beskyttelse | social udstdelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | sort arbejde | strukturtilpasning | vandrende arbejdstager | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé An overview of current issues in the employment and social policy fields in the Netherlands, and prospects for the Dutch EU Presidency 2016, for the EMPL Committee delegation travelling to the Hague in November 2015. An overview of current issues in the employment and social policy fields in the Netherlands, and prospects for the Dutch EU Presidency 2016, for the EMPL Committee delegation travelling to the Hague in November 2015.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Employment and Social Developments in Greece](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Platon TINIOS

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Det Europæiske Semester | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed | Langtidsplanlægning | Uddannelse | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | Europa | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | nationalregnskab | offentlige finanser | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | social sikring | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | socio-økonomiske forhold | stram økonomisk politik | strukturtilpasning | sundhed | sundhedsordning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé This document presents employment and social developments in Greece up to 2015, by tracing the record of reforms and examining indicators since the years before the beginning of the crisis. In December 2014, the Greek crisis had decreased national income by 25%, compared to 2007. The postponement of necessary reforms was prominent among the causes of the crisis, and during the crisis the gaps in the social protection system delayed adjustments and worsened the impact of austerity measures. The reform agenda was assigned a key role and institutional reforms, started in 2010, are still incomplete. Unemployment and poverty mostly hit younger people, for whom a system focused on pensions offers no help. The third bailout agreement involves the completion of the reform agenda and addresses criticisms expressed against earlier programmes.

This document was requested by the EMPL Committee and provided by the Policy Department A and the Economic Governance Support unit.

Studie [EN](#)

[The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 17 Goals Agreed, Now for the Hard Part](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-09-2015

Forfatter LERCH Marika

Politikområde Demokrati | Global Styring | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord anvendelse af bistand | dataindsamling | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | finansiering af bistand | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sult | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | vurdering af hjælp | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé After more than two years of consultations and negotiations, 193 UN member states agreed on 2 August 2015 to a new sustainable development agenda that is as ambitious as it is fraught with potential pitfalls. Titled 'Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', the agenda will be formally adopted at the UN summit on 25-27 September in New York. With 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), it aims for an economic and societal transformation, integrating all three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental. The sectorial scope of the new agenda is enormous, including areas such as migration, industrialisation and energy. The SDGs are universal in nature, creating responsibilities for all countries, spanning domestic development outcomes, assistance to other countries and global public goods. The EU has played a major role in the process and has fought hard for the inclusion of EU values such as human rights and good governance, and for effective implementation and review processes. The ambitious agenda creates implementation challenges at all levels, including indicators and data collection, communication and outreach, the financing challenge and the balance between universality and national ownership.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Welfare systems and labour markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-09-2015

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | fattigdom | formidling af EU-information | fortægnelse | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social integration | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialforsorg | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI

Resumé The welfare systems and labour markets of EU member states have been under severe stress during the recent recession which has seen high unemployment and increased poverty rates. In response, many countries have launched structural reforms in these areas in an attempt to promote economic growth and reduce the persistently high unemployment as well as to lower the pressure on public finances from ageing populations. Social protection and inclusion is a priority for the European Union. In its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Commission sets targets to lift at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion and to increase employment of the population aged 20-64 to 75%. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the state of welfare system and labour markets in the EU as well as reforms needed to overhaul them.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Social situation in Serbia](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 17-07-2015

Forfatter LILYANOVA Velina

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | fattigdom | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | førtiltrædelsesstrategi | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | overgangsøkonomi | politisk geografi | Serbien | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | strukturarbejdsløshed | sundhed | sundhedstjeneste | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk struktur

Resumé By the end of 2015, Serbia expects to move closer to EU membership by opening its first negotiating chapters of the acquis. The social dimension, an integral part of the enlargement process, is mainly covered in Chapter 19 (Social Policy and Employment) of the acquis. Serbia has to address major social policy issues to achieve compliance with the EU's common basic social standards – a condition for successful participation in the single market.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development:Children and Youth](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 01-07-2015

Forfatter MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikområde Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord beskyttelse af børn | børnedødelighed | børns rettigheder | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk kulturelt arrangement | fattigdom | FN | Forenede Nationer | grundskoleundervisning | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kultur og religion | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | Tjenesten for EU's Opræden Udadtil | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | underernæring | undervisning | unge | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Nearly half of all people living in extreme poverty are aged 18 or under. Children and young people are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, violence and abuse. In 2014 the European Parliament called on the High Representative of the Union to report back to Parliament every year on the results of the EU's child-focused external action. The Parliament had also previously underlined the urgent need for the Union to pay special attention to the most vulnerable and socially excluded girls and boys. International commitments to improve the lives of children are reflected in various Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly the one on infant mortality. One in four children under five (162 million) remains stunted, risking diminished cognitive and physical development. The Parliament recently called on the Commission to scale up its nutrition-specific commitments. The proposed Sustainable Development Goals include numerous targets to improve the situation of children and youth and represent an important leap forward.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Broad Economic Policy Guidelines and Employment Guidelines](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 23-06-2015

Forfatter FORGACS Annamaria

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FINANSER | indre marked | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | investering og finansiering | investeringsfremme | koordinering af ØMU's politikker | nationalregnskab | retsgrundlag | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strukturløsning | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik

Resumé This short note gives an overview of the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines (BEPGs) and the Guidelines for Employment Policies. It provides details on the background, the process of adoption and key elements of the guidelines.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

Youth Unemployment in Greece: Situation before the Government Change

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-06-2015

Forfatter KRAATZ Susanne

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Uddannelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finansiering | EU-finansieringsordning | Europa | europæisk beskæftigelsesstrategi | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | langtidsarbejdsløshed | mindstelon | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflossning | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | stram økonomisk politik | strukturtilpasning | ungdommens utilfredshed | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé This document, provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee, analyses the development of youth unemployment and of NEET youth (Neither in Employment, Education, Training) in Greece in a comparative perspective (Cyprus, Ireland, Portugal, Spain). It describes its specific features and gives an overview of national and European policy initiatives.

Briefing [EN](#)

Elderly Women Living Alone: An Update of Their Living Conditions

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 11-06-2015

Ekstern forfatter Manuela Samek Lodovici, Monica Patrizio, Flavia Pesce and Enrico Roletto

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | befolkningsaldo | beskæftigelse | betingelser for pension | demografi og befolkning | enlig person | EU-medlemsstat | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | husholdningernes indkomst | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | socio-økonomiske forhold | strukturtilpasning | ældre arbejdstager | ældre person | ældrepleje | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé Upon request by the FEMM Committee, this study presents recent changes in the living conditions of elderly women living alone with a focus on the effects of recent pension reforms and active ageing policies. The study is largely based on a literature review and a desk analysis of the micro-data and information available at the European level, as well as a qualitative analysis of good practices in active ageing introduced in recent years in six countries selected as representative of European welfare systems.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - June 2015

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-06-2015

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Menneskerettigheder | Transport | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord bibliografi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | europæisk kulturelt arrangement | fattigdom | FN-konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | nationalregnskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The European Year for Development: Sustainable Growth

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-06-2015

Forfatter LERCH Marika

Politikområde Budget | Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord blød energi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | fordeling af rigdommene | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | MILJØ | miljøindvirkning | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | ren teknologi | ressourceudnyttelse | samarbejdspolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | vedvarende energi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé Economic growth is a key driver of poverty reduction, but its impact on the poor depends on growth patterns and policies. It is increasingly accepted that economic growth that advances development must be both socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are expected to contain a goal on sustainable and inclusive growth. Some have challenged the revived focus on growth, both for ecological reasons and because they argue that wellbeing is not fully reflected in GDP figures. EU development policy has focused on sustainable and inclusive growth since 2011, with more attention devoted to trade, private sector engagement and promoting a favourable business environment. The European Parliament has recognised the role of growth in achieving development objectives, but insists on the need to include the most deprived and vulnerable, and on combatting inequality.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Peace and Stability](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-05-2015

Forfatter MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikområde Demokrati | Global Styring | Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrikas Horn | Den Centralafrikanske Republik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU's militære mission | EU's politimission | EU-finansier | EU-finansiering | EUF | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konfliktforebyggelse | nationalregnskab | opnåelse af fred | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | Sahel | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Conflict and poverty have a circular relation: violence negatively affects development and vice versa – poverty is often one of the root causes of conflict. The EU has long recognised the need for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building, as well as for addressing the root causes of conflict, which include poverty, weak governance and human rights abuses. The EU increasingly works to better harmonise its security and development objectives, as well as to coordinate its external policy tools in a 'comprehensive approach'. The European Parliament (EP) has welcomed this coordination, while also asking that anti-poverty objectives not be marginalised, and that humanitarian aid not serve political ends. The EU has dedicated financial instruments for promoting peace; they include the African Peace Facility and the Instrument contributing to Security and Peace. The EP has also underscored the need for a long-term engagement with fragile states and for ensuring that women participate in resolving conflicts and building democracy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Venezuela: Human rights situation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-05-2015

Forfatter ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | civilsamfund | domstolenes uafhængighed | fattigdom | forsvar | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | magtkoncentration | menneskerettigheder | militær | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk fange | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | pressefrihed | ret til uddannelse | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | statsvold | tortur | Venezuela | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé PDF Version The human rights situation in Venezuela has deteriorated significantly, due to increased political confrontation and an economy in rapid decline. Criticism regarding human rights from non-governmental, regional and international organisations has intensified. The government, while it has admitted some abuse, has done little to hold those responsible to account.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Yemen: on the brink of socio-economic collapse](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-04-2015

Forfatter PAWLAK Patryk

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bankret | ENERGI | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | humanitær hjælp | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | investeringsfremme | korruption | kredit- og finansinstitutter | LOVBESTEMMELSER | muhammedansk ret | nationalregnskab | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | olieindustri | olieindustri | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | samarbejdspolitik | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socio-økonomiske forhold | statsbudget | strafferet | udenlandsk investering | Yemen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé The volatile security situation in Yemen is closely linked to living conditions in the country. Yemen remains one of the poorest countries in the world – with high rates of unemployment, illiteracy and an absence of basic services. The transition process launched in the aftermath of the Arab Spring has failed to deliver the results expected, instead strengthening the perception of inequalities and government inefficiency. Fixing Yemen's economy and broken society is a key condition for any workable political solution.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Health](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-03-2015

