



Европейски парламент Parlamento Europeo Evropský parlament Europa-Parlamentet Europäisches Parlament
Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

Liste over publikationer fra EuropaParlamentets Think Tank

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Anvendte søgekriterier ved genereringen af denne liste :

Sortér Sorter efter dato
Politikområde "EU"s Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold"

1327 Resultat (er)

Antallet af viste resultater er begrænset til 500, du kan afgrænse dine søgekriterier

Oprettelsesdato : 19-04-2024

[The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: An end-of-term assessment](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 19-04-2024

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses how the European Commission has delivered on the policy agenda set by its President, Ursula von der Leyen, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019, and by further commitments taken over the years to address new issues, crises and challenges. It provides an end-of-term assessment of the delivery of the agenda's six key priorities, on the eve of the ninth legislature's last plenary session, two months before the 2024 European elections. The von der Leyen Commission has announced a total of 661 planned initiatives. In concrete terms, EPRS finds that four out of five (526) have now been submitted and, for those which are legislative proposals, the co-legislators have started work. Of the 526, more than half (301) have already been adopted by the co-legislators, or, for the non-legislative initiatives (such as strategies, action plans and other communications, amounting to around one fifth of the total), by the Commission itself. A further 97 (18 %) are close to adoption, with some of them likely to be adopted still during this legislature. The remainder (102, or 19 %) are still proceeding normally through the legislative process and will not reach adoption under this term. While the Commission's first priority – the European Green Deal – ranks highest in terms of the number of initiatives planned (167), the other priorities – 'A Europe fit for the digital age', 'An economy that works for people', 'A stronger Europe in the world', 'Promoting our European way of life', and 'A new push for European democracy' – have higher rates of initiatives actually adopted (from 52 % to 60 %, and 82 % for the fourth, largely due, for the latter, to its less legislative nature).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[European Parliament: Facts and figures](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-04-2024

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé This briefing, published by the European Parliamentary Research Service, aims to provide a broad range of key facts and figures about the European Parliament. Its many graphics offer a picture of the Parliament's Members and the institution's structures and activity in the current parliamentary term (July 2019 to June 2024) and in previous five-year terms since direct elections were introduced in June 1979.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Europa-Parlamentet: beføjelser](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 18-04-2024

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den institutionelle rolle, som Parlamentet spiller i europæisk politik, er resultatet af udøvelsen af dets forskellige funktioner. Overholdelse af de demokratiske principper på europæisk plan sikres via deltagelse i lovgivningsprocessen, dets budget- og kontrolbeføjelser, dets inddragelse i traktatrevisioner og dets ret til at anlægge sager ved Den Europæiske Unions Domstol.

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

[Unitary supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-04-2024

Forfatter BARANÍK Kamil

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé The supplementary protection certificate (SPC) is a specific intellectual property right that extends the basic patent's market exclusivity for plant protection products. The unitary patent became operational in the EU on 1 June 2023, unifying patent protection in all participating Member States. Despite this significant change, SPCs, which are inseparable from patent protection, remain regulated at national level. This fragmented regulatory approach has proven ineffective, leading to excessive administrative costs for SPC applicants, who have to navigate the national laws of each Member State where they seek SPC protection. To address this issue, on 27 April 2023 the Commission submitted a proposal for a regulation introducing a unitary SPC for plant protection products as a complement to the protection offered by the unitary patent. This proposal, coupled with a parallel proposal for an SPC for plant protection products of the same date, seeks to harmonise the process of granting SPCs for plant protection products in the single market. In Parliament, the proposal was assigned to the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI), with Tiemo Wölken (S&D, Germany) as rapporteur. Following the approval of the reports on the two proposals by the Parliament plenary at first reading, Parliament adopted its position for the interinstitutional negotiations. The Council has yet to agree on its negotiating mandate. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Collection of studies prepared by Policy Department C for the PEGA Committee](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-04-2024

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Resumé Committee of Inquiry to investigate the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware (PEGA) was set up on 10 March 2022. Chaired by MEP Jeroen LENAERS, PEGA Committee investigated infringements and maladministration in application of EU law in relation to the use of Pegasus and equivalent spyware surveillance software. Spyware and other hacking techniques are critical threats to privacy, data protection and democracy in the EU. They serve oppressive agendas against journalists, political activists and human rights defenders. On 8 May 2023, PEGA Committee adopted its final report (Rapporteur: MEP Sophia IN 'T VELD), after 14 months of hearings, studies and fact-finding missions. Following the PEGA Committee's report, on 15 June 2023, the European Parliament adopted its recommendation calling on the European Commission, the Council, European Ombudsman, the Europol and a number of Member States for a number of actions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interinstitutional body for ethical standards](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-04-2024

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Parliament is expected to vote during the April II plenary session on the draft agreement reached on creating an interinstitutional body for ethical standards, following a recommendation due to be debated in the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) on 22 April. The agreement is the result of negotiations between eight EU institutions and bodies, based on a Commission proposal responding to Parliament's request. The interinstitutional body for ethical standards would strengthen EU institutions' ethics, integrity and transparency, by ensuring their rules converge, ensuring an institutional ethics culture, and increasing ethical awareness.

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

[Plenary round-up – April I 2024](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-04-2024

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Approaching the end of the mandate, a number of debates on important legislative proposals took place during the April I 2024 plenary session: on the migration and asylum package, reform of the EU electricity market, and the pharmaceutical package. Members also debated Russia's undemocratic elections, and in particular their extension to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, allegations of Russian interference in the European Parliament, Chinese police activity in Europe, the rule of law in Hungary, and the rule of law and media freedom in Slovakia. His Majesty King Philippe, King of the Belgians, addressed the Parliament to mark his country's presidency of the Council. Finally, President Roberta Metsola made a statement for International Roma Day.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Implementing the 'Parliament 2024' reforms](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-04-2024

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé During its April I session, Parliament is due to vote on amendments to its Rules of Procedure on the basis of the report adopted by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO). The report translates into legal rules the recommendations made by the 'Parliament 2024' working group after discussion throughout 2023.

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

[Resilience of Democracy and European Elections against New Challenge](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 08-04-2024

Ekstern forfatter Edoardo BRESSANELLI & Samuele BERNARDI

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, identifies new challenges to democratic resilience and electoral processes, systematically mapping the EU responses to counter them. The study focuses both on external and internal challenges and assesses the responses of the Union particularly in the run-up to the 2024 European Parliament elections. It also provides specific policy recommendations to further enhance the protection of democracy in the Union.

Studie [EN](#)

[The notion of constitutional identity and its role in European integration](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 02-04-2024

Ekstern forfatter Christophe MAES

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Since the introduction of Article 4(2) of the Treaty on European Union, the meaning and function of the notion of constitutional identity have become an important point of contention. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines what the concept of constitutional identity means and how it has been understood in various EU Member States. It assesses the impact of this concept on the relations between the EU and its Member States. Finally, the study evaluates how the notion of constitutional identity can play a role in future EU integration.

Studie [EN](#)

[Revisionsretten](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 27-03-2024

Forfatter MILICEVIC Vera

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den Europæiske Revisionsret er ansvarlig for revisionen af EU's finanser. Som EU's eksterne revisor bidrager den til at forbedre EU's økonomiske forvaltning og fungerer som den uafhængige vogter af unionsborgernes finansielle interesser.

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

[Mellemstatslige beslutningsprocedurer](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 26-03-2024

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Inden for den fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik (FUSP) og flere andre områder, f.eks. det forstærkede samarbejde, visse udnævnelser og revision af traktaterne, afviger beslutningsprocessen fra den, der er gældende i den almindelige lovgivningsprocedure. Det dominerende træk på disse områder er et mere udpræget element af mellemstatsligt samarbejde. Problemerne i forbindelse med den offentlige gældskrise har ført til en øget anvendelse af sådanne beslutningstagningsmekanismer, navnlig inden for rammerne af europæisk økonomisk styring.

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

[Nærhedsprincippet](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 26-03-2024

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Nærhedsprincippet (også kaldet subsidiaritetsprincippet), der er indskrevet i traktaten om Den Europæiske Union, definerer betingelserne for, hvornår det er hensigtsmæssigt, at Unionen handler i stedet for medlemsstaterne.

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

[Implications of the Digital Transformation on Different Social Groups](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-03-2024

Ekstern forfatter MAZZONI Leonardo, BOTTA Marco, CARLINI Roberta, FILISTRUCCHI Lapo, MENENDEZ GONZALEZ Natalia, PARCU Pier Luigi

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, analyses the impact of digitalization on vulnerable social groups in terms of lower income and education, age, people affected by disabilities, minority ethnic groups and people living in remote/isolated geographic areas. It includes a review of the relevant academic literature, secondary data analysis, as well as three case studies focused on digital inequality in e-commerce and digital financial services. The study reviews the EU legislations relevant in the policy areas that are the object of the case studies and elaborates some recommendations on the actions that the EU could undertake to tackle the digital divide affecting vulnerable social groups.