Forfatter CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | LERCH Marika

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Uddannelse | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika syd for Sahara | Asien - Oceania | børnedødelighed | demografi og befolkning | EU-støtte | fattigdom | forventet levetid | GEOGRAFI | helbredsudgifter | infektionssygdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | nationalindkomst | nationalregnskab | offentlig sundhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Sydasien | sygdomsforebyggelse | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Although enjoying the highest possible standard of health is a human right, millions of people suffer from preventable and curable diseases. The Millennium Development Goals strongly emphasised health, leading to increased investment in the health sector. Major progress has been made in reducing child and maternal mortality, and in combatting communicable diseases, but several regions will not meet the health targets. The Ebola outbreak has drawn attention to the need for international cooperation in health matters. The European Parliament is very conscious of the lessons learnt from the Ebola crisis. The Sustainable Development Goals are likely to include new health considerations and to propose universal health coverage. Promoting and supporting equitable access to health care is a focus of EU development cooperation. EU aid in areas such as nutrition, water and sanitation and climate change also improves health. Parliament considers health a fundamental right and has called for clear financial thresholds to ensure that sufficient EU aid goes to health and education.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Main Causes of Female Poverty - Compilation](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-03-2015

Ekstern forfatter Wim Van Lancker, Vincent Corluy, Jeroen Horemans, Sarah Marchal and Julie Vinck (Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp, Belgium) ; Diane Perrons (Gender Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science, Tthe UK) ; Maria Stratigaki (Department of Social Policy, Panteion University, Greece)

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-medlemsstat | familie | familie med enlig forældrepræsentation | fattigdom | forarmelse | GEOGRAFI | konsekvensundersøgelse | kvindelig arbejdskraft | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrerende kvinde | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé Upon request by the FEMM Committee, these in-depth analyses highlight different aspects of female poverty. They complement two other Workshop contributions from a research project of the European Commission and from UNICEF.

Wim van Lancker and his team examine the extent of women's poverty in the EU and the impact of social exclusion through poverty on living and working conditions of women and their children. He concludes with a discussion of policy measures that have been taken in EU Member States for enabling paid employment and ensuring adequate income protection.

Diane Perrons explores the impact of the crisis on female poverty. Multiple differences exist among European Union Member States but overall poverty has increased and women are still more likely than men to live in poverty, though until 2012 the increase for men was greater than that for women. Economic performance and economic policies seem to be associated with poverty. The paper recommends that macroeconomic policy be mainstreamed to identify gender specific outcomes.

Maria Stratigaki focuses on European policies and activities and the role of the European Social Fund in the fight against female poverty. She emphasises the need for developing a holistic methodological approach to face gendered poverty, going beyond tackling poverty exclusively via active labour market policies.

Studie [EN](#)

[Social inklusion i den offentlige transport i EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2015

Ekstern forfatter Manuela Samek Lodovici and Nicoletta Torchio

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Transport

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdslos | arbejdsmarked | demografi og befolkning | faciliteter for handicappede | fattigdom | fælles transportpolitik | intelligent transportsystem | konsekvensundersøgelse | nationalregnskab | offentlig transport | organisation af transport | passagertarif | social integration | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | ældre person | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Denne rapport beskriver forholdet mellem transport og social inklusion på grundlag af den nyeste litteratur og bringer dokumentation for de befolkningsgrupper, der er mest utsat for social og transportmæssig udstødelse. Den bringer også eksempler på god praksis til forbedring af den offentlige transports tilgængelighed for de mest sårbarer brugere, der kan give nogle indikationer på, hvordan EU kan bidrage bedre til mainstreaming af social inklusion i de offentlige transportpolitiske.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[India: human rights](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 06-03-2015

Forfatter LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | etnisk diskrimination | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FN-konvention | GEOGRAFI | Indien | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kvindens rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | mindretalsbeskyttelse | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk vold | religiøs diskrimination | ret til retfærdig rettergang | rettigheder og friheder | statsvold | strafferet | straffrihed | ytringsfrihed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Although India is the world's largest democracy, its second most populous country and one of its top ten economies, this has not prevented multiple human rights abuses from remaining a fact of life in many parts of the country. In recent statements and resolutions, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament have voiced deep concern over India's human rights situation.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived \(FEAD\)](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 25-02-2015

Forfatter VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Politikområde Regionaludvikling | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-finansieringsordning | EU-fonde | fattigdom | fødevarehjælp | grundlæggende behov | hjemløs | hjælp til dårligt stillede | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | social beskyttelse | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé Launched in 2014, the FEAD helps support Europe's most vulnerable citizens. Worth a total of €3.5 billion for the 2014-20 period, this assistance includes food, clothing and essential goods along with activities promoting social inclusion.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[The post-2015 development agenda](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-01-2015

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord civilsamfund | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FN's Generalforsamling | Forenede Nationer | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | styreformer | udviklingsbistand | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Fruit of two different but increasingly converging processes, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda is set to become the universal framework guiding global and national efforts to support human development in conjunction with environmental durability, from 2016. As the final stage in negotiations approaches, the post-2015 agenda is taking shape in a novel institutional setting, characterised not only by its twin-channels – with Rio+20 state-driven and post-2015 UN-led tracks – but also by its highly participative nature. Indeed the process has ensured large space for public participation and opportunities for input from stakeholders. The broad reactions to the shape the agenda is taking, expressed as the main outcome documents are published, show that the results may not satisfy those who were expecting a truly transformative shift in the way the international community faces global challenges. According to commentators the working documents do not address the roots of poverty and economic inequality, although they follow the growth-centred path supported by the business lobby. A true human-rights approach to development is not at the basis of the agenda, although it is stressed that substantial progress has been achieved through its universal scope and the inclusion of the rule of law and peace and security-related goals in the new framework. This is an updated version of a briefing published in June 2014.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Contribution of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection to Growth](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-12-2014

Ekstern forfatter Frank Alleweldt

Politikområde Forbrugerbeskyttelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | elektronisk handel | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU's industripolitik | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansielle tjenesteydelser | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | fælles transportpolitik | handelspolitik | indre marked | INDUSTRI | industripolitik og -struktur | kredit- og finansinstitutter | markedsføring | nationalregnskab | offentlig kontrakt | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | ungdomspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This study first outlines the economic benefits of the EU single market and consumer protection from a general perspective. It then presents key achievements of the Europe 2020 flagship initiatives in deepening the single market and improving consumer protection, as well as remaining barriers. Based on evidence collected with regard to potentially significant economic benefits (including untapped potential in areas beyond the explicit scope of the flagship initiatives), it advocates further leveraging of single market and consumer protection policies in the Europe 2020 strategy to reignite growth.

Studie [EN](#)

[Poverty risk, inequality and social exclusion](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 03-12-2014

Forfatter CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | KERN Verena

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelsesstatistik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-medlemsstat | EU-situation | europæisk integration | fattigdom | forarmelse | GEOGRAFI | nationalregnskab | social situation | social udstødelse | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sociale udgifter | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The distribution of poverty, inequality and social exclusion varies significantly across EU Member States. Based on 2013 data, this infographic shows who is at risk, how equally disposable income is distributed, and how much EU countries spend on specific measures to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Burkina: One Old Regime Down, More to Fall?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-11-2014

Forfatter BARNA Judit

Politikområde Demokrati | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | Burkina Faso | demokratisering | EUF | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk koalition | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk situation | regerings afgang | samarbejdspolitik | statschef | statskup | strafferet | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The resignation of Burkina Faso's president Blaise Compaoré in October 2014 should not have come as a surprise. The interplay of several political and socioeconomic factors led to his fall. International actors followed the events closely and urged a consensual approach in the transition negotiations. The role of the military has been central to the changes; it should be watched carefully in the coming months. A civilian president, a prime minister hailing from the Presidential Guard, a 26-member government and a 90-member transitional council will steer the country until the elections, scheduled for November 2015. Events in Burkina Faso are followed in other African countries, where long-standing leaders are also likely to try to stay in power. Burkina, one of the world's poorest countries, needs a genuine transition to ensure a more inclusive and resilient future.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Evaluation of the Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015 as a Contribution to Achieve the Goals of the Beijing Platform for Action

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-11-2014

Ekstern forfatter IRS-Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humaniter Bistand

Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | administrativ ledelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-politik | europæisk integration | fattigdom | handlingsprogram | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt instrument | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | ligebehandling | ligeløn | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | ret til sundhed | rettigheder og friheder | seksuel diskrimination | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | varig udvikling | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Upon request of the FEMM committee, the study evaluates the Strategy for Equality between women and men 2010-2015 as a contribution towards achieving Beijing Platform for Action goals and provides indications on the future post-2015 multiannual policy framework. The study assesses the extent to which the Strategy was appropriate and comprehensive enough to contribute to the BPfA implementation and, more in general, to gender equality at the European and international level, and whether the planned objectives have been effectively met. It also provides practical and specific recommendations on possible improvements for the future Strategy.

Studie [EN](#)

UN Convention on Children's Rights: 25 years on

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-11-2014

Forfatter BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskyttelse af børn | beskæftigelse | børnearbejde | børnedødelighed | børns rettigheder | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | drikkevand | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FN-konvention | grundlæggende behov | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | MILJØ | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | pædofili | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé This month marks the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the first international treaty to recognise children as human beings with innate rights. Since 1989, conditions for children have improved, but millions remain unprotected.

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

Employment and Social Situation in the EU

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-11-2014

Forfatter FORGACS Annamaria

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Det Europæiske Semester | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | euroområdet | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | løn | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This note gives a short overview of the developments of employment and social situation in the European Union and in the euro area; it will be regularly updated, in particular after the release of new macroeconomic forecasts.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Employment and social aspects of the Europe 2020 strategy

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-11-2014

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | fordeling af rigdommene | frafald | koordinering af ØMU's politikker | nationalregnskab | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé The employment and social dimension of European integration is a key element of the Europe 2020 Strategy, which aims at ensuring 'inclusive growth'. Four years after its launch, the European Commission has begun a review of this strategy. The European Parliament, for its part, is preparing a resolution on the employment and social aspects of the Europe 2020 strategy.

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

[Brazil: Promises of More Change – But in Which Direction?](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-10-2014

Forfatter TVEVAD Jesper

Politikområde Demokrati | International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Amerika | Brasilien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | interparlamentariske relationer | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk reform | politisk styreform | præsidentvalg | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | strafferet | udenrigspolitik | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk reform | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé On 26 October 2014, almost 142 million voters will elect Brazil's president for the next four years. The elections take place against a backdrop of economic stagnation and widespread discontent with inadequate public services and the political system, highlighted by social protests in 2013. After a decade of economic and social progress, and a parallel rise in the country's global stature, the sustainability of the country's last two decades of achievements is increasingly questioned. Facing these challenges, all major political forces have advocated 'change' in the run-up to the October elections. There are strong expectations that the government that takes over on 1 January 2015 will initiate a new phase in Brazil's social, economic and political development. The new government will have to address demands to renew the political system and to implement reforms to make the economy more competitive and capable of generating the growth needed to continue improving social conditions.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Austerity and Poverty in the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-07-2014

Ekstern forfatter Zsolt DARVAS, Pia HUETTL, Carlos DE SOUSA, Alessio TERZI and Olga TSCHEKASSIN (Bruegel)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | beskæftigelse | budget | EU-statistik | Europa | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | lønpolitik | nationalregnskab | offentlig udgift | personaleadministration og - aflønning | politisk geografi | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | social indikator | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sociale udgifter | socialt liv | stram økonomisk politik | strukturtilpasning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé Europe faces major social challenges, in which fiscal consolidation may have played a role. This Policy Department A study aims to provide the Committee for Employment and Social Affairs with an analysis of the speed and composition of fiscal consolidation strategies. It describes major social developments in Europe, with a focus on poverty, and considers and interprets the links between fiscal consolidation measures and social developments.

Studie [EN](#)

[The post-2015 development agenda. An innovative process for a conservative outcome?](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-07-2014

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord civilsamfund | De Forenede Nationers Konference om Miljø og Udvikling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | virksomhedens sociale ansvar | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Fruit of two different but increasingly converging processes, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda is set to become the universal framework guiding global and national efforts to support human development in conjunction with environmental durability, from 2016. As the final stage in negotiations approaches, the post-2015 agenda is taking shape in a novel institutional setting, characterised not only by its twin-channels – with Rio+20 state-driven and post-2015 UN-led tracks – but also by its highly participative nature. The broad reactions to the shape the agenda is taking, expressed as the main outcome documents are published, show that the results may not satisfy those who were expecting a truly transformative shift in the way the international community faces global challenges.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Child Maintenance Systems in EU Member States from a Gender Perspective](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2014

Ekstern forfatter Karolina BEAUMONT and Peter MASON

Politikområde EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord beskyttelse af børn | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's civilretlige samarbejde | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | familie | familie med enlig forældrepart | familieydelse | fattigdom | fuldbrydelse af dom | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | retslig virksomhed | retssystem | retsvæsen | skilsmisse | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | underholdspligt | ægteskab | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Upon request by the FEMM Committee, this note gives an overview of the legislation and legal principles in the Member States concerning the guarantee of payment of child maintenance for the custodial parent by the other parent in case of separation or divorce. This guarantee can be regulated by law and can be put in place by a special body or agency. This note pays particular attention to differences between men and women in their roles for the financial support of children.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Employment and Social Affairs in the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2014

Forfatter SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdskraftens frie bevægelighed | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | EU's kompetence | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social integration | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMI

Resumé The present paper gives an overview of the area of work covered by the Employment and Social Affairs Committee (EMPL) of the European Parliament. After setting out the legal basis of the Treaties, this expertise prepared by Policy Department A for the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs presents the legal and policy instruments available in this policy field, and explains the existing funds. The analysis concludes with an outlook on the challenges that the EMPL Committee will face in the coming legislature 2014-2019.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The Impact of Remittances on Developing Countries](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-04-2014

Ekstern forfatter Karine Manyonga Kamuleta LUBAMBU (International Organization for Migration, Switzerland)

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord AVS-lande | betalingsbalance | dataindsamling | datamatik og databehandling | fattigdom | FINANSER | finansielle bestemmelser | finansielle tjenesteydelser | finansiering af bistand | fri kapitalbevægelighed | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internetssted | investering og finansiering | kapitaleksport | kapitaloverførsel | kommunikation | konsekvensundersøgelse | kredit- og finansinstitutter | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | arbejdspolitik | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandske investeringer | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk situation

Resumé The crisis that hit the western financial markets in 2008 has led to a severe global economic recession, which impacted and is still impacting migrants and migration policies worldwide. Despite the growing vulnerability of migrants, remittances have remained stable during and after the global economic downturn. Indeed, they continue to be a significant source of income for families and play a crucial role of co-insurance or risk mitigation in times of hardship. Moreover, remittances have proven to be a more sustainable source of foreign currency for developing countries than other capital inflows such as foreign direct investment, public debt or official development assistance. However, the nexus between remittances and development remains complex, especially with regards to the movement of people, which contributes to the spread of global interdependence at all levels – social, economic and political.

Studie [EN](#)

[Social and Employment Situation in Italy](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-03-2014

Ekstern forfatter Chiara Crepaldi, Flavia Pesce and Manuela Samek Lodovici (IRS, Italy)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarksrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsesstruktur | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Italien | migration | migrationsstrøm | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | social beskyttelse | social dialog | social sikring | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strukturtilpasning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk reform | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Due to its structural weaknesses Italy is one of the EU28 Member States worst hit by the crisis. The segmentation across gender, age, and territory is very marked and job opportunities are unevenly distributed among the labour force, with the marginalization of specific segments of the working population, in particular women and young people, and especially those residing in Southern regions.

Since 2011 several labour market and social protection reforms have been introduced: in 2012 the Italian labour market was reformed (Fornero reform) and the recently formed Renzi Government has announced a new Programme for Labour Reforms (Jobs Act).

The Italian Presidency programme is described in the 2014 Work Programme "Participation of Italy at the European Union". The document sets out the priority dossiers and areas on which Italy plans to engage at the European level.

Studie [EN](#)

[Mali: The Economic Factors behind the Crisis](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 11-03-2014

Ekstern forfatter Francesca BASTAGLI (Overseas Development Institute, the UK) and Camilla TOULMIN (International Institute for Environment and Development - IIED, the UK)

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Mali | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | region og regionalpolitik | regionale forskelle | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | statskup | strafferet | styreformer | udviklingsbistand | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | undergrundsekonomi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé By some measures, Mali's economy has performed well over the last decade. It has respected most of the West African Economic and Monetary Union's macroeconomic convergence criteria, was made eligible for the debt relief initiative for heavily indebted countries, and assessments by regional and international organisations highlight its fiscal prudence, appropriate economic policy choices and macroeconomic stability. Yet a closer look reveals additional patterns that have contributed to growing disparities, weak trust in government and public discontent. Mali's positive economic growth in aggregate terms translates into slow per capita growth rates and Mali continues to rank as one of the world's poorest countries. The economy's heavy reliance on a few key sectors and persistent structural weaknesses have led to growing unemployment. The gradual reduction in the national poverty headcount measure conceals an increase in the absolute number of poor people and the persistence of poverty in the country's Northern regions. The food crisis that preceded the recent escalation of conflict further aggravated regional disparities. In addition to its vulnerability to shocks, Mali's challenges include weak governance, widespread corruption and the recent expansion of the illegal economy. Several policy measures have been taken over the years to address economic and social policy gaps. The European Union should support the government of Mali in building on progress made and introducing new initiatives to promote broad-based and equitable development.

Studie [EN](#)

[Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-02-2014

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social integration | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé A €3.5 billion Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) is poised to replace for 2014-20 the EU food aid programme that ended last year. The Fund, which is separate from the Common Agricultural Policy and applies to all Member States, is intended to alleviate the worst forms of poverty by providing non-financial assistance such as food, clothing and other essential goods to the most disadvantaged people.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The Development Cooperation Instrument](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 31-01-2014

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde Budget | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord administrative formaliteter | bistandsordning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-finanser | EU-finansieringsordning | europæisk integration | fattigdom | finansielt EU-instrument | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI

Resumé In December 2013, the European Parliament (EP) approved the compromise text agreed in trilogue on a new Regulation on the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the EU's major financial instrument for development cooperation in the 2014-20 period. The Council is expected shortly to approve the text in its turn, ensuring adoption of the legislative act at first reading.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

[An Evaluation of the Social and Employment Aspects and Challenges in Ireland](#)

Type af publikation [Indgående analyse](#)

Dato 15-01-2014

Ekstern forfatter Maarten Gerard and Jean-François Romainville (IDEA Consult)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdssret | arbejdsnorm | beskæftigelse | betalingsbalancestøtte | Den Europæiske Socialpakt | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | højere uddannelse | Irland | national statistik | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social dialog | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strukturtilpasning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This policy note provides a brief evaluation of the social and employment situation in Ireland.

[Indgående analyse](#) [EN](#)

[An Evaluation of the Social and Employment Aspects and Challenges in Portugal](#)

Type af publikation [Indgående analyse](#)

Dato 15-01-2014

Ekstern forfatter Cláudia Valente and Paulo Marques (University Institute of Lisbon - ISCTE-IUL, DINÂMIA'CET-IUL)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdskonflikt | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdssret | beskæftigelse | Europa | fattigdom | FN-konvention | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | national statistik | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | Portugal | social beskyttelse | social dialog | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | stram økonomisk politik | strukturtilpasning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé The policy note presents the social and employment policy situation in Portugal.