Studie [EN](#)

Voting from abroad in European Parliament elections

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-03-2024

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk valgmetode | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | stemmeret | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgmåde | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgret

Resumé Across the European Union (EU), national provisions regarding the right to vote for citizens living abroad are not consistent. However, recent legislative changes seem to suggest a positive trend towards allowing out-of-country voting in most EU Member States. When it comes to voting from abroad, countries need to carefully assess and address various issues. These include: the identification of potential voters; how to inform them about their right to vote and stand as a candidate from abroad; the design and implementation of timely registration processes; the training of staff in diplomatic missions (for in-person voting in consular and diplomatic missions); the design and implementation of secure voting procedures, as well as the possible transportation of ballots from abroad. Against this backdrop, the legal and practical arrangements for voting in the European elections for citizens who live or are temporarily outside their home Member State vary greatly between the Member States. Most allow voting at embassies or consulates abroad, several allow citizens living abroad to vote by post, a few allow voting by proxy, and one (Estonia) allows electronic voting. On the other hand, Czechia, Ireland, Malta and Slovakia do not permit their citizens to vote in the European elections from abroad. Ahead of the European elections in June 2024, this briefing provides an overview of the national provisions concerning voting from abroad in the 27 EU Member States. This briefing is an update of one published in September 2023. The latest elections-related statistical information about the Member States is from August 2023, with the exception of Greece and Belgium, for which it was updated in March 2024.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – March 2024

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-03-2024

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Among the highlights of the March 2024 plenary session were the debates on preparation of the European Council meeting on 21 and 22 March 2024; the need to address urgent concerns regarding Ukrainian children forcibly deported to Russia, and the need to ensure the stability of EU agricultural production and impose sanctions on imports of Russian and Belarusian food and agricultural products to the EU. Members also debated the return of Romanian national treasure illegally appropriated by Russia. Other important debates took place, inter alia, on: deteriorating living conditions in the EU; a healthy lifestyle and active ageing; the inclusion of the right to abortion in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, rising anti-LGBTIQ rhetoric and violence; and EU climate risk assessment. Members also discussed the annual designation of European capitals for children, and the Commission's treatment of requests for public access to documents. Representatives of the world cup-winning Spanish women's national football team participated in Parliament's official celebration to mark International Women's Day. The last 'This is Europe' debate for this term followed a speech by Petteri Orpo, Prime Minister of Finland.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Examples of Parliament's impact: 2019 to 2024 - Illustrating the powers of the European Parliament

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 13-03-2024

Forfatter AMAND-EECKHOUT Laurence | BAERT Pieter | CAPRILE ANNA | CAR POLONA | DEL MONTE Micaela | EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY | GILL SARAH | JENSEN LISELOTTE | KISS Monika | KOTANIDIS Silvia | LAANINEN Tarja | LUYTEN KATRIEN | MANKO Rafał | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander | Niestadt Maria | PAPE Marketa | PARI MARIANNA | PRZETACZNIK Jakub | SAPALA Magdalena | SHREEVES Rosamund | SOONE Jaan

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé As the European Union's only directly elected institution, the European Parliament stands at the heart of European representative democracy, the foundation upon which the EU is built. Since its creation, the Parliament's powers have evolved significantly, and it is now a fully fledged legislative body and forum for discussion and engagement, whose influence is felt in virtually all areas of EU activity. This paper offers an overview of the European Parliament's main powers, demonstrating how they interact, and illustrating through practical examples from the ninth parliamentary term (2019-2024) the various ways in which Parliament uses those powers in its daily work.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Federalism in the European Parliament: From Ventotene to the Spinelli Group](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-03-2024

Forfatter KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Following the conclusion of the Conference on the Future of Europe in May 2022, it remains to be seen whether the European Union will embark on substantial Treaty reform in the future. Federalists are pushing for such reform, however, and they have organised themselves for this purpose in the European Parliament ever since Altiero Spinelli created the 'Crocodile Club' in 1980. His key role in defining and advocating a constitution for a federal Europe – from his co-authored 1941 Ventotene Manifesto, through to his engagement in the Union of European Federalists and his crucial role in the drafting of the 1984 Draft Treaty on European Union – explains the choice of name of the present-day Spinelli Group. This briefing traces the organisation and networking of European federalists and their impact on European integration from outside and inside the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Parliament (as it called itself from 1962 onwards) of today's European Union. It demonstrates how federalists and their constitutional ideas embedded in draft constitutions, which were never ratified, nevertheless strongly impacted Treaty reform and the EU's constitutionalisation in the long run.

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

[Jacques Delors' legacy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 06-03-2024

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Jacques Delors, a passionate advocate of European integration, is widely considered to be the father of the European single market and the economic and monetary union. Previously a trade union activist, French Finance Minister, and MEP in the first directly elected European Parliament, he served three terms as the President of the European Commission, from 1985 to 1995. Jacques Delors died on 27 December 2023, aged 98. Following his death, he leaves behind a huge legacy, with numerous commentators underlining his role as one of the architects of today's EU. It was during his term in office that the Member States signed the Single European Act in 1986 and the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which paved the way for the transformation of the European Economic Community, and other pre-EU organisations, into the European Union. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Jacques Delors' life and legacy.

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

[Plenary round-up – February II 2024](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 01-03-2024

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé The highlight of the February II 2024 plenary session was the address by Yulia Navalnaya, widow of the assassinated Russian opposition activist and 2021 Sakharov Prize laureate Alexey Navalny. Important debates took place on European security and defence and the war in Gaza. Members adopted a large number of provisional agreements reached in interinstitutional negotiations. Members also adopted several agreements at first reading, on which negotiations with the Council would be required in the new legislative term.

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

[International Women's Day 2024 - Women in Sport](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter Martina SCHONARD, Alina-Theresa SCHNEDL

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-program | europæisk integration | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kvinde | kvindens stilling | ligestilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejde på uddannelsesområdet | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sport | uddannelse | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ungdomspolitik

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

The Role of the European Council in the EU Constitutional Structure

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter AKBIK Adina, DAWSON Mark

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | interinstitutionelle relationer | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed

Resumé This study examines the evolving role of the European Council in the EU's constitutional structure. As the study demonstrates, the increasing tendency of the European Council to instruct other EU institutions and its limited accountability have established an increasing gap between its de jure role under the EU Treaties and its de facto power in the larger system of EU governance. This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee.

Studie [EN](#)

The European Parliament, its powers, and the 1979 European elections

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-02-2024

Forfatter PITTOORS Gilles

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP's beføjelser | EU's kompetence | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik | EU-ret | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | institutionel kompetence | magtens deling | POLITIK | politikudformning | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé This briefing traces the evolution of the debates on the European Parliament's powers, and their (dis)connection to the organisation of the first direct European elections in 1979. It spans the period leading up to 1979, and also assesses the aftermath of these landmark elections. It shows that well into the 1970s, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) put great effort into de coupling the debates on organising Parliament's direct elections from those on expanding its institutional powers. MEPs' main fear was that demanding both as a package deal would be too much for Member State governments to swallow, creating a risk of ending up with neither. Separately pursuing more powers and direct elections was considered the smarter strategy. Yet by the end of the 1970s, with progress being made on both fronts, it had become difficult for MEPs to maintain this distinction. Increasingly, MEPs pushed a discourse of a self reinforcing, virtuous circle of empowerment and elections. They developed this discourse further after the 1979 elections, when a disappointingly low voter turnout dictated a re coupling of the issues in order to maintain the momentum of the Parliament's growing empowerment. The briefing concludes by connecting this historical debate to contemporary issues, highlighting how the question of Parliament's powers has become intimately connected with questions of democracy, representation and elections.

Briefing [EN](#)

The use of strategic foresight in Commission impact assessments: Existing practices and the way forward

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-02-2024

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-politik | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | evalueringsmetode | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | fremsyn | konsekvensundersøgelse | POLITIK | politikudformning | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Strategic foresight was identified as a political priority by the European Commission back in 2019, and was integrated into the EU's better regulation guidelines in 2021. It allows practitioners to anticipate alternative futures and, hence, represents a key tool for the EU to future-proof its policies and legislation. Its relevance spans the policy cycle, being of interest ex ante to impact assessments (IAs) and ex post to evaluations. This briefing examines the use of strategic foresight by the Commission in its IAs. It analyses the practices that emerged between January 2020 and December 2023, allowing a comparison between the period prior to January 2022, when foresight became a better regulation tool, with the period since then. The analysis shows that, despite a progressive increase in the number of IAs featuring a foresight component, practices continue to vary greatly across the Commission Directorates-General responsible for these IAs, in terms of methodology, clarity and consistency. Nine of the 63 IAs analysed in this briefing were supported by dedicated studies using foresight methodology. The majority of these studies were conducted by the Joint Research Centre, the Commission's internal science and knowledge service, which provides a broad offer to assist the use of foresight, including training and research. Two studies were commissioned to external contractors. Foresight studies require time and resources. They should be systematically conducted when a foresight approach adds value to the examination of the topic at stake. Foresight methods include the analysis of megatrends and scenario planning. The Commission's Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) ensures quality control of the Commission's IA work. Besides advising on the IA process and expressing its opinion on the quality of each individual draft IA, it also gives an annual account of progress on better law-making. In its opinions, the RSB inter alia stressed the need for consistency in the use of foresight throughout IA reports, calling for foresight to be integrated into the sections on problem definition and policy options.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Legal options for confiscation of Russian state assets to support the reconstruction of Ukraine](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter DG, EPRS; Webb, Philippa (Philippa Mahal)

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international aftale | international politik | internationale relationer | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | politisk geografi | Rusland | Ukraine | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This report analyses the options under international law for the confiscation of Russian state assets to support Ukraine's reconstruction. It focuses on Russian Central Bank assets, US\$300 billion of which are frozen in various jurisdictions. The report considers four avenues for overcoming Russia's immunity from enforcement: avoidance of immunity through purely executive or legislative action; justification for the breach of international law on the grounds that it is a countermeasure; evolution of international law to lift immunity from enforcement upon, for example, a finding of aggression by a United Nations principal organ; and an exception in international law for the enforcement of international judgments. The report addresses proposals based on third-party countermeasures and collective self-defence. It assesses six options under current review: enforcement of European Court of Human Rights judgments; an international treaty setting up a compensation commission; taxing windfall contributions; placing Russian state assets into an escrow account as collateral; identifying Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism; and the establishment of an investment 'common fund'. In conclusion, the report presents a risk assessment of each option, noting that (i) confiscation based on third-party countermeasures with a conditional element and (ii) confiscation based on the enforcement of international judgments against Russia are most likely to comply with international law.