[Indgående analyse](#) [EN](#)

[An Evaluation of the Social and Employment Aspects and Challenges in Greece](#)

Type af publikation [Indgående analyse](#)

Dato 15-01-2014

Ekstern forfatter Dimitris Karantinos (National Centre for Social Research - EKKE)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsløshedsforsikring | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedpart | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdssret | arbejdsnorm | beskæftigelse | Den Internationale Arbejdsorganisation | eksistensminimumsindkomst | Europa | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | national statistik | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | social dialog | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | stram økonomisk politik | strukturtilpasning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This note provides an overview of the social and employment situation in Greece.

[Indgående analyse](#) [EN](#)

[An Evaluation of the Social and Employment Aspects and Challenges in Cyprus](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2014

Ekstern forfatter Panos Pashardes

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | Cypern | Europa | fattigdom | FN-konvention | GEOGRAFI | højere uddannelse | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | lønpolitik | makroøkonomi | national statistik | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | personaleadministration og -aflønning | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strukturtilpasning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This paper examines economic, social and employment developments in Cyprus since 2009, when the impressive economic performance turned to a deep recession, eventually placing the country in a rescue programme.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Modernising ODA in the Framework of the Post-MDGs Agenda: Challenges and Opportunities](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 13-01-2014

Ekstern forfatter Pedro MORAZÁN (Project leader), (Südwind Institute, Germany), Friederike NIEWERTH (Südwind Institute, Germany) and Arno BEHRENS (CEPS)

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord bistandsordning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | europæisk integration | fattigdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The year 2015 marks an important milestone in international development cooperation. It is the deadline both for the achievement of the current Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the European Union's (EU) formal undertaking to collectively commit 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA). At the same time, a new development framework will be adopted in 2015, which will set the international community's development agenda until 2030. This represents an opportunity to assess the strategic role of ODA and to adapt it to the changing global landscape of development finance. The European Parliament in collaboration with the Council and the Commission should develop a common line to support efforts for a coherent framework to financing poverty eradication and sustainable development. The EU should accentuate the transfer character of ODA and support the revision of the ODA concept and reporting in order to avoid the inflation of ODA and allow for transparent accountability of all instrument and sources of Financing for Development focusing in the public contributions. As an initial step the EU should revise the Agenda for Change (AfC) and the Consensus in order to develop a strong vision and to report its own contributions to development and climate financing in a transparent manner.

Studie [EN](#)

[Social dimension of austerity measures: Cases of four EU countries in receipt of financial assistance](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-12-2013

Forfatter SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | beskæftigelse | budgetpolitik | Cypern | Europa | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | Irland | nationalregnskab | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | politisk geografi | Portugal | social beskyttelse | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | social ydelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Spanien | stram økonomisk politik | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisningsbudget | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk politik

Resumé In the aftermath of the financial and economic crisis, Member States that requested financial assistance have sought to reduce deficits through a series of austerity measures. However research suggests that these spending cuts and tax increases may be associated with economic contraction, rising unemployment, growing inequalities and other negative social consequences. A comprehensive impact assessment of austerity measures is needed.

Briefing [EN, IT](#)

[The new European Social Fund for 2014-20](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-11-2013

Forfatter DAVIES Ron

Politikområde Budget | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Socialfond | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | europæisk integration | fattigdom | flerårig finansiell ramme | hjælp til dårligt stillede | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed

Resumé The European Social Fund (ESF) is the EU's main tool to support employment through investing in human capital. Two proposed Regulations for 2014-20 establish new ESF priorities and funding rules. During trilogue negotiations, compromise on several issues proved very difficult to reach.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The Social and Employment Situation in Greece

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-10-2013

Ekstern forfatter Dimitris Karantinos (National Centre for Social Research - EKKE)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsløshedsforsikring | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsret | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | social integration | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This report provides an overview on the social and employment situation in Greece, as well as an overview on the policies put forward as a response to the crisis in the areas of employment, poverty and social exclusion. A special section in the report is allocated to the overview of presidency priorities. The last section of the report addresses current important issues in employment and social affairs.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

The Employment and Social Situation in Croatia

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-09-2013

Ekstern forfatter Danijel NESTI, Ivica RUBIL, Paul STUBBS and Iva TOMI (EIZ)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | befolkningsanalyse | demografi og befolkning | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Kroatien | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | social integration | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé This briefing paper assesses the central questions concerning employment and social issues in Croatia. After an overview of the main developments in the labour market and in the sphere of social affairs, emphasis is given to the most relevant legislative and policy measures, especially those introduced after the onset of the crisis. The role of social partners and social dialogue during the process is also discussed. To conclude, the paper addresses current important issues in these areas in the public domain.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [FR](#)

Beyond 2015: Reconciling Development and Climate Change Goals

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 10-09-2013

Forfatter MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikområde Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord De Forenede Nationers Konference om Miljø og Udvikling | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | hindring for udvikling | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | koordinering af bistand | MILJØ | miljønorm | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | Tilpasning til klimaændringer | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé After 15 years as the central international reference for fighting poverty and promoting development, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) will expire in 2015. The international community is seeking a new global development framework through two parallel tracks: the MDG review — led by the UN Secretary General — and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) process launched by the Rio+20 conference. There are important overlaps between these tracks and growing calls for the processes to be integrated into a single overarching framework and set of goals to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development after 2015. Despite these calls — also made by the EU — there have been very few concrete proposals for accomplishing the integration in a practical manner. Following the UN Special Event on the MDGs that will take place on 25 September, various possible integration mechanisms could be adopted. In this context, the Open Working Group (OWG) on the SDG, established this year by the United Nations General Assembly, occupies a central role with a growing importance.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Occupational pensions:'Second pillar' provision in the EU policy context

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-07-2013

Forfatter DAVIES Ron

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdskraftens frie bevægelighed | arbejdsmarked | befolkningsaldring | beskæftigelse | betingelser for pension | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | FINANSER | fiskal harmonisering | grænsearbejder | kvindelig arbejdskraft | ligeløn | nationalregnskab | pensioneret person | pensionsordning | personaleadministration og -aflønning | skatteforhold | social beskyttelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI

Resumé An ageing population and the effects of the crisis have strained the sustainability of public pension schemes in the EU. To ensure an adequate income, many future retirees will rely on occupational pension schemes linked to employment relationships. Free movement of workers in the EU means that workers should preserve rights in occupational pensions when they move to another Member State. As well, EU-wide companies need efficient ways to provide pensions to workers in different Member States. The European Commission has proposed, or will propose, improvements in both areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

Child poverty and social exclusion: A framework for European action

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-06-2013

Forfatter DAVIES Ron

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Uddannelse

Nøgleord barn | demografi og befolkning | EU-statistik | familie | familiepolitik | familieydelse | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé More than one child in four in the European Union is at risk of poverty and social exclusion. The poverty rate for children is higher than that for any other age group and has been edging up in most developed countries. A new Recommendation builds on a consensus between the EU, Member States and civil society concerning many aspects of the combat against child poverty.

Briefing [EN](#)

Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-06-2013

Forfatter KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | FN | Forenede Nationer | fødevarehjælp | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | koordinering af bistand | nationalregnskab | region og regionalpolitik | samarbejdspolitik | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udvikling af landdistrikter | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of indicators for development cooperation in the period up to 2015. Their review, which may redefine development cooperation, has started.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Social and Employment Situation in Lithuania

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-04-2013

Ekstern forfatter B.Gruzevskis and Inga Blaziene

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Litauen | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | social beskyttelse | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé The report provides an overview of the employment and social situation in Lithuania. Employment, labour market, and social security policy is analysed, with special emphasis on the crisis and the role of social dialogue in the development and implementation of employment and labour market policy. A special chapter in the report is allocated to the overview of presidency priorities.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Millennium Development Goals and beyond 2015, a Strong EU Engagement](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 04-04-2013

Ekstern forfatter Pedro MORAZÁN (SÜDWIND e.V. - Institut für Ökonomie und Ökumene), Arno BEHRENS (CEPS), Monica ALESSI (CEPS) and Heiner JANUS (DIE)

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | europæisk integration | fattigdom | international forhandling | internationale politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | sociale rettigheder | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | vurdering af hjælp | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé The "United Nations Millennium Declaration", endorsed in 2000, and the accompanying Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted in 2002, have been important instruments in streamlining and coordinating international development action. Since the targets were defined, significant progress has been achieved in almost all the MDGs but there are also numerous challenges that have not been addressed with the necessary commitment by the various stakeholders. New global realities and challenges have enormous implications on new development strategies. In order to agree on a common UN post-2015 development agenda several options are on the table. As one of the key actors, the EU has an important role to play in defining a new post-2015 framework. The EU is likely to build on the current MDG approach and to maintain poverty eradication as the central objective. However, it will probably aim at a more balanced and holistic rights-based approach to the three dimensions (economic, social and environmental) of sustainable development than in the current MDG framework. As a main recommendation of the study, the EP is prompted to use its own-initiative report on the post-2015 development framework to encourage the EU as a whole to ensure a bottomup approach at the national level in both developed and developing countries – with a broad participation of the marginalised in particular, so as to guarantee their voices are listened to and their needs seriously addressed.

Studie [EN](#)

[Gender Aspects of the Effects of the Economic Downturn and Financial Crisis on Welfare Systems](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-02-2013

Ekstern forfatter Katie McCracken, Matteo Jessoula, Antigone Lyberaki, Will Bartlett and Ewa Kusidel (OpCit Research)

Politikområde Kønsspørsgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | familie | familiepolitik | fattigdom | kvindearbejde | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | seksuel diskrimination | social beskyttelse | social ydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This study explores the impact on women of the economic and financial crisis of 2007/8 and 2009/10, in terms of social welfare systems across the EU. It reviews EU level statistics and provides six in depth case studies of EU Member States, which explore the gender impacts of reforms introduced as a result of the crisis.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[A Human Rights and Poverty Review : EU Action in Addressing Caste-Based Discrimination](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 12-02-2013

Ekstern forfatter Suzanne Langsdorf (Ecologic Institute, Germany) and Rikke Nohrling (International Dalit Solidarity Network, Denmark)

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Socialpolitik | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Asien | Asien - Oceanien | Bangladesh | deltagelse i socialt fællesskab | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | europæisk integration | fattigdom | finansiel udviklingsbistand | GEOGRAFI | Indien | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | Nepal | Pakistan | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | social klasse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Yemen | ØKONOMI | økonomisk diskrimination | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Caste-based discrimination is a serious human rights violation, negatively affecting political, economic, social, cultural and civil rights of approximately 260 million people worldwide.