Studie [EN](#)

[Commission's fourth annual rule of law report](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-02-2024

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mediernes pluralisme | menneskerettigheder | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | pressefrihed | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé In July 2023, the Commission adopted its fourth annual rule of law report, covering judicial independence, the anti-corruption framework, media freedom and checks and balances in all Member States. As in previous years, the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) has tabled a motion for a resolution on the report, highlighting progress and identifying areas for possible further improvement.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[A mathematical formula for determining the EP composition](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 13-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter RAMÍREZ GONZÁLEZ Victoriano

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-organ | Europa-Parlamentet | organ (EU) | parlamentsmandat | POLITIK | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé This briefing, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, provides proposals for a formula for an allocation system for the future distribution of EP seats among the member states that is in line with the distribution criteria as laid down in Article 14(2) TEU and allows for a distribution of seats that is objective, fair, durable and transparent.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[A permanent system for seat allocation in the EP - Reconciling degressive proportionality and electoral equality through proportional completion](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 13-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter MÜLLER Manuel

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | organ (EU) | parlamentsvalg | POLITIK | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgkvotient | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé This paper, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, proposes a permanent system for the allocation of seats in the European Parliament that ensures transnational electoral equality even under the conditions of increasing degenerativity of national quotas. This is achieved through a system of proportional completion using a new EU-wide seat quota.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Power Compromise - An objective, fair, durable and transparent fix for the EP composition](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-02-2024

Ekstern forfatter PUKELSHEIM Friedrich, GRIMMET Geoffrey

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlamentsmandat | POLITIK | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, provides proposals for a formula/allocation system for the future distribution of EP seats among the member states that is in line with the distribution criteria as laid down in Article 14(2) TEU and allows for a distribution of seats that is objective, fair, durable and transparent.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Digitalising cross-border judicial cooperation](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-02-2024

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord adgang til retsvæsenet | decentraliseret samarbejde | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalisering | dokumentation | EU's civile retlige samarbejde | EU's retlige samarbejde i straffesager | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | retslig virksomhed | samarbejdspolitik | telekommunikation | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information

Resumé On 23 November 2023, the European Parliament approved the compromise reached with the Council in July 2023 on the European Commission proposal for a horizontal regulation on digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice, intended to apply to both civil and criminal cross-border proceedings within the EU. The regulation, proposed back in December 2021, will supplement horizontally, rather than replace, existing rules on the digital delivery of documents, digital hearings and other uses of information technology for cross-border judicial cooperation. In principle, Member States' competent judicial or other authorities will be obliged to use digital channels of communication; for individuals, their use would be optional. The co-legislators' changes to the original proposal include: i) modifications to the definitions, including a new definition of 'videoconferencing' and a modified definition of 'competent authority'; ii) specification of situations where alternative means of communication may be used; iii) the possibility to use a decentralised system also between national authorities of one country; iv) better protection of private parties' rights; (v) detailed rules on consent to use electronic means for hearing in criminal matters; and vi) a new rule on training of justice professionals. The regulation, published in the Official Journal of the EU on 27 December 2023, will apply from 1 May 2025. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Denmark](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-02-2024

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio | SCHNEDL ALINA-THERESA | WIKSTRÖM AVARIA AMANDA VICTORIA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord Danmark | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retsstat | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Denmark and how the values of Article 2 of the TEU are respected and implemented in the country.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Estonia](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-02-2024

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio | SCHNEDL ALINA-THERESA | WIKSTRÖM AVARIA AMANDA VICTORIA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | grundlæggende rettigheder | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union

Resumé This briefing, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Estonia and how the values of Article 2 of the TEU are respected and implemented in the country.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – February I 2024

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 09-02-2024

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | europæisk integration | fælles landbrugspolitik | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik

Resumé A highlight of the February I 2024 plenary session was the debate on the conclusions of the special European Council meeting on 1 February, at which leaders reached agreement on EU funding, in particular for Ukraine. That was followed by a debate with the Council and Commission on the need for unwavering EU support for Ukraine, after two years of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Members also debated empowering farmers and rural communities and ensuring sustainable and fairly rewarded EU agriculture. Further debates took place on the Commission's new communication on the EU2040 climate target, the state of EU solar industry in the light of unfair competition, and water crisis and droughts in the EU and the need for a sustainable, resilient water strategy for Europe. Members discussed the Dentsu tracking case and the Commission's lack of transparency with regard to the tobacco industry. They discussed the situation of prisoners in Hungarian jails, allegations of Russian interference in EU democratic processes and the need to fight rising antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred. Debates took place on quality traineeships in the EU and the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of Abbé Pierre's appeal to address homelessness. Other debates took place on international issues: the situation in Haiti on the eve of the deployment of the United Nations Multinational Security Support Mission, further repression against democracy in Venezuela, the state of play of the implementation of the Global Gateway, and multilateral negotiations in view of the World Trade Organization's 13th Ministerial Conference, in Abu Dhabi. Finally, a 'This is Europe' debate was held with the President of Romania, Klaus Iohannis.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Amending the Statute of the Court of Justice of the EU: Reform of the preliminary reference procedure

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-02-2024

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Domstolen (EU) | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | præjudiciel sag | præjudicielt spørgsmål | retslig virksomhed | retsmiddel | Retten (EU)

Resumé On 24 January 2024, the Committee on Legal Affairs approved the compromise text of a proposal to amend the Statute of the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU). The reform will transfer preliminary reference cases (Article 267 of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union – TFEU) from the Court of Justice (CJ) to the General Court (GC) in five distinct areas (VAT; excise duties; the Customs Code and tariff; passengers' rights to compensation and assistance; and the greenhouse gas emissions allowance trading scheme). Parliament has managed to secure the inclusion in the compromise text of a number of significant amendments. All new preliminary references will be systematically notified not only to the Commission, Member States and the institution, body or agency that authored the challenged act, but also to the Parliament, Council and European Central Bank (ECB). These institutions will be allowed to submit observations in the procedure, although, in the case of Parliament and the ECB, only if they consider that they have a 'particular interest' in the case. The GC will have not only ad hoc advocates general (AGs), but also one or more permanent AGs, which it will elect – from among its judges – for a three year term, renewable once. The permanent AGs will assist the GC only in preliminary ruling cases, and will not perform judicial duties while working as AGs. Despite the transfer of certain preliminary references to the GC, the CJ will nonetheless retain jurisdiction in cases that raise 'independent questions relating to the interpretation of primary law, public international law, general principles of Union law or the Charter of Fundamental Rights'. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europa-Parlamentet: valgprocedurer

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 01-02-2024

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Procedurerne for valg til Europa-Parlamentet er reguleret både ved europæisk lovgivning, der fastlægger fælles regler for alle medlemsstaterne, og ved særlige nationale bestemmelser, der varierer fra stat til stat. De fælles regler fastlægger princippet om forholdstalsvalg og bestemmelser om spærregrænser og visse hverv, der er uforenelige med mandatet som medlem af Europa-Parlamentet. Mange andre vigtige aspekter, såsom det benyttede valgsystem og antallet af valgkredse, er reguleret ved national lov.

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

Udviklingen frem til den europæiske fælles akt

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 29-01-2024

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den vigtigste udvikling i de første traktater vedrører skabelsen af Fællesskabets egne indtægter, styrkelsen af Parlamentets budgetbeføjelser, det direkte valg af Europa-Parlamentets medlemmer og oprettelsen af det europæiske monetære system (EMS). Den europæiske fælles akt, som trådte i kraft i 1986, indebærer gennemgribende ændringer af Romtraktaten og styrkede integrationstanken ved at skabe et stort indre marked.

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

Den Europæiske Unions Domstols kompetencer

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 29-01-2024

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Dette faktablad beskriver de kompetencer, der henhører under Den Europæiske Unions Domstol (EU-Domstolen), som består af to domstole, Domstolen og Retten, og tilbyder forskellige klagemuligheder som fastsat i artikel 19 i traktaten om Den Europæiske Union (TEU), artikel 251-281 i traktaten om Den Europæiske Unions funktionsmåde (TEUF), artikel 136 i Euratomtraktaten og protokol nr. 3 om statuten for Den Europæiske Unions Domstol, der er knyttet som bilag til traktaterne.

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

Parliament's powers: Designating the seats of EU decentralised agencies

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-01-2024

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord decentralisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institution | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | institutionel kompetence | institutionens hjemsted | lovgivende myndighed | organ (EU) | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valgperiode

Resumé There are no provisions in the EU Treaties or in secondary EU law on the procedure for deciding on the location of an EU agency. Article 341 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) refers only to the EU institutions. This legal vacuum has generated different practices over time and power struggles among the Member States. The most recent example of conflicting national interests was the case of the European Medicines Agency (EMA). Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, representatives of the governments of the Member States decided to relocate the agency from London to Amsterdam, but the decision was challenged by Italy and the Municipality of Milan. Subsequent rulings of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) clarified its lack of jurisdiction over decisions of Member States' government representatives. These political decisions have no legal effect under EU law. The Court nevertheless took the opportunity to provide clear indications about how Article 341 TFEU should be interpreted. According to the Court, it is for the EU legislature, and not the Member States, to decide on the location of the EU agencies, because Article 341 TFEU is applicable to EU institutions only, and they are clearly listed in Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU). While the decision of the EU legislature implies a certain degree of political choice, it is nevertheless subject to judicial review. The Court's clarification was welcomed by Parliament, which in two resolutions, in 2018 and 2019, had complained about its lack of involvement in the selection procedure for locating agency's seats, and demanded a role in the evaluation of criteria, on an equal footing with the Commission and the Council. At the time of writing, the European Parliament and the Council are in the process of deciding the location of the Anti-Money-Laundering Agency (AMLA).

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-retten – kilder og rækkevidde

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 26-01-2024

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde

Resumé Den Europæiske Union har status som juridisk person og har dermed sin egen særskilte retsorden i forhold til folkeretten. EU-lovgivningen har endvidere direkte eller indirekte indvirkning på lovgivningen i medlemsstaterne og bliver en del af hver enkelt medlemsstats retssystem. Den Europæiske Union er i sig selv en retskilde. Retsordenen inddeles normalt i primær ret (traktaterne og de generelle retlige principper), afledt eller sekundær ret (baseret på traktaterne) og supplerende ret.

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

Europa-Parlamentet: forbindelser med de nationale parlamenter

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 22-01-2024

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Udviklingen hen imod tættere europæisk integration har ændret de nationale parlamters rolle. Der er blevet skabt en række forskellige instrumenter for samarbejde mellem Europa-Parlamentet og de nationale parlamenter med det formål at sikre en effektiv demokratisk kontrol med den europæiske lovgivning på alle niveauer. Denne tendens er blevet styrket med de bestemmelser, der blev indført med Lissabontraktaten.

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

Europa-Kommissionen

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 22-01-2024

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Kommissionen er den EU-institution, der har monopol på initiativretten på lovgivningsområdet, og den har væsentlige udøvende beføjelser inden for politiske områder såsom konkurrence og udenrigshandel. Den er Den Europæiske Unions primære udøvende organ og består af et kollegium sammensat af én kommissær fra hver medlemsstat. Kommissionen fører tilsyn med anvendelsen af EU-retten og medlemsstaternes overholdelse af traktaterne. Den står også i spidsen for de udvalg, der er ansvarlige for gennemførelsen af EU-lovgivningen. Det tidligere komitologisystem er blevet erstattet af nye retlige instrumenter, nemlig gennemførelsesretsakter og delegerede retsakter.

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

Den Europæiske Unions Domstol

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 22-01-2024

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den Europæiske Unions Domstol (EU-Domstolen) er en af de syv EU-institutioner. Den omfatter to domsmyndigheder: Domstolen og Retten. Den har ansvaret for Den Europæiske Unions jurisdiktion. Domsmyndighederne sikrer en korrekt fortolkning og anvendelse af den primære og afledte EU-ret i EU. De prøver lovligheden af EU-institutionernes retsakter og træffer afgørelser om medlemsstaternes efterlevelse af forpligtelserne i henhold til primær og afledt EU-ret. Den fortolker ligeledes EU-retten efter anmodning fra de nationale domstole.

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

Plenary round-up – January I 2024

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-01-2024

Forfatter SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | civilret | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fiskeri | fælles fiskeripolitik | GEOGRAFI | grøn økonomi | gæld | Indien | investering og finansiering | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | reduktion af gasemissioner | strategisk partnerskab (EU) | virksomhedsfinansiering | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The first January 2024 plenary session opened with a statement by Parliament's President, Roberta Metsola, commemorating Jacques Delors, the former Commission President, who passed away on 27 December. The highlight of the session was the presentation by Prime Minister Alexander De Croo of the programme of activities of the Belgian Presidency of the Council. There was also a debate on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 14-15 December 2023 and on the preparation of the special European Council meeting on 1 February, together with the situation in Hungary and frozen EU funds. Further debates took place on the review of the economic governance framework; the recent ecological catastrophe involving plastic pellets lost off a ship and its impact on micro-plastic pollution in the maritime and coastal habitats; addressing urgent skills shortages and finding the right talents to boost job creation; improving the socio-economic situation of farmers and rural areas; ensuring fair incomes, food security and a just transition; the revision of the European Labour Authority's mandate; and the fight against the resurgence of neo-fascism in Europe, in particular following the parade that took place in Rome on 7 January. Several debates were held on international issues: keeping commitments and delivering military assistance to Ukraine; the humanitarian situation in Gaza, the need to reach a ceasefire and the risks of regional escalation; the need for an EU and international response to the Houthis attacks in the Red Sea and for continued support to the Yemeni peace process; the state of emergency in Ecuador; and Norway's recent decision to advance seabed mining in the Arctic. Finally, Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew, Germany) was elected a Vice-President of Parliament, replacing Nicola Beer.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Den Europæiske Investeringsbank](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 18-01-2024

Forfatter SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Resumé Den Europæiske Investeringsbank (EIB) tilbyder langsigtet finansiering af projekter, garantier og rådgivning med henblik på at fremme EU's mål. Den støtter projekter både i og uden for EU. Dens aktionærer er EU's medlemsstater. EIB er hovedaktionæren i Den Europæiske Investeringsfond (EIF), og de to organisationer udgør sammen EIB-Gruppen.

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

[Activities of the European Ombudsman: 2022 annual report](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-01-2024

Forfatter BARANÍK Kamil

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aktivitetsrapport | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | person med handicap | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The European Ombudsman submitted her 2022 annual report to the European Parliament in April 2023. The main issues raised in the report relate to ethical concerns, transparency and accountability. The report also provides an overview of the handling of complaints and inquiries, and an assessment of the Ombudsman's other achievements in 2022. The Committee on Petitions has discussed the report and endorsed it; the committee's report is to be put to the vote during Parliament's plenary session in January 2024.

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

[Europa-Parlamentet: Historisk baggrund](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-01-2024

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Europa-Parlamentet har sin oprindelse i Den Fælles Forsamling for Det Europæiske Kul- og Stålfællesskab (EKSF), der blev til den fælles forsamling for de tre overnationale europæiske fællesskaber, der fandtes på daværende tidspunkt. Forsamlingen fik efterfølgende navnet "Europa-Parlamentet". Institutionen, hvis medlemmer er blevet valgt direkte siden 1979, har i tidens løb gennemgået store forandringer: Det har udviklet sig fra en forsamling med udnævnte medlemmer til et valgt parlament, der er anerkendt for at sætte den politiske dagsorden i Den Europæiske Union.

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

[Europa-Parlamentet: opbygning og arbejdsgang](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-01-2024

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Europa-Parlamentets opbygning og arbejdsgang er fastlagt i dets forretningsorden. De politiske organer, udvalg, delegationer og politiske grupper leder Parlamentets aktiviteter.

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

[Overstatslige beslutningsprocedurer](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-01-2024

Forfatter SCHONARD Martina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den Europæiske Unions medlemsstater har som følge af deres EU-medlemskab aftalt at overføre nogle af deres beføjelser på bestemte politikområder til EU's institutioner. EU's institutioner træffer således bindende overstatslige beslutninger i deres lovgivningsmæssige og administrative procedurer, budgetprocedurer, udnævnelsesprocedurer og forfatningslignende procedurer.

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

[Ten issues to watch in 2024](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 08-01-2024

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Industri | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Indien | information og informationsbehandling | klimaændring | kunstig intelligens | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | POLITIK | præsidentvalg | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This is the eighth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass young Europeans and the European elections, fake reality and disinformation in a year of elections, the delivery on the twin transition, climate overshoot and adaptation, the future of the EU automotive sector, financing Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction, prosecution of international core crimes and reparation for victims in Russia's war on Ukraine, El Niño's knock-on effects on food security, the 2024 US elections, and India's rise.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Multimedia [Young Europeans go to the polls: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Climate overshoot and adaptation: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Delivery on the green and digital transition: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Priority dossiers under the Belgian EU Council Presidency](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-01-2024

Forfatter BALAZS Eszter | NADKARNI ISABEL

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Belgien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europarådet | europæisk regionalorganisation | formand for en institution | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | nationalt parlament | organ (EU) | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The Kingdom of Belgium is a federal constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy, with the monarch as Head of State and a prime minister as Head of Government. The current monarch, King Philippe/Filip has been on the throne since 21 July 2013, his heir apparent is Princess Elisabeth, the daughter of the monarch. The King has wide legislative powers constitutionally but is relieved of all responsibility, with his ministers signing the bills and royal decrees. It is the King's task to appoint the prime minister, who is usually the leader of the majority coalition after legislative elections. The King is the symbol of the unity of the nation. Upon appointment by the King, the prime minister has to be approved by the parliament's Chamber of Representatives. The current prime minister is Alexander De Croo of the Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open Vld) party, which sits in the Renew Group in the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – December 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-12-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | hædersbevisning | Iran | kulturpris | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The highlight of the December plenary session was Parliament's award of the 2023 Sakharov Prize to Jina Mahsa Amini and the Woman, Life, Freedom Movement in Iran. Members held a debate with the Council and European Commission on the preparation of the European Council meeting of 14-15 December 2023 and reviewed the Spanish Presidency of the Council. Further debates took place on Council and Commission statements on Parliament's call for the right to disconnect, the defence of democracy package, European economic security strategy and the planned dissolution of key anti-corruption structures in Slovakia and the implications for the rule of law. Members also debated the European defence investment programme, and discussed Frontex in the light of the fact-finding mission of Parliament's working group for Frontex scrutiny. Members debated the outcome of the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28). Debates were held on statements by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, among other topics, on the need to release all hostages, to achieve a humanitarian ceasefire and prospects for a two-state solution in Israel; and in the presence of Commission Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis, on the environmental consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Rådet for Den Europæiske Union

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 14-12-2023

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Rådet vedtager sammen med Parlamentet EU-lovgivningen gennem forordninger og direktiver og udarbejder beslutninger og ikkebindende henstillinger. Rådet træffer afgørelse inden for sine kompetenceområder med simpelt flertal, kvalificeret flertal eller enstemmighed afhængigt af retsgrundlaget for den retsakt, der skal vedtages.

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

European Council conclusions: A rolling check-list of commitments to date

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 13-12-2023

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Fælles Forskningscenter | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-kontrol | EU-lovgivning | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | VIDENSKAB | vision for Europa

Resumé The role of the European Council – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has evolved rapidly over the past decade. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery on commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview of European Council conclusions is an updated edition of the rolling check-list, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014, covering conclusions adopted during the current institutional cycle. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself, and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studie [EN](#)

The European Parliament and perestroika in the 1980s: Hope, but no illusions

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-12-2023

Forfatter VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | globalisering | kommunisme | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | standardisering | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé In August 1988, the European Community established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, ending the 30-year-long policy of mutual non-recognition, ignorance, and hostility. This step secured the unconditional recognition by the USSR of the reality of the European Community, including the application of Community law to West Berlin. The reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev since 1985 made this normalisation possible. Equally important was the rise of the Community as an independent international actor, with the completion of the internal market. The European Parliament closely followed the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union as well as their European and global impact. In 1985, the Political Affairs Committee initiated a report on political relations between the European Community and the Soviet Union. The report by German Social Democrat MEP Klaus Hänsch, finally adopted in September 1988, was the first coherent public position taken by a European institution on the matter, and made notable policy recommendations. This briefing explores the views of the transnational political groups in the European Parliament on the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union, as reflected and assessed in the Hänsch Report and the related parliamentary debates. It argues that a large majority of MEPs supported the normalisation of relations with the USSR while remaining harshly critical of its continued infringement of civil and human rights, the occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and of the massive military threat it continued to pose. The briefing also highlights the European Parliament's vision regarding the changes that ultimately led to the collapse of communism, the end of the Cold War, and the democratic transition in east-central and south-eastern Europe. It recalls the core message of giving the elected European Parliament a significant role in foreign affairs, already a common goal of all major transnational political groups in the Parliament at the time.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Spanish Parliament and EU affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-12-2023

Forfatter RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ organisation | Europa | FINANSER | forfatningsret | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | Spanien | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk governance (EU)