The European Union is committed to the promotion of human rights within the EU and in its external relations. This brief aims to assess to what extent the EU has integrated the fight against caste-based discrimination in its external relations. Light is shed on the specific situations in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Yemen and the European Union's actions to address caste-based discrimination in these countries.

Based on the analysis, the briefing elaborates recommendations on how the EU can mainstream the fight against caste-based discrimination into policies, strategies and programmes as well as dialogues with caste-affected countries.

Legal realities and options for addressing discrimination vary between the partner countries. In order to mainstream the fight against caste-based discrimination, the EU, and the EEAS in particular, should utilize all options with regard to that country, including association agreements as well as partnership and cooperation agreements. Regarding countries that will not receive bilateral aid, the focus should be put on dialogues to address caste-based discrimination. Lessons on mainstreaming can be gained from the European Union's experience in mainstreaming human rights.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Feasibility of Social Protection Schemes in Developing Countries

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 12-02-2013

Ekstern forfatter Francesca BASTAGLI (OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, the UK)

Politikområde Socialpolitik | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | FINANSER | forsikring | gensidig socialforsikring | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | nationalregnskab | offentlig finansiering | privatforsikring | samarbejdspolitik | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialpolitik | socialt liv | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé Social protection can play a key role in reducing poverty and inequality. Growing recognition of this potential impact has led social protection to rise up the agenda of policymakers in the international development community. In recent years, increased social protection coverage in developing countries has been achieved by the expansion of a combination of programmes. The further expansion of social insurance remains a challenge as a result of low participation in the formal economy and the types of risks encountered by the poor. Initiatives to address these obstacles include the promotion of formal employment, reduction of inequalities in education and extension of coverage through community-based schemes with the support of government. While some degree of private for-profit and nonfor profit involvement in social protection provision may contribute to extending coverage, government efforts are central to ensuring that the barriers faced in reaching the poorest are overcome and that access to and quality of services are guaranteed. Social protection lies at the heart of the European social model. The European experience awards a unique role to EU development cooperation in supporting social protection in developing countries. In coordination with other donors, the EU should support the efforts of governments in promoting inclusive social protection.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The Social and Employment Situation in Ireland (Update February 2013)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 04-02-2013

Ekstern forfatter Karina Doorley; Werner Eichhorst and Michael J. Kendzia (IZA)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsespolitik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | Irland | nationalregnskab | offentlig gæld | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | social beskyttelse | social sikring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialforsorg | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This briefing paper provides an overview on the social and employment situation in Ireland. It sets out how the Irish government responded to the financial crisis. In this context, the key measures to combat poverty and social exclusion are presented. Similarly, the authors shed light on the policy priorities of the Irish EU Presidency, beginning in January 2013. Finally, the paper covers the topical issues discussed by the public in the field of employment and social affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived: Initial Appraisal of the European Commission's Impact Assessment

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-01-2013

Forfatter GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | fattigdom | fordeling af EU-finansiering | interventionsgrad | nationalregnskab | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | socio-økonomiske forhold | ØKONOMI

Resumé This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived.

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

The Policy on Gender Equality in Ireland

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-11-2012

Ekstern forfatter Áine Travers (National Women's Council of Ireland)

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Irland | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | kvinders medindflydelse | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | sundhed | sygdomsforebyggelse | vold i hjemmet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This note provides an overview of legislation, policy, and practice in Ireland relating to gender equality. Areas of focus include the changing nature of Ireland's labour market and social welfare system; gender and healthcare; gender-based violence; women in decision making; intersection of different forms of discrimination; and cultural stereotypes.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP): Lessons learnt and perspectives

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-10-2012

Forfatter LATEK Marta

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Forskningspolitik | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | aids | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-program | europæisk integration | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forsøg på mennesker | GEOGRAFI | infektionssygdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | medicinsk forskning | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | tredjeland | videnskabeligt samarbejde | ØKONOMI

Resumé Since its establishment in 2003, the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) has aimed to scale up the fight against poverty-related diseases – malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis – in sub-Saharan Africa. Its main focus is on clinical trials of new medicines. The first phase 2003-2015 is coming to an end with stakeholders overall evaluating it as successful. A proposal for a second phase, EDCTP II, is due to be submitted to the EP and Council in coming months.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Social and Employment Situation in Ireland

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-10-2012

Ekstern forfatter Karina Doorley, Werner Eichhorst and Michael J. Kendzia (IZA)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejsret | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdssret | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Irland | jobskabelse | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social integration | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing paper provides an overview on the social and employment situation in Ireland. It sets out how the Irish government responded to the financial crisis. In this context, the key measures to combat poverty and social exclusion are presented. Similarly, the authors shed light on the policy priorities of the Irish EU Presidency, beginning next January. Finally, the paper covers the topical issues discussed by the public in the field of employment and social affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Women Living Alone - An Update

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-10-2012

Ekstern forfatter Project Direction :

Manuela Samek Lodovici (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale - IRS, Italy) and Renata Semenza (University of Milano, Italy)

Research team :

Eugenia De Rosa (IRS), Marco Fregoni (IRS), Sandra Naaf (IRS), Monica Patrizio (IRS), Flavia Pesce (IRS) and Sara Pinoli (IRS)

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | befolkningsaldo | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | kvinde | levevilkår | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | social beskyttelse | social integration | social velfærd | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé The current economic downturn and financial and budgetary crisis impacts the situation of women on the labour market and their living conditions. It is interesting to see the particularities of the situation of single women older women living alone and without dependants, relative to the rest of the population and to single and elderly men and women not living alone. Besides the usual labour market indicators, indicators on the quality of employment, sources of income and living conditions should be considered. The following analysis covers all the 27 EU Member States (according to data availability). It is also important to analyse the policy changes implied by the crisis: changes in pension systems, labour market and active ageing policies and assistance policies. In this document, the qualitative analysis of the main policy reforms introduced in recent years focuses on six countries selected as representative of European welfare systems: Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, Romania. The main aspects of the policy reforms identified, their functioning in the frame of the more general national welfare systems and their expected impact in the gender perspective are described with special attention given to expected impacts on women living alone without dependants and elderly women living alone. In the selected countries some good practices can be identified to alleviate (directly or indirectly) the potential negative effects of welfare and labour market reforms on the conditions of women living alone and, especially, on older women living alone. These good practices are used as evidence to draw upon for policy recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Social and Employment Situation in Cyprus](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-09-2012

Ekstern forfatter Nicos Trimikliniotis (University of Nicosia, PRIO Cyprus Centre)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsret | arbejdsvilkår | beskæftigelse | Cypern | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | kvindelig arbejdskraft | nationalregnskab | politisk geografi | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ungdomsarbejdsløshed | vandrende arbejdstager | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This Report provides a general overview of the employment and social situation in Cyprus, especially during the crisis, as well as relevant social policies in place, taking into account the national reform programme to implement the Employment Guidelines in the form of measures to reach the EU 2020 goals.

It then provides an overview of presidency priorities of relevance to the EMPL committee by indicating which dossiers will probably move forward during the Cyprus presidency and which ones are less likely to do so.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Labour Market Situation and Pension System in Bulgaria](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 14-09-2012

Ekstern forfatter Werner Eichhorst (IZA), Maarten Gerard (IDEA Consult), Michael J. Kendzia (IZA), Natalia Panayotova (ECORYS South East Europe) and Iglika Vassileva (ECORYS South East Europe)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | Bulgarien | Europa | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | jobskabelse | nationalregnskab | pensionsordning | politisk geografi | social beskyttelse | social integration | social situation | social udstødelse | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The briefing note provides an overview of labour market developments, poverty and social inclusion trends, labour legislation, social dialogue and the pension system in Bulgaria. Furthermore, the most important national policies are summarised. The Bulgarian government focuses on growth-enhancing labour market policies. They mainly target vulnerable groups to avoid long term unemployment and aim at improving the flexibility of the labour market while enhancing the quality of the work force. The latest reforms in the area of the labour market and pension system are crucial for maintaining sustainable public finance in the long run.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Is the Financial Crisis the Only Threat to Swaziland's Regime ?](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 07-09-2012

Forfatter GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Politikområde Demokrati | Folkesundhed | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Afrika | fattigdom | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | internationale lån | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | monetære forhold | monokrati | nationalregnskab | offentlig gæld | offentlig sundhed | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | repression | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Swaziland | valutakrise | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Swaziland is one of the smallest African countries as well as the only absolute monarchy remaining on the continent. Its political system is an anomaly in Southern Africa, the most advanced and progressive region of the sub-Saharan region.

The Swazi state has been mired in a deep financial crisis for the last two years. Given that a large segment of the population lives under the poverty line and that the HIV infection rate is one of the highest in the world, the effects of the financial crisis have been severe. The Swazi people, who have traditionally shown great reverence to their monarch, are growing increasingly critical, blaming the crisis on the government's mismanagement. King Mswati III's eccentric lifestyle and apparent lack of consideration for the difficulties faced by his people have eroded the regime's credibility. Political repression has grown. Given the lack of representation built into the country's political system, and the absence of checks and balances, the possibilities for political evolution in the absence of royal leadership are nearly nonexistent.