Resumé The Spanish Constitution of 1978 established a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy with a bicameral system in the Cortes Generales (Spanish Parliament). The two chambers are the Congreso de los Diputados (Congress of Deputies) and the Senado (Senate). Both the Congress and the Senate represent the Spanish people, but the Senate is explicitly designated as the House of territorial representation. Article 137 of the Constitution formalises a quasi-federal system of self-governing regions (CCAA) made up of 17 Comunidades Autónomas and two Ciudades Autónomas, each of which have their regional executive, legislative and judicial branches of governmental administration. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Seventy years of transnational political groups in the European Parliament: Origins and trajectories

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-12-2023

Forfatter KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Ekstern forfatter Mittag, Jürgen

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | institutionel kompetence (EU) | POLITIK | politisk gruppe (EP) | politisk klub | politisk parti | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé The creation and formalisation of the European Parliament's political groups goes back to June 1953 and the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community's Common Assembly. This briefing analyses the evolution of the groups' structures and trajectories until the European elections in 2019. It shows how the conflict between national, political and transnational ideological allegiances of delegated Members of the Common Assembly was already present from the start, providing an important impetus for the formalisation of the political groups. This formalisation created the basis for the groups' key role in structuring the work of the Common Assembly and later of the European Parliament. The European Parliament's competence for its own budget meanwhile made the groups' formalisation imperative to allow the distribution of funds for office space, secretariats and policy-making resources. The structure and power distribution among the groups has remained relatively stable to the present day. Changing national-level cleavages, such as the emergence of the Green and populist far-right parties has been reflected in the groups' structure and composition. However, the number of groups has never exceeded ten and has been stable at seven since 2004, limiting the institutional impact of growing diversity. Key institutional factors for this relatively high concentration and stability include the budgetary and institutional benefits of group membership for individual Members of the European Parliament, and the importance of powerful and cohesive groups for exercising influence both in Parliament and in the EU's legislative process. While research into the history of the political groups is still in its infancy, possible areas worth exploring include the role of chairs and secretaries-general in organising and leading groups. This briefing follows up a roundtable event hosted by EPRS on 27 June 2023, which included contributions by Hans-Gert Pöftering, former chair of the EPP Group and European Parliament President, Hannes Swoboda, former chair of the S&D Group, Gijs de Vries, former chair of the ELDR Group, and Jürgen Mittag, Sport University Cologne.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Parliament and the European citizen as voter

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-12-2023

Forfatter PITTOORS Gilles

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politiske rettigheder | rettigheder og friheder | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | vælgerkorps

Resumé The European Parliament has a unique relationship with the European citizen. Early on, the Parliament laid claim to representing the European citizen, and used the notion of European citizenship as the foundation and legitimation of its actions and demands for reform. Indeed, the Parliament's legitimacy largely depends on its claim to represent the European citizen in the EU's transnational democracy, as opposed to the Council's claim of representing the European states. It is from this perspective that, from the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, the Parliament sought to transform the more market-oriented view of European citizenship, dominant throughout the first decades of European integration, into a political one on which it could base its claims to representative power and legitimacy. One important way in which it tried to do so was to propagate a particular discourse framing European citizens not only as transnational workers or consumers, but as European voters. Both the prospect and aftermath of the 1979 elections were crucial for crystallising the Parliament's political view of European citizenship. The Parliament pushed for the understanding and recognition of European elections as critical moments turning citizens from private participants in a common market into public participants in a common political system. As a result, the debates in the run-up to the European Parliament's first direct elections in 1979 paid much attention to the importance of citizens' participation through their role as voters in European elections. However, the run-up to the 1984 elections saw a pragmatic shift in focus towards granting citizens political rights. This briefing traces the origins and development of the idea of the European citizen as voter from the 1960s up to the second European elections in 1984. It shows how such discourse provided a basis for the Parliament's claims regarding representation and its push for citizens' political rights. Linking back to contemporary challenges, it shows that the Parliament has been crucial in keeping political citizenship on the agenda, and highlights how the connection with the citizen is critical for EU democracy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Lissabontraktaten

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 11-12-2023

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé I dette faktablad gennemgås baggrunden for og de vigtigste bestemmelser i Lissabontraktaten. Formålet er at beskrive den historiske baggrund for denne seneste grundlæggende EU-tekst og at sammenholde den med de tidligere tekster. Der redegøres nærmere for de enkelte bestemmelser (med artikelhenvisninger) og deres konsekvenser for en række EU-politikker i de faktablade, der omhandler konkrete politikker og emner.

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

Det Europæiske Råd

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 07-12-2023

Forfatter ERIKSSON Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Det Europæiske Råd består af medlemsstaternes stats- eller regeringschefer og har til opgave at tilføre Unionen den nødvendige fremdrift i dens udvikling og fastlægge de overordnede politiske retningslinjer. Kommissionens formand er også medlem, men uden stemmeret. Europa-Parlamentets formand medvirker ved at holde en tale til Det Europæiske Råd ved begyndelsen af dets møder. Med Lissabontraktaten fik Det Europæiske Råd status af EU-institution og fik et formandskab af længerevarende mandat.

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

EU-valget 2024: Nationale regler

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-12-2023

Forfatter GROSEK Kristina | SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk ramme | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgsystem

Resumé Hvilke regler gælder for EU-valget i 2024? Eftersom hvert EU-land har sine egne regler, giver denne infografik oplysninger om forskellige centrale bestemmelser, der gælder ved det kommende EU-valg (der skal afholdes i juni 2024). På én enkelt side kan man finde oplysninger om valgdagen i hvert land, de anvendte afstemningssystemer og antallet af parlamentsmedlemmer, der skal vælges i hvert medlemsland, mindstealderen for at stille op som kandidat og reglerne for afstemning uden for ens hjemland. Det samlede antal medlemmer af Europa-Parlamentet vil stige til 720 efter valget. Infografikken viser, hvordan de 15 ekstra pladser vil blive fordelt mellem medlemslandene. Yderligere oplysninger og præciseringer findes på infografikkens side to.

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

[Towards an EU-wide right to politically strike: A constitutional perspective](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-12-2023

Ekstern forfatter DE SCHUTTER Olivier

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | demonstrationsret | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | regering | rettigheder og friheder | social beskyttelse | social sikring | sociale rettigheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strejke | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk liberalisme | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, assesses the status of political strikes in the EU. While workers' strikes generally seek to pressure an employer, "political strikes" are aimed at the government. Even though such political strikes are often organised to defend and protect workers' interests, they can also have exclusively political objectives. Such "purely political" strikes are generally not protected as part of the right to strike under relevant international human rights law or the Member States national legislation.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[European Parliament scrutiny of Frontex](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-11-2023

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udvisning

Resumé Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 transformed Frontex into the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and considerably increased its tasks, powers, responsibilities and budget. The regulation extended the agency's tasks and competences while also balancing them with stronger fundamental rights safeguards and increased liability and accountability, including by giving the European Parliament oversight of the agency's activities. As part of this oversight, Parliament endorses the agency's budget, can ask the agency for information, plays a key role in appointing the agency's executive director, and a Parliament expert, on invitation, can attend Frontex management board meetings. All this makes Parliament the key player in terms of democratic oversight of the agency. Yet, the agency has been accused in recent years of failing to comply with some of its own rules and of being involved in pushbacks and violations of fundamental rights by Member States' authorities at the EU's external borders. In 2020, Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) decided to investigate these allegations, using the above range of oversight tools. In January 2021, LIBE established the Frontex Scrutiny Working Group (FSWG) to monitor all aspects of the functioning of the agency, including compliance with fundamental rights, transparency, and accountability towards Parliament. The FSWG did a fact-finding investigation, collected evidence and presented its final report in July 2021. Parliament's scrutiny and pressure led to the agency to take a series of actions to address the identified inefficiencies and the allegations of fundamental rights violations. In April 2022, the Frontex Executive Director, Fabrice Leggeri, resigned with immediate effect. This briefing looks at the Parliament's accountability mechanisms and how they have been used to ensure that migrants' fundamental rights are respected and upheld at the EU's external borders. This is a further update of a briefing published in November 2021 and updated in September 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – November II 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-11-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Israel | økonomisk geografi

Resumé During the November II plenary session, Members held a debate with the Council and European Commission on the humanitarian situation in Gaza, the need for the release of hostages and for an immediate humanitarian truce leading to a ceasefire, and on the prospects for peace and security in the Middle East. Further debates took place on the continued threat to the rule of law, the independence of justice and the non-fulfilment of conditionalities for EU funding in Hungary, and the threat to the rule of law resulting from the governmental agreement in Spain. Members also debated the Commission's lack of legislative follow-up to the Committee of Inquiry to investigate the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware (PEGA). The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Nikolay Denkov led this month's 'This is Europe' debate. William Ruto, President of Kenya, addressed the Parliament in a formal sitting. And in the question time session, Commissioner Thierry Breton answered Members' questions regarding the state of implementation of the EU's commitment to provide 1 million rounds of artillery ammunition to Ukraine up to March 2024.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Kommunikationspolitik

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 16-11-2023

Forfatter ISKRA Katarzyna Anna

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Nødvendigheden af en fornuftig kommunikationspolitik har sit retsgrundlag i Den Europæiske Unions charter om grundlæggende rettigheder, som garanterer alle borgere ret til at blive informeret om EU-relevante emner. EU-institutionerne har udviklet en række værktøjer og tjenester, der skal sikre kontakt og information til offentligheden. Det europæiske borgerinitiativ har siden det blev indført i 2012 givet borgerne mulighed for at blive mere direkte inddraget i ny lovgivning og EU-spørgsmål.

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

Parliament's proposals to amend the Treaties

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-11-2023

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU)

Resumé During its November II plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on a report proposing a large number of modifications to the EU Treaties, to make radical reforms to the EU. This report follows on from debates in recent years that intensified with the Conference on the Future of Europe in 2021 and 2022. If adopted, interinstitutional discussions would resume on whether to proceed with a revision of the Treaties.

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

Regionsudvalget

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-11-2023

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Regionsudvalget består af 329 medlemmer, der repræsenterer de regionale og lokale myndigheder i de 27 medlemsstater i Den Europæiske Union. Det afgiver udtalelser på grundlag af obligatoriske (som påkrævet i traktaterne) og frivillige høringer og, hvis det er relevant, initiativudtalelser. Dets medlemmer er ikke bundet af obligatoriske instrukser. De er i EU's almene interesse uafhængige i udførelsen af deres opgaver.

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

Nicetraktaten og Konventet om Den Europæiske Unions Fremtid

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-11-2023

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Nicetraktaten forberedte kun delvist Den Europæiske Union på de omfattende udvidelser mod øst og mod syd den 1. maj 2004 og den 1. januar 2007. Som svar på de spørgsmål, der blev stillet i Laeken-erklæringen, forsøgte man derfor i Konventet om Den Europæiske Unions Fremtid at udarbejde et nyt retsgrundlag for Unionen i form af traktaten om en forfatning for Europa. Som følge af et negativt resultat af folkeafstemningen i to medlemsstater blev denne traktat aldrig ratificeret.

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

De første traktater

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-11-2023

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den Anden Verdenskrigs katastrofale følger og den konstante fare for en konfrontation mellem øst og vest gjorde det til en afgørende prioritet at nå til en fransk-tysk forsoning. Seks europæiske landes sammenlægning af deres kul- og stålindustri med Paristraktaten i 1951 udgjorde det første skridt på vejen mod europæisk integration. Romtraktaterne fra 1957 styrkede grundlaget for denne integration og ligeledes idéen om en fælles fremtid for de seks europæiske lande.

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

[Den Europæiske Ombudsmand](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-11-2023

Forfatter ROVENTA-GRIVEI GIORGIANA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Den Europæiske Ombudsmand foretager undersøgelser af sager vedrørende fejl og forsømmelser i Den Europæiske Unions institutioner, organer, kontorer og agenturer og handler på eget initiativ eller på baggrund af klager fra EU-borgere eller en fysisk eller juridisk person med bopæl eller hjemsted i en medlemsstat. Ombudsmanden vælges af Europa-Parlamentet for hele valgperioden.

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

[Det Europæiske Økonomiske og Sociale Udvalg](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 09-11-2023

Forfatter BUX Udo | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Det Europæiske Økonomiske og Sociale Udvalg (EØSU) er et af Den Europæiske Unions rådgivende organer og har hjemsted i Bruxelles. Det består af 329 medlemmer. Det skal obligatorisk høres på de områder, der er fastsat i traktaterne, og kan høres fakultativt af Kommissionen, Rådet eller Parlamentet. Det kan også afgive udtalelser på eget initiativ. Dets medlemmer er ikke bundet af instrukser. De udfører deres hverv i fuldkommen uafhængighed og i EU's almene interesse.

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

[Open SLAPP Cases in 2022 and 2023](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-11-2023

Ekstern forfatter Justin BORG-BARTHET & Francesca FARRINGTON

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord almenyttig tjenesteydelse | borgerlige sager | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | forbrug | grænseoverskridende dimension | kommunikation | kommunikationserhverv | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | region og regionalpolitik | retslig virksomhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This study was commissioned by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) of the European Parliament to analyse SLAPP cases and threats which were initiated in 2022 and 2023. The study provides a detailed analysis of the topics of public interest associated with the identified legal actions or legal threats, the cross-border implications of the public interest matter under dispute and, to the extent possible, information about victims, the cause of action, and litigation tactics engaged. Drawing on these findings, recommendations have been formulated on regulatory responses to SLAPPs.

Studie [EN](#)

[Maastricht- og Amsterdamtraktaten](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 07-11-2023

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Maastrichttraktaten ændrede de tidligere europæiske traktater og skabte en Europæisk Union, der hviler på tre søjler: De Europæiske Fællesskaber, den fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik (FUSP) og samarbejdet inden for retlige og indre anliggender (RIA). Med henblik på udvidelsen af Unionen blev der med Amsterdamtraktaten indført de nødvendige tilpasninger for at sikre, at Unionen fungerer på en mere effektiv og demokratisk måde.

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

[Mapping the cost of non-Europe report: Theoretical foundations and practical considerations](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-10-2023

Forfatter CESNOVAR CHRISTOF ERICH | FERNANDES MEENAKSHI | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | JANCOVA LENKA | KAMMERHOFER-SCHLEGEL Christa | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Europæisk Merværdi | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktivitet | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | makroøkonomi | national planlægning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé This study has been drawn up by the European Added Value Unit within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services. It is part of a research project to better define the concepts of the cost of non-Europe and of European added value. The study recounts the development of these concepts and specifically how they have been used to support the European Parliament's work in setting the legislative agenda. It also presents their theoretical underpinnings and the main considerations in their application. Finally, the study offers some reflections on the continued evolution of the concepts, in particular on budgetary aspects and on stress testing.

Studie [EN](#)

[Better regulation in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-10-2023

Ekstern forfatter Siôn JONES, Andrea RENDA & Giovanni SARTOR

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | handelspolitik | indre marked | markedsregulering | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik

Resumé This collection of studies, prepared by the Policy Department C at the request of European Parliament's JURI Committee, indicates that better EU legislation and regulation can deliver gains to the European economy of over EUR 2,200 billion, while even selected sectorial legislation can deliver EUR 575 billion in case of free movement of goods and customs union, EUR 389 billion in case of free movement of services and EUR 177 billion in case of the Digital Single Market, annually. At the same time delaying better legislation and regulation in the EU leads to an aggregate annual loss of EUR 319 billion just in the digital transformation area. Experts indicate at an urgent need of new instruments for the EU better regulation agenda.

Studie [EN](#)

[Vacancy for a vice-president and quaestor](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-10-2023

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-ansat | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | formand for en institution | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlament | parlamentsformand | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgbarhed | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgets alder

Resumé During the October II plenary session, Parliament is expected to elect a new vice-president and a new quaestor. This vote is necessary as two Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were elected to national parliaments in general elections, and must therefore vacate their seats in the European Parliament and their respective offices of vice-president and quaestor.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Cross-border claims to looted art](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-10-2023

Ekstern forfatter Evelien CAMPFENS

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Global Styring | International Handel | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Konkurrencelovgivning | Kultur | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Uddannelse | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord international ret | international ret | kultur og religion | kunsthandel | kunstværk | LOVBESTEMMELSER | skønne kunster | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | tyveri

Resumé This study addresses cross-border restitution claims to looted art, considering Nazi-looted art and colonial takings, but also more recent cultural losses resulting from illicit trafficking. Although these categories differ considerably, commonalities exist. The study highlights blind spots in the legal and policy frameworks and formulates recommendations on how these could be bridged. This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Studie [EN](#)

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

European Commercial Contract Law

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-10-2023

Ekstern forfatter Andrea BERTOLINI

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord civilret | domstolskompetence | globalisering | handelspolitik | handelspolitik | international ret | international økonomisk ret | kontrakt | LOVBESTEMMELSER | retsvæsen | særlig domstol | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study – commissioned by the Policy Department C at the request of the Committee on Legal Affairs – aims at discussing the reasons why the law chosen in commercial contracts is largely non-European and non-member state law. To do so, it first provides an overview of the relevant academic and policy efforts underwent to formulate a European contract law. Then it moves on to touch upon a broad spectrum of matters emerging both from international reports on the adjudication and the functioning of the courts systems, as well as from academic literature on matters that span from contract qualification, interpretation, integration, and some fundamental aspects of remedies.

Studie [EN](#)

The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Bulgaria - LIBE mission to Bulgaria 12-13 October 2023

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-10-2023

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | Bulgarien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Bulgaria and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country.

Studie [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – October I 2023

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 06-10-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-finanser | flerårig finansiell ramme | flygtningehjælp | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationsstatistik | politisk asyl | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strategisk autonomi

Resumé During the October I plenary session Members held a number of debates, including on the need for speedy adoption of the EU asylum and migration package. Other debates focused on: precarity in Europe and the need to aid the deprived; large-scale corrupt sales of Schengen visas; medicine shortages and EU strategic healthcare autonomy; the European Central Bank's 10th consecutive increase in reference interest rates; proposals to extend glyphosate use; and on the Energy Charter Treaty. In the external relations field, topics debated concerned: EU-China trade relations, the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh after the Azerbaijan attack and threats against Armenia; Moldova's EU path; and recent developments in the Serbia-Kosovo dialogue. Parliament approved the appointment of Wopke Hoekstra as member of the European Commission responsible for climate action, and the allocation of an additional role, as Executive Vice-President for the European Green Deal, for Maroš Šefčovič. Members heard a statement by Parliament's President marking 10 years since the tragedy off the coast of Lampedusa. Petr Pavel, the Czech President, addressed Members in a formal sitting.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The 'one in, one out' principle - A real better lawmaking tool?](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 05-10-2023

Ekstern forfatter Helen XANTHAKI

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord administrative formaliteter | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | konkurrenceevne | POLITIK | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation | økonomisk vækst

Resumé The study submits that 'One in, one out' is a tool for less, not better, regulation and legislation, and, as such, it is not a suitable instrument for better law-making.

To achieve effectiveness of legislation, the EU must reform its law-making policy holistically by placing the citizen at the core of its legislative communication. The EP must lead on and defend the citizens' right to better legislation. To put this reform to effect, the JURI Committee must place itself at the centre of deliberations, via a Working Group dedicated to Better Regulation, to assure a constant reflection on better regulation with the support of a network of European academic experts.

This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Fiscal policy in times of crises - An analysis of EMU Constitutional Framework](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-09-2023

Ekstern forfatter Federico FABBRINI

Politikområde Demokrati | Det Europæiske Semester | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | FINANSER | monetær politik | monetære forhold | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | valutaforhold | valutakrise | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines the fiscal responses of the EU to the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. It claims that the law & policy tools developed to address these crises have led to the establishment, and consolidation, of an EU fiscal capacity – contributing to overcoming the original imbalance of the EU's Economic & Monetary Union. Nevertheless, the study claims that these developments now require appropriate institutional adjustments, and considers options to achieve them.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Working with national parliaments on EU affairs: An overview \(2009-2022\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-09-2023

Forfatter KARAMFILOVA Ekaterina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | nationalt parlament | nærhedsprincip | parlament | POLITIK | proportionalitetsprincippet

Resumé National parliaments' active participation in EU affairs and enhanced scrutiny of their national governments are instrumental in ensuring the democratic accountability and legitimacy of the EU institutional system. However, despite the inclusion of national parliaments in the text of the Treaties, their ability to impact EU affairs remains generally limited. Nevertheless, national parliaments are willing to play a more active role in EU affairs by being more closely involved in the substance of EU policies and legislation, rather than on matters of subsidiarity alone. Discussions are intensifying on the need to give national parliaments the opportunity to intervene throughout the EU decision-making process, including on granting them the right to propose initiatives to the EU level.