While the Swazi crisis has not made international headlines recently, the country's problems persist. The International Monetary Fund left the country in May and, if the announced South African bailout is not agreed by Swaziland due to its conditionality, a peak of the crisis may be expected in late 2012 or early 2013.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Much Ado about Nothing : The Rio+20 Conference

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-06-2012

Forfatter RAMET Valérie | TROSZCZYNsKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Politikområde Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord De Forenede Nationers miljøprogram | fattigdom | Forenede Nationer | international konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøforringelse | miljøpolitik | miljøødeleggelse | multilaterale relationer | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Despite intense preparatory efforts for the Rio+20 sustainable development conference, the event has proved a disappointment. The meeting revealed the depth of the northsouth divide, left non-governmental actors feeling sidelined and failed to either deliver concrete results or re-invigorate the thematic global agenda. The final document, titled 'The future we want', has been criticised for merely reiterating past commitments while avoiding tangible targets. Participating states did not agree to strengthen the global sustainable development architecture, to upgrade the status of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), or to adopt a concrete benchmarking system of 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs). The result is particularly disappointing for the EU, as the outcome reflects none of the Union's priorities - green-economy initiatives, for example, or global institutional reforms - established in preparation for the summit.

Briefing [EN](#)

Criteria for Differentiation and Methods for Phasing Out EU's Development Cooperation in Light of the Commission's Proposal for a Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for 2014-2020

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 16-05-2012

Ekstern forfatter Josep M. COLL (European Studies University Institute - Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain)

Politikområde Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord betingelser for bistand | bistandsmodtager | bistandsprogram | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | EU-finansier | europæisk integration | fattigdom | flerårig finansiell ramme | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | koordinering af bistand | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | vurdering af hjælp | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé The European Union has expressed its intention to concentrate its development aid resources where they are needed the most. To this purpose, the Commission has proposed to apply national per capita income-based criteria for the identification of countries that may no longer qualify for EU bilateral aid under the Development Cooperation Instrument for the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework. With the new scenario, the EU aspires to end poverty reduction-focused aid allocations to highly heterogeneous 'graduated', middle-income countries that house large amounts of poor people. The present briefing assesses actual and alternative criteria against which the EU could better adapt to the changing global geography of poverty. Furthermore, it explores the prospected impacts that a potential cut of bilateral aid may entail for 'graduated' countries and for the Union itself. Given the risk of losing bilateral aid focal points in developing countries and the non-development nature of the Partnership Instrument, a strategic adaptation period is proposed, during which a more comprehensive and coherent EU global development policy capable to impact the people most in need could be adopted. This should encompass a transition toward a stronger focus on social cohesion, arguably the Achilles' Heel of most middle-income countries, as they progress on their economic development.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Greek debt restructuring

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-03-2012

Forfatter PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Den Internationale Valutafond | Europa | fattigdom | FINANSER | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | gældssanering | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | internationalt lån | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | offentlig gæld | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | politisk geografi | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé Greece has recently secured a deal with private-sector lenders to ease its financial situation. Implementing this deal will make it possible for Greece to receive further bailout funds from the European Union (EU) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Oversigt [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Resource Efficiency"

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-02-2012

Ekstern forfatter Alan SEATTER (Environment DG, European Commission) ,
Helen MOUNTFORD (Environment Directorate, OECD) ,
Ernst Ulrich VON WEIZSÄCKER (International Resource Panel, UNEP) ,
Yasuhiko HOTTA (Sustainable Consumption and Production Group, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, IGES, Japan) ,
Per SANDBERG (Accenture and World Business Council for Sustainable Development) ,
Michael WARHURST (Friends of the Earth) ,
Bernard LANFRANCHI (European Affairs Department Veolia Environnement)
Michal MIEDZINSKI (Eco-Innovation Observatory, Technopolis) and
Christian HAGELÜCKEN (EU Government Affairs, Umicore)

Politikområde Forskningspolitik | Miljø

Nøgleord fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | innovation | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | naturressourcer | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FØRSKNING | ressourcebevarelse | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé Within the framework of the EU 2020 Strategy, the Commission adopted the Flagship Initiative on "A Resource Efficient Europe" in the beginning of 2011. This was followed by the "Roadmap for a resource-efficient Europe", which provides the framework in which future actions can be designed and implemented coherently. The workshop discussed the challenges and best practices in the light of the upcoming European Parliament'sINI Report on "A resource-efficient Europe".

Studie [EN](#)

Intellectual Property Rights on Genetic Resources and the Fight against Poverty

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 19-12-2011

Ekstern forfatter Sebastian OBERTHÜR, Justyna POZAROWSKA and Florian RABITZ (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Institute for European Studies, Belgium) ;
Christiane GERSTETTER, Christine LUCHA, Katriona McGLADE and Elizabeth TEDSEN (Ecologic Institute, Germany)

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Intellektuel Ejendomsret | Miljø

Nøgleord biologisk mangfoldighed | demografi og befolkning | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | genteknik | indfødt befolkning | intellektuel ejendomsret | landbrugssektor | MILJØ | mindre udviklet land | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | offentlig sundhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FØRSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udviklingsland | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The developmental impact of intellectual property rights (IPRs) on genetic resources (GR) and associated traditional knowledge (TK) has been intensely discussed internationally for more than a decade. In this respect, plant GR for food and agriculture, GR for health as well as the related rights of indigenous and local communities possess particular importance for poverty reduction. The EU can play an important role in advancing regulatory action in this field that enhances the effectiveness of the fight against poverty, both domestically and at the international level. The 2010 Nagoya Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity that addresses "biopiracy" related to GR/TK is awaiting ratification and full and effective implementation, which will, inter alia, require capacity building especially for least developed countries. Another important contribution to combating biopiracy would be the establishment of a requirement to disclose in patent applications the source of any GR/TK used, as currently under negotiation in the World Trade Organisation and the World Intellectual Property Organisation. The rights of indigenous and local communities, especially with respect to their TK, deserve particular protection both in the EU and internationally, to be designed in consultation with these communities. IPRs on seeds and medicines should not be allowed to compromise the human rights to food and health. There is a need for advancing research and development on seeds and medicines that are targeted at low-income populations in developing countries.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

Poverty and social exclusion of disabled people

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-07-2011

Forfatter SCHWARCZ András

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshedsbekæmpelse | barn | beskæftigelse | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | europæisk integration | fattigdom | forskelsbehandling på grund af et handicap | hjælp til dårligt stillede | invalideforsikring | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | officiel statistik | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social udstødelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Surveys show that over 16% of the EU's working age population suffers from long standing health problems or disabilities. There is a strong link between disability and poverty and social exclusion. Disabled people are more likely to live in income poverty. They are also more likely to experience aspects of social exclusion: lower employment rate, higher unemployment, lower education levels, lower wages, discrimination and poor health. Disabled children are among the most vulnerable groups in society.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-India: removing trade hurdles](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-05-2011

Forfatter PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politikområde International Handel | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fattigdom | FINANSER | forhandling om EU-aftale | frihandelsaftale | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | Indien | international handel | investering | investering og finansiering | liberalisering af samhandel | nationalregnskab | samhandel med tredjelande | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik

Resumé The EU is India's major trading partner, while India is the EU's eighth most important. Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) were launched in June 2007 as part of the Global Europe Strategy, which outlined the need for comprehensive FTAs with Asian countries. India and the European Union are expected to sign the agreement by the end of 2011.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Reform of Generalised System of Preferences \(GSP\)](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 06-04-2011

Ekstern forfatter STEVENS Christopher (Overseas Development Institute - ODI) and KENNAN Jane (Overseas Development Institute - ODI)

Politikområde International Handel | Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | generelle præferencer | handelspolitik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | mindre udviklet land | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé The study provides the European Parliament with an overview of the EU's GSP prior to the submission of reform proposals by the European Commission. The terms of reference require an analysis of the major advantages and weaknesses of the current system and recommendations which 'if duly applied' would result in 'the GSP system working better'. It reports the findings of the mid-term evaluation of the GSP that the scheme has been effective in increasing LDC exports and welfare despite the fact that almost two-thirds of the beneficiaries' exports receive no preference because they are of goods for which the EU's MFN tariffs are zero. It compares key features of the EU's GSP regimes with those of ten developed countries, finding that the EU's cover a larger number of developing countries and offer them broader, deeper preferences than do most. It summarises the submissions made by interested parties during the public consultation organised by the Commission and it considers the role of the GSP in meeting the Millennium Development Goals and in the context of Aid for Trade. The key conclusion on reform is that the EU faces a choice between a minimal strategy (recognising both the achievements and inherent limitations of the current regime and avoiding changes that would reduce the number of benefitting countries) and a maximal strategy (that would make the GSP more effective in achieving human rights and sustainability goals by making it significantly more valuable for beneficiaries). Specific proposals are made that are relevant to each strategy.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The Role of Minimum Income for Social Inclusion in the EU 2007-2010](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-01-2011

Ekstern forfatter Chiara Crepaldi (coordinator), Claudio Castegnaro and Sandra Naaf (Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale - IRS, Milano, Italy - with contribution of Daniela Mesini)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdende fattig | arbejdsmarked | eksistensminimumsindkomst | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | levestandard | mindsteløn | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -aflønning | social integration | social uighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Resumé In most EU countries some form of "minimum income" as a measure of "last resort" exists, which ensures a minimum standard of living for individuals and families who do not have sufficient resources. However, such schemes differ enormously as regards coverage and adequacy, as well as efficacy in reducing poverty and social exclusion. The present report moves on from a previous study commissioned by the European Parliament in 2007 to consider the evolution that has occurred in the meanwhile.

Studie [EN](#)

Structural and Cohesion Policies and the Fight against Poverty

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-01-2011

Forfatter ADINOLFI Felice | IBORRA MARTIN Jesus | MACEDO Goncalo | RUDOLF Kathrin Maria

Politikområde Fiskeri | Kultur | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Regionaludvikling | Transport | Uddannelse

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's regionalpolitik | europæisk integration | fattigdom | fiskeri | fælles fiskeripolitik | fælles landbrugspolitik | fælles transportpolitik | kultur og religion | kulturpolitik | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | nationalregnskab | region og regionalpolitik | social integration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This note examines what role, if any, the EU's 'structural policies' play in fighting poverty and social exclusion. The latter include regional policy, the Common Agricultural Policy, the Common Fisheries Policy, the Common Transport Policy and education/culture policies.