Studie [EN](#)

[The use of Article 122 TFEU - Institutional implications and impact on democratic accountability](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 11-09-2023

Ekstern forfatter Merijn CHAMON

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the peculiar nature of Article 122 TFEU as a non-legislative legal basis pursuant to which the European Parliament is not involved in the decision-making. It concludes that the recent recourse to Article 122 TFEU was legally defensible but that the Council does not sufficiently take into account the 'without prejudice to' clause in Article 122(1) TFEU. The analysis identifies different ways to bolster Parliament's position under the current Article 122 TFEU and makes suggestions for Treaty amendment.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[State of the Union address, European Parliament, 2023](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-09-2023

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-situation | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | POLITIK | rammeaftale | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé The practice of European Commission presidents to deliver, each year in September, an EU State of the Union address, during a plenary session of the European Parliament, dates back to 2010. The address takes stock of the achievements of the past year and presents priorities for the year ahead. It is an important tool when it comes to the Commission's ex-ante accountability vis-à-vis Parliament and is also aimed at rendering the definition of priorities at EU level more transparent and at communicating them to the public. The event chimes with similar practices in national democracies. The United States, for instance, has a long-standing tradition of presidential State of the Union addresses. In contrast to the US constitution, the EU Treaties do not prescribe a State of the Union address; the EU version was established by the 2010 Framework Agreement on relations between Parliament and the Commission. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's fourth State of the Union address, scheduled for 13 September 2023, will be the last address in this legislative mandate, ahead of the 2024 European elections. The Commission President is expected to outline the main priorities and flagship initiatives for the year to come, building on the EU's successes and achievements of the past years. The address is to focus on 'A stronger and more resilient European Union' and is expected to address such issues as EU support for Ukraine, sanctions against Russia, the energy crisis, the green and digital transitions, as well protecting EU values, with particular focus on equality, inclusiveness and social fairness. This briefing further updates an earlier one from September 2016, originally written by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU Transparency Register: 2021 interinstitutional agreement](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-08-2023

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord beslutningsbeføjelse | beslutningstagende organ (EU) | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | finansiell gennemsigtighed | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk ramme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The European Parliament set up its Transparency Register in 1995, in response to criticism regarding the transparency and accountability of the EU's decision-making process in the context of widespread lobbying of the EU institutions. The Commission followed suit in 2008. The two institutions merged their instruments in a joint European Transparency Register in 2011 on the basis of an interinstitutional agreement (IIA); the Council remained only an observer at that time. This original Transparency Register was a voluntary system of registration for entities seeking to influence the EU decision-making process. Following a political review, a new improved registration system was introduced in January 2015. However, Parliament continued to call for a mandatory register for lobbyists interacting with the EU institutions, to ensure better standards for lobbying and more transparency. The Parliament, Council and Commission eventually agreed an Interinstitutional Agreement on a Mandatory Transparency Register, which entered into force on 1 July 2021. This time, the Council became a signatory to the agreement rather than just an observer. The new IIA is based on the conditionality principle and introduces other new features, including a reinforced structure for the follow up and management of the IIA. While introducing some principles to enhance a common culture of transparency, the IIA leaves the three signatories to implement the conditionality and subsequent complementary measures as they see fit. This updates and expands on a briefing of May 2016, by Marie Thiel and Elisabeth Bauer.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Qualified majority voting in common foreign and security policy - A cost of non-Europe report](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-08-2023

Forfatter IOANNIDES Isabelle | JANCOVA LENKA | NAVARRA Cecilia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Europæisk Merværdi | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord casestudy | civil EU-mission | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-lovgivning | EU-sanktion | Europarådet | europæisk integration | europæisk regionalorganisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valgprocedure og valghandling | énstemmighed

Resumé Common foreign and security policy (CFSP) has a particular status in the EU legal framework, part of which is the unanimity rule within the Council. This report analyses decision-making rules in CFSP from a 'cost of non-Europe' perspective. It identifies CFSP challenges and the extent to which they could be attributed to unanimity. This allows us to identify the current 'cost of unanimity'. The report also analyses possible alternatives to unanimity decision-making in CFSP, such as a switch to qualified majority voting (QMV), including their costs and benefits. The study develops several policy options, including options within the current legal framework, options requiring Treaty change, and options requiring a departure from the intergovernmentalism in CFSP.

Studie [EN](#)

[The European Media Freedom Act: media freedom, freedom of expression and pluralism](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-07-2023

Ekstern forfatter Eida BROGI

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord affattelse af lovttekster | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | massekommunikationsmiddel | mediernes pluralisme | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | pressefrihed | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed

Resumé This study analyses the European Media Freedom Act proposal. It provides a political and historical overview of EU policies in the field of media and on information society at large, also taking into account the debate regarding EU competences on media pluralism and media freedom. The study reasons on the legal basis of the proposed Act, and then analyses the provisions of it under each of the Chapters of the Act, basing on relevant academic literature, policy documents, and empirical data. It concludes with policy recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Lo Stato di diritto, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 19-07-2023

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Resumé Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, lo Stato di diritto in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il presente studio è dedicato allo Stato di diritto nell'ordinamento giuridico dell'Unione europea. Lo studio analizzerà i presupposti che hanno portato a prevedere nel trattato istitutivo il riferimento allo Stato di diritto come valore fondamentale dell'Unione europea e come tale principio, enunciato anche in disposizioni di diritto derivato, sia stato poi interpretato dalla giurisprudenza della Corte di giustizia. Verranno in particolare illustrati i meccanismi preventivi per assicurare il rispetto dello Stato di diritto da parte degli Stati membri nonché la procedura prevista in caso di violazione grave del principio dello Stato di diritto. Da ultimo verrà messa in luce la portata semantica non univoca di tale nozione, evidenziandone le prospettive di sviluppo legate ad una sua interpretazione evolutiva. In conclusione, verranno individuate le sfide che il rispetto del principio dello Stato di diritto pone all'Unione europea e agli Stati membri nel processo di integrazione europea.

Studie [IT](#)

[Plenary round-up – July 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-07-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord elektronik og elektroteknik | elektronisk komponent | europæisk konference | INDUSTRI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøpolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | pressefrihed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | små og mellemstore virksomheder | teknologi | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper

Resumé Members focused on a wide range of legislative files during the July plenary session, in particular on environmental policy, the European chips act, and on journalists' freedom. Parliament debated the conclusions of the European Council meeting held on 29-30 June 2023, and the recent developments in the war against Ukraine and in Russia in particular. Members also debated Council and Commission statements on the greening transport package, the state of the SME Union, the need to adopt the 'unshell' directive, and global convergence on generative AI. The President made a statement commemorating the victims of the Srebrenica genocide.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Reforming rules to protect Parliament's integrity](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-07-2023

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-ansat | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | territorialret | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé During the July 2023 plenary session, Members will vote on the own-initiative report of the ING2 special committee laying down recommendations to strengthen Parliament's rules on transparency, integrity, accountability and countering corruption, in the context of protecting it from foreign interference.

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

[Replacement of individual Commissioners](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-07-2023

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Bulgarien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's regionalpolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | kumulation af mandater | medlem af Kommissionen | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | region og regionalpolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé On 15 May 2023, following national elections in Bulgaria and after receiving the institutional mandate to form a new government in her home country, Mariya Gabriel formally submitted her resignation, with immediate effect, as European Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth. That resignation was accepted by the Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen. For the interim period, she has asked Executive Vice-President Margrethe Vestager to take over responsibility for overseeing the innovation and research portfolio, and Vice-President Margaritis Schinas to take over the education, culture and youth portfolio. Subsequently, the procedure to replace Gabriel has started. In June 2023, the Bulgarian government proposed two candidates to replace her: Ms Iliana Ivanova and Mr Daniel Lorer. On 28 June, following interviews with both candidates, von der Leyen announced she had chosen Ivanova, a former Member of the European Parliament (during the 7th parliamentary term), currently serving as a member of the European Court of Auditors. She will be responsible for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education and Youth, the same portfolio as held by Gabriel. The European Parliament will be consulted – with the competent committees (ITRE and CULT) planning a hearing, before a plenary vote – opening the way to her formal appointment as Commissioner for the remainder of the current term. This publication updates a previous 'At a glance' note by Micaela Del Monte and Maria Díaz Crego, published in September 2020.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Motives, narratives, and membership realities: Lessons from 50 years of EU enlargement](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-07-2023

Forfatter KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Ekstern forfatter Laffan, Brigid; Ludlow, N. Piers; Rasmussen, Morten

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-kandidatlande | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | territorialret | udvidelse af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing explores the motives, narratives, and membership realities of the three states that acceded to the European Communities (EC) in its first enlargement, in 1973: the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark. It argues that, despite the different conditions and context at the time, it is possible to draw lessons from this first enlargement experience on how applicant states can create favourable conditions for their stable long-term integration into the present-day European Union. Governments, political parties and societal groups need to define their expectations of the economic benefits of EU membership realistically. This was the case in Ireland and Denmark, which rightly expected to benefit from the common agricultural policy and – in the case of Ireland – significant fiscal transfers. It was not the case for the UK, however, leading to a negative collective experience of the economic realities of membership during the economic slump following the 1973 oil crisis. Politically, moreover, the UK was ill prepared for cooperative patterns of politics and policy-making in the EC/EU. Large sections of the British elites and citizens saw the world in a binary divide between those ruling and those being ruled. EC membership could easily be portrayed as mediating the UK's transition from a position of ruling to one of being ruled by an allegedly new imperial centre, 'Brussels'. By contrast, EC membership gave the Irish an institutionalised European voice. Sharing formal sovereignty for them enhanced their actual independence from the UK. Denmark, finally, over time developed a pragmatic approach to sharing sovereignty. This briefing also highlights the importance of defending the aim of EU membership with realistic and convincing narratives. The creation of a broad domestic consensus on the desirability of membership, and preparation for its economic and political implications, are crucial for shaping a trajectory towards stable long-term integration into the EU. This briefing follows up a roundtable event organised by EPRS on 26 April 2023, which included contributions by N. Piers Ludlow, London School of Economics, Brigid Laffan, European University Institute, and Morten Rasmussen, Copenhagen University.