It also analyses these policies and sectors against the background of the economic and financial crisis.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

Citizens' Agora: 'Crises and poverty' - background papers for the working groups

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-12-2010

Forfatter ANDREANELLI Moira | MAKIPAA Arttu | MELLAR Balazs | SMAJDA Laurence

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord antikriseplan | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | EU's migrationspolitik | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | informationsteknologi | investering | investering og finansiering | jobskabelse | kommunikation | migration | nationalregnskab | social indvirkning | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé Working Group 1 - Economic and financial crises and new forms of poverty

Working Group 2 - The impact of the economic and financial crisis on migration and social integration

Working Group 3 - Challenges for a Model of European Society: Towards a sustainable and inclusive growth model

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

The Rationale for a Financial Transaction Tax

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 24-11-2010

Ekstern forfatter KNOKE Irene (Südwind Institut, Germany)

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Miljø

Nøgleord fattigdom | FINANSER | finansiell transaktion | fri kapitalbevægelighed | handelspolitik | klimaændring | markedsregulering | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | skat | skatteforhold | skatteopkrævning | statsbudget | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This briefing specifically highlights the benefits of a Financial Transaction Tax (FTT). In political and scientific spheres the FTT is discussed alongside other proposals such as the bank levy or the Financial Activity Tax. The FTT is viewed as the most suitable instrument to help to achieve two objectives: (i) stabilize the markets and (ii) raise funds for domestic fiscal consolidation as well as global challenges such as climate change and poverty eradication. The study suggests that all types of financial transactions should have their trade taxed, which would help curtail particularly short term transactions. One-off transactions, for example for hedging purposes in the real economy, will however hardly be affected. Another advantage of a broad tax base is the fact that already a very small tax rate could yield high revenues. These amounts could help to consolidate national budgets. This consolidation could be linked to a clear fostering of international commitments for improved poverty reduction, mitigating climate change and support developing countries in their adaptation to climate change.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-08-2010

Forfatter PENALVER GARCIA Nereo

Politikområde International Handel | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | generelle præferencer | handelspolitik | international handel | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | menneskerettigheder | mindre udviklet land | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | social bestemmelse | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | varig udvikling | Verdenshandelsorganisationen | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé The EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) aims to promote development in third countries by fostering their exports. However, its record on export diversification and trade creation has been limited. GSP+ grants additional preferences to countries which commit to respect human and labour rights, protect the environment and promote good governance.

Nevertheless, the scheme has failed to improve labour standards and has only succeeded to improve human rights under certain conditions. The emergence of new trading partners, such as China and India, that provide unconditional loans or aid, might compel the EU to reconsider its use of GSP.

Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the European Parliament will co-legislate on the adoption of the next GSP scheme. The EP has supported the inclusion of social and environmental clauses in trade agreements and the use of trade to promote development and social cohesion.

Briefing [EN](#)

Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Armenia

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 25-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter Gaidz MINASSIAN (Group of Political Analysis of the Université Paris Ouest, France ; Sciences-Po Paris, France)

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Armenien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | forhandling om EU-aftale | GEOGRAFI | institutionel reform | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk situation | region og regionalpolitik | regionaludvikling | strafferet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé Against the background of intensified EU-Armenian relations, the National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2011-2013 is a coherent tool in its political, economic and social priorities. It is suited to the needs of the country but uneven in its orientations. The amount of EU contribution has indeed increased since it came from 98,4 million € for the 2007-2010 period to 157,7 million € for the 2011-2013 period. However, in the institutional sector, the programme barely evokes the matter of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, although it is crucial in Armenia for the formation of a democratic state and it is one of the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) priorities. The corruption fight is seen as the strong point of the programme, but there is no indication on its modus operandi against monopolies and the opaque ties between the authorities and their « entrepreneur friends ». In the economic sector, the programme recommends the diversification of the Armenian market and evokes the possible launch of negotiations on the signature of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) once conditions are fulfilled. However, the part allocated in this sector is in the weakest of the three priorities. The NIP has taken into account the normalisation of relationships between Armenia and Turkey although the process remains uncertain because indexed to a very complex strategic and political context. On the social sector, the struggle against poverty, regional development and the communication infrastructures modernization are the three key points of the NIP; yet, all the powers remain concentrated in the hands of central institutions, suspicious towards redistribution of authority, competences and resources to local authorities.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Georgia

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter Laure DELCOUR (IRIS, Ecole Nationale d'Administration) and Thoniike GORDADZE (Co-author, South Caucasus Department, French Institute of Anatolian Studies, France)

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord civilsamfund | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politisk situation | retsstat | social situation | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé The briefing examines the reasons underlying the review of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Georgia and evaluates the substance of changes brought to assistance priorities and funding against Georgia's current situation and against the strategic objectives of EU-Georgia relations as identified in the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (ENP AP) and in the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper. The analysis of Country Strategy Paper (CSP) as being still valid and the subsequent preservation of major assistance priorities are considered to be justified in light of recent developments. The challenges faced by Georgia have indeed become more acute but their nature has not changed. Recent political developments highlight the need to consolidate the democratisation process as a prerequisite for a successful implementation of the whole reform process. Against that background, a higher priority status should be granted to the first NIP priority area (Democratic development, rule of law and good governance) and EC assistance should more clearly focus on those actors which are crucial in the consolidation of the democratisation process (e.g. the Parliament and civil society). The emphasis put on regulatory reform is consistent with the intensification of EU-Georgia relations through the Eastern Partnership; however, in the perspective of the forthcoming negotiations for a Deep Free Trade Area, the EC should support capacity-building within the Georgian government to prioritise and monitor the implementation of reforms. Monitoring is also important in light of the broad use of sector budget support so that EC assistance is not negatively affected by an unstable policy environment. To that purpose, benchmarks and indicators should be further specified in the NIP.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of the Lebanese Republic

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationale spørsmål | konkurrenceevne | Libanon | markedsadgang | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk reform | social udvikling | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk reform | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Lebanon currently faces a dual challenge. On the one hand it must ensure a stable governance to allow durable recovery of the country. On the other hand, it should push through urgent comprehensive political and economic reforms. Achieving these results inside the country, would also help the overall stability of the region. Conversely, the internal stability depends heavily on the Middle East Peace Process and the situation in the region. A prerequisite for Lebanon to take up its challenges is linked to the need to ensure broad-based consensus on the government reform programme. Lebanon is fully supported by the EU in these efforts. It is a fully-fledged partner of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), since the Association Agreement entered into force in 2006 setting the framework for a truly comprehensive cooperation. The ENP Action Plan was adopted in January 2007, although the political standstill has slowed down its implementation. Thus, the CSP/NIP 2007-2010 and the new NIP (2011-2013) focus on support to help Lebanon pushing through its reforms. The need for the newly formed government to work on reforms on the basis of a stable consensus remain a major factor also to ensure effective implementation of EU assistance. Against this background, the new NIP should emphasise the synergies between the various programmes (e.g. economic reforms and social development support), while doing its utmost to prepare the envisaged shift towards sector wide approaches and budget support.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Analysis of the National Indicative Programme \(2011-2013\) and the Mid-Term Review of the Country Strategy Paper \(2007-2013\) of Morocco](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 22-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | institutionel reform | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Marokko | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavssunionen | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk reform | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | social udvikling | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | styreformer | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk reform | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Morocco's engagement with the EU through the Euro Mediterranean Partnership and the ENP together with the award in October 2008 of 'Advanced Status' in its relationship with the Union, underlines the external dimension and reference point for Morocco's reforms. The EU and its member states have been key partners for Morocco on its way towards economic, social and political reforms through the provision of substantial economic and political support. Specific objectives are laid down in an EU-Morocco Neighbourhood Action Plan, jointly adopted in July 2005. Nevertheless, Morocco's adoption of externally modelled reforms has not yet resulted in their full implementation. Part of this failure is due to the inevitable problems of capacity building inherent in a relatively low-income state with low levels of literacy and education. Considering the persistence of these problems, the new NIP should provide further assistance to these highly vulnerable areas. Given that the NIP is a document which is intended to underpin an operational instrument, it is revealing that it does not provide a clear break-down of the financial supports being proposed for the programmatic areas within each cooperation priority, even though these priorities/programmatic areas are, at the same time, very general.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[On the Social Consequences of Unemployment](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-01-2010

Ekstern forfatter Bengt Furåker (Department of Sociology, University of Gothenburg, SWEDEN)

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdslosheid | beskæftigelse | fattigdom | nationalregnskab | social indvirkning | social udstødelse | social velfærd | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé The world economy presently suffers from a financial crisis. As a result, unemployment has risen considerably in many countries and it may continue to rise even further. This note attempts to explore the social consequences of unemployment. In doing so, this note concentrates on the individual level. It asks whether the social networks of unemployed individuals are affected. A further significant issue is how unemployment impinges on individual satisfaction and well-being. There is no reason to believe that the present crisis is an isolated phenomenon. Also in the future, there are likely to be recurrent serious economic downturns and as a result unemployment levels will vary substantially across time. To some extent, these variations can be counteracted by national economic policies, but with an increasingly integrated global economy the possible actions by national governments are rather circumscribed.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Production and Use of Biofuels in Developing Countries](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 04-05-2009

Ekstern forfatter Steve Wiggins and Chris Stevens (Overseas Development Institute) ; Ruth Nussbaum and Kate Botriell (ProForest)

Politikområde Energi | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord biobrændstof | ENERGI | energipolitik | fattigdom | FINANSER | fødevarerepris | klimaændring | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsarbejdskraft | landbrugdriftssystem | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | ny teknologi | pris | prisforhøjelse | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | region og regionalpolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udvikling af landdistrikter | udviklingsland | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation

Resumé Executive summary
This brief examines some of the key issues surrounding biofuels and developing countries and makes recommendations for European Union policy to prevent or limit damage from biofuel development, and to take advantage of opportunities. [...]

Studie [EN](#)

[International Forest Policy : Integrated Climate and Forestry Policy Options - The Implications of Carbon Financing for pro-poor Community Forestry : How do we Design Forest Policy Tools to Jointly Address Climate Change, Environmental and Development Goals ? \(Which Forest Policy to Address Climate Change, Environmental and Development Goals ?\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-10-2008

Ekstern forfatter David Brown and Leo Peskett (Overseas Development Institute - ODI - London, United Kingdom)

Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord biologisk mangfoldighed | drivhusgas | fattigdom | klimaændring | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | omsættelig forureningstilladelser | skov | skovbrugspolitik | tropisk skov | udkivlingsland | udkivlingspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé Executive summary

The present report has been requested by the European Parliament Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, the Temporary Committee on Climate Change and the Committee on Development. The study addresses the integrated climate and forestry policy options in developing countries, focussing on the implications of carbon financing for pro-poor community forestry. Specifically, it considers the implications of carbon financing for pro-poor community forestry, and responds to the following question: "How do we design forest policy tools to jointly address climate change, environmental and development goals?" [...]

Studie [EN](#)

[Financing climate change policies in developing countries](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-07-2008

Ekstern forfatter Part 1: Yuri Okubo and Axel Michaelowa

University of Zurich, Institute for Political Science

Part 2: Arno Behrens

Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Part 3: Richard J.T. Klein

Stockholm Environment Institute

Part 4: Saleem Huq and Jessica Ayers

International Institute for Environment and Development

Politikområde Energi | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord anvendelse af energi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-finansier | EU-finansiering | fattigdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | overførsel af teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udkivlingsbistand | udkivlingsland | udkivlingspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Studie [EN](#)

['Conflict Traps' - The Economic Dimension and Impact of Natural Resources and Elections on Conflicts](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-07-2008

Ekstern forfatter Paul Collier (Centre for the Study of African Economies, Department of Economics, Oxford University)

Politikområde Demokrati | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord borgerkrig | demokrati | fattigdom | FINANSER | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | MILJØ | nationalregnskab | naturligt miljø | naturressourcer | omstilingsstøtte | opretholdelse af fred | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | pris | råvarepris | samarbejdspolitik | valg | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Introduction

Violent internal conflict inflicts death, disease and displacement upon the mass of ordinary people who are not active participants. It also inflicts large and persistent economic costs, and so is 'development in reverse'. Finally, it is an illegitimate means of political change whose typical political legacy is deterioration in human rights, and a heightened risk of further violent conflict. Historically, post-conflict situations have had a 40% rate of relapse into civil war within the first decade.

The prevention of violent internal conflict is therefore quite properly a key concern of international policy. In this paper I discuss the efficacy of both economic and political interventions. I first review the evidence on the causes of large-scale violent internal conflict. This provides at least some guide to prevention. [...]

Briefing [EN, FR](#)

Extending the Pipeline - Toward a Comprehensive and Coordinated EU Approach to Poverty Related Diseases

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-07-2008

Ekstern forfatter Martijntje Smits (Rathenau Institute, The Hague, the Netherland)

Politikområde Folkesundhed | Industri | Socialpolitik | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | europæisk integration | farmaceutisk produkt | fattigdom | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | levnedsmiddelhygiejne | medicinsk forskning | nationalregnskab | organisation af sundhedsvæsenet | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rammeprogram for forskning og udvikling | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialmedicin | sundhed | sygdom | ØKONOMI

Resumé Part of the project "Global human health 2, towards effective cooperation on Medicine Research and development".

Studie [EN](#)

The Role of Minimum Income for Social Inclusion in the European Union

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 19-12-2007

Ekstern forfatter Chiara Crepaldi (Coordinator),

Alfonso Gambino,

Simona Baldi and,

Barbara Da Roit

Emanuele Ranci Ortigosa (Scientific supervisor)

Istituto per la Ricerca Sociale

Via XX Settembre24

I - 20123 Milan

Italy

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord arbejdsløshedsforsikring | eksistensminimumsindkomst | europæisk socialpolitik | fattigdom | hjælp til dårligt stillede | levestandard | nationalregnskab | social beskyttelse | social uighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI

Studie [EN](#)

Climate change impacts on Developing Countries - EU Accountability

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 21-11-2007

Ekstern forfatter Fulco Ludwig, Catharien Terwisscha van Scheltinga, Jan Verhagen, Bart Kruyt, Ekko van Ierland, Rob Dellink, Karianne de Bruin, Kelly de Bruin and Pavel Kabat. Wageningen University and Research Centre

Politikområde Miljø | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord fattigdom | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | nationalregnskab | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | reduktion af gasemissioner | ren teknologi | samarbejdspolitik | skovrydning | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udviklingsbistand | udviklingsland | udviklingspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Studie [EN](#)

A Cost/benefit Analysis of the Enp for the Eu's Southern Partners

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 29-10-2007

Ekstern forfatter Michele Comelli

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | civilsamfund | demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | jobskabelse | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavsumionen | migration | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk reform | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjelande i Middelhavsområdet | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk reform | økonomisk struktur

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Assessment of Budgetary Resources and Means in the Area of Development and Cooperation](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-08-2006

Ekstern forfatter Economisti Associati, Bologna, Italy

Politikområde Budget | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord bistandspolitik | budget | budgetindtægter | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | fattigdom | FINANSER | Fællesskabets budget | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konsekvensundersøgelse | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk politik

Studie [EN](#)

[The Development Impact of European Investment bank \(eib\) Lending Operations in the Cotonou and Alai Framework](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 02-03-2005

Ekstern forfatter Jaroslava Colajacomo
Campagna per la Riforma della Banca Mondiale
Rome, Italy
Contact:

Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Amerika | Asien | Asien - Oceanien | AVS-lande | Den Europæiske Investeringsbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EIB-lån | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Latinamerika | nationalregnskab | samarbejdspolitik | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Studie [EN](#)

[Women and Poverty in the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 01-12-2004

Forfatter RECHARD Daniele

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsløshed | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | beskæftigelsesstruktur | børnerig familie | demografi og befolkning | familie | fattigdom | hjemløs | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ugift forældrepark | ældre person | ØKONOMI

Resumé This note aims at defining the main risk factors of poverty for women in the European Union and at identifying the groups that are particularly at risk.

It has to be underlined that some data are not available for the new Member States

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Women 2000: Prospects and Challenges for the 21st Century](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-06-2001

Ekstern forfatter Laure Amoyel and Cécile Duval, Robert Schuman Scholars

Politikområde Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord alfabetisering | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | fattigdom | FN-konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kvindens rettigheder | kvindens stilling | kvinders medindflydelse | ligeløn | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalregnskab | personaleadministration og -afloppning | rettigheder og friheder | seksualforbrydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | sundhed | sundhedspleje | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | vold i hjemmet | ØKONOMI

Resumé This study aims to examine the implementation of the Beijing Platform by the European institutions. It has been drawn up within the framework of the European Parliament's 2000 research programme, at the request of Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities following the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and its follow-up in New York in June 2000 (Beijing +5).

Studie [EN, FR](#)

Impact of Privatisation of the Public Sector on Developing Countries

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 01-02-2001
Ekstern forfatter Bruno Losch (Cirad-Tera)
Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggenter | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender
Nøgleord civilret | fattigdom | FINANSER | gældssanering | handelspolitik | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsordning | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | privatisering | udviklingsland | udviklingsplan | ØKONOMI | økonomisk liberalisme | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk reform | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur
Resumé The results of privatisation in developing countries have proven very disappointing. Many obstacles which have appeared are related both to the characteristics of the economic, social and institutional environment and to the practical conditions of their implementation. The analysis based on case studies of privatisation of agricultural sectors and services makes it possible to present a nuanced evaluation, to highlight several recurrent characteristics of ongoing reforms and to propose a series of general and operational recommendations.
Studie [EN](#)

Third World Debt and the Various Strategies of Debt Relief

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 16-10-2000
Forfatter PABST Reinhart
Politikområde Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggenter | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand
Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | AVS-lande | Den Internationale Valutafond | fattigdom | FINANSER | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | gældssanering | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | monetære forhold | nationalregnskab | udviklingsland | udviklingspolitik | Verdensbanken | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomiske relationer
Resumé This study was drawn up on the initiative of Mr Joaquim Miranda, Chairman of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, in view of the ongoing importance of the debt burden for so many developing countries. The present document examines both the present situation of those countries with a debt burden, and the means whereby this burden can be alleviated.
Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)
Kort resumé [XL](#)

Assessment of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Techniques for Combating Hunger and Poverty

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 01-12-1999
Ekstern forfatter Jean-Marc Broussard et Saïd Sassi (INRA)
Politikområde Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand
Nøgleord adgang til uddannelse | bolig | byplanlægning og byggeri | fattigdom | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugss driftssystem | landbrugssproduktion | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | social mobilitet | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sult | sundhed | sundhedstjeneste | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udviklingsland | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst
Resumé Poverty is a very real evil, even if it is difficult to define and measure. There are ways of combating poverty – by improving food security, by allowing the poor access to certain types of capital goods like housing and by encouraging social mobility through education and health services.
Poverty is often associated with overpopulation. However the relationship between demography and poverty is complex and action to combat poverty is one of the solutions that could be envisaged for reestablishing the demographic balance. The experience of the green revolution in Asia demonstrates that poverty is not inevitable.
Studie [EN](#)

The European Parliament and Latin America: Institutional relations and main points of view

Type af publikation Studie
Dato 01-05-1997
Ekstern forfatter Dr. Dilcia Figueroa
Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggenter
Nøgleord Amerika | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP-delegation | EU's forbindelser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | handelssamarbejde | ikke-europæisk organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | interparlamentariske relationer | Latinamerika | latinamerikansk organisation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | nationalregnskab | parlament | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk samarbejde
Resumé Sets out the current situation on institutional relations and the main positions adopted by the European Parliament on Latin America. After an analysis of the interregional dialogue resulting from the interparliamentary conferences it refers to the main positions adopted by the EP on Latin America and the Latin American bodies for political integration and their relations with the EP.
Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)