Briefing [EN](#)

[El Estado de Derecho, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: Argentina](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-06-2023

Politikomsråde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el Estado de Derecho en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho concepto. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de Argentina. La fórmula Estado de Derecho no está inscrita en el texto constitucional argentino. Sin embargo, un conjunto de atributos propios de Estado de Derecho se hallan contenidos en la Constitución, en virtud de lo cual la jurisprudencia constitucional ha receptado al Estado de Derecho como un principio constitucional inmanente del que emanan elementos formales y materiales que revelan aquellos parámetros propios del Estado de Derecho, como democracia, república, separación de poderes, federalismo, principio de legalidad, derechos humanos, tutela judicial y control de constitucionalidad. Por su parte, la estructura estatal, orgánica y normativa argentina contiene los rasgos singulares de la categoría jurídico-política de Estado de Derecho.

Studie [ES](#)

[The European Council President and the EU's external representation: \(Inter\)action in times of war in Europe](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-06-2023

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | fast repræsentation ved EU | formand for Det Europæiske Råd | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | politisk geografi | topmøde | Ukraine

Resumé Russia's military aggression against Ukraine has brought war back to Europe, altering the security equilibrium. The war has placed Ukraine at the centre of the European Council's agenda and debates. The European Council President is in regular contact with the Ukrainian leadership, multiplying visits to Ukraine and references to the war in his speeches delivered abroad. This has also been the approach of the other two key actors in the EU's external representation: the European Commission President, and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP). However, this has not led to more cooperation or cohesion in the EU's external representation, as the three actors have carried out their tasks individually rather than jointly, and barely ever interact outside international summits. The Lisbon Treaty allows for parallel action in the EU's external representation, and the resulting reality is often competition between the different actors. Furthermore, the vagueness of the Lisbon Treaty provisions allows the various actors to (re)shape their external representation roles, often at the expense of the others. Mediation, a task the European Council President, Charles Michel, has taken upon himself with the Armenia-Azerbaijan dialogue, is a case in point.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting of 29-30 June 2023](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-06-2023

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kina | konkurrenceevne | LOVBESTEMMELSER | politisk geografi | Ukraine | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The last regular European Council meeting before the summer break will address a wide range of topics, from Russia's war in Ukraine, the economic situation and a strategic debate on China, to security, defence and migration. In the context of Ukraine, EU leaders will reconfirm the EU's multidimensional support for the country, with a specific focus on military assistance, and welcome the agreement on the 11th package of sanctions on Russia. On the economic situation, EU leaders are expected to discuss industrial policy, the EU's long-term competitiveness – including the potential of and challenges linked with artificial intelligence – and EU resilience and economic security. The proposed targeted revision of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework may also come up. EU leaders will attempt to bring positions closer on the divisive topic of EU relations with China. Finally, as a result of recent developments (notably the dramatic sinking of a migrant ship and growing opposition to the asylum agreement), migration may move higher up the agenda.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – June 2023

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-06-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | humanitær hjælp | information og informationsbehandling | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kunstig intelligens | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøpolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | Ukraine

Resumé The war in Ukraine was again central to the plenary session in June, with a debate on the humanitarian and environmental consequences of the destruction of the Nova Kakhovka dam and sustainable reconstruction and the integration of Ukraine into the Euro-Atlantic community. Another important debate concerned the preparation of the European Council meeting set for 29-30 June 2023, in particular in the light of the recent steps forward on agreeing the EU migration pact. Members held a number of debates, inter alia, on the rule of law in Poland, negotiations on the European electoral law, establishment of an EU ethics body, the water crisis in Europe, and how to make Europe the place to invest. Members also debated the situation in Lebanon, in Nicaragua and on the state of the EU-Cuba Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement. Finally, Members held the latest 'This is Europe' debate, this month with Nikos Christodoulides, the President of Cyprus. And, in a formal sitting, they heard an address by Vjosa Osmani, President of the Republic of Kosovo.

Oversigt [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Nikos Christodoulides, President of Cyprus, 13 June 2023

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-06-2023

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's regeringskonference | EU-finanser | EU-initiativ | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabs- og partnerskabsinstrument | europæisk naboskabspolitik | europæisk organisation | europæisk regionalorganisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER

Resumé 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. In his address to the European Parliament on 13 June 2023, the reunification of the island was a central theme for the President of Cyprus, Nikos Christodoulides. He stressed that the EU has every interest, but also an 'obligation to actively contribute to its final settlement' by taking a leading role in the process. He stressed that the wider Middle East and Gulf were the EU's neighbourhood, and that Cyprus was the 'geopolitical gateway' from the EU to the MENA region. He also called for further European integration, and promised to promote the deepening of the EU within the European Council.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Spitzenkandidaten or the lead candidate process: Ways to Europeanise elections to the European Parliament

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-06-2023

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | kandidat | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk parti | politiske partier | regnskabsanalyse | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé With the intention of informing discussion in the approach to the 2024 European elections, this study examines the historical, factual and legal aspects surrounding the Spitzenkandidaten, or lead candidate process, which establishes a political link between the nomination of the President of the European Commission and the political composition of the European Parliament. This study retraces the evolution of Parliament's role in the investiture of the President of the Commission, explains the reasons why such an innovation was deemed necessary as early as the early 1990s and assesses the results of this innovative process in the last two elections. The lead candidate process achieved its purposes with the election of Jean Claude Juncker as President of the European Commission in 2014, while this was not the case in 2019, Ursula von der Leyen not having been a candidate. There is therefore some uncertainty over the future of the lead candidate process and whether there is appetite for a repetition in 2024. This paper takes stock of the reasons for the failure in 2019 and assesses the aspects that performed well, and those that did not, in the past. The analysis concludes with proposals for the future, with a view to healing the fractures that emerged during the last appointment process, seeking to explore how the lead candidate process may become part of the European Union's institutional set-up.

Studie [EN](#)

[Beskyttelse i EU af de værdier, der er nedfældet i artikel 2 i TEU.](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 08-06-2023

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Resumé Den Europæiske Union bygger på værdierne respekt for den menneskelige værdighed, frihed, demokrati, ligestilling, retsstaten og respekt for menneskerettighederne, herunder rettigheder for personer, der tilhører mindretal, således som det er fastsat i artikel 2 i Traktaten om den Europæiske Union (TEU). For at sikre at de nævnte værdier respekteres, indeholder artikel 7 i TEU bestemmelser om en EU-mekanisme, der skal fastslå, om en medlemsstat groft og vedvarende overtræder EU's værdier, og om denne medlemsstat skal pålægges sanktioner. Den blev for nylig aktiveret for første gang i forbindelse med Polen og Ungarn. EU er desuden bundet af sit charter om grundlæggende rettigheder og er forpligtet sig til at tiltræde den europæiske konvention til beskyttelse af menneskerettigheder og grundlæggende frihedsrettigheder. Efter fremkomsten af trusler mod EU's værdier i nogle medlemsstater styrker EU-institutionerne deres værktøjskasse for at imødegå demokratiske tilbageskridt og beskytte demokratiet, retsstatsprincippet, grundlæggende rettigheder, lighed og mindretal i hele Unionen.

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

[Den Europæiske Centralbank \(ECB\)](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 08-06-2023

Forfatter RAKIC Drazen | SABOL MAJA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Resumé Den Europæiske Centralbank (ECB) er Den Økonomiske og Monetære Unions centrale institution, der siden den 1. januar 1999 har været ansvarlig for pengepolitikken i euroområdet. Det Europæiske System af Centralbanker (ESCB) udgøres af Den Europæiske Centralbank og samtlige nationale centralbanker i EU. Hovedmålet med ESCB er at fastholde prisstabilitet. ECB har siden 2014 haft ansvaret for opgaver vedrørende tilsyn med kreditinstitutter inden for rammerne af den fælles tilsynsmekanisme.

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

[Advance Passenger Information \(API\) - An analysis of the European Commission's proposals to reform the API legal framework](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 08-06-2023

Ekstern forfatter Niovi VAVOULA, Valsamis MITSILEGAS

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Transport

Nøgleord databeskyttelse | dataindsamling | datakommunikation | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | fri bevægelighed for personer | grundlæggende rettigheder | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lufttransport | lufttransport og rumfart | migration | organisation af transport | passagertransport | personoplysninger | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | TRANSPORT | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to analyse the European Commission's proposals to reform the legal framework on the processing of Advance Passenger Information (API) data. The analysis takes stock of the current legal framework regarding the processing of travellers' data. Then, it provides an outline of the Commission's proposals, followed by an assessment of the fundamental rights implications, in particular the right to respect for private life (Article 7 of the EU Charter of fundamental rights), protection of personal data (Article 8) and freedom of movement (Article 45).

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Political parties, voter mobilisation and the 1979 European elections](#)

Type af publikation **Briefing**

Dato **07-06-2023**

Forfatter **PITTOORS Gilles**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forordning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | flerpartisystem | POLITIK | politisk parti | politisk ramme | politiske partier**

Resumé As part of its 'New Push for European Democracy', the European Commission has proposed a revision of Regulation No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of the European political parties and European political foundations. The European Parliament (EP) is currently discussing the Commission proposal, with the Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) Committee having appointed Rainer Wieland (EPP, Germany) and Charles Goerens (Renew, Luxembourg) as co-rapporteurs. This activity surrounding the governance of European political parties (or 'Europarties') reveals a widely held belief that they play a crucial role in transnational democracy in the European Union (EU), in particular as intermediaries between the EP and the European citizen. Indeed, Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union explicitly states that they 'contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union'. However, in the years preceding the first EP elections in 1979, while the concern to connect with and mobilise citizens was widespread, there was less agreement on the need for European parties. As this briefing shows, though it was universally accepted that political parties were necessary to prepare the public for the first European elections, the idea that self-standing European parties were a pre-requisite for successful European elections eventually gave way to the notion of European parties as a coordinating structure for national parties' autonomous campaigns. Strikingly, this debate over the nature of European parties and their relationship to European elections continues to this day, highlighting its importance for European integration. This briefing traces the debates in the European Parliament on the role of political parties in preparing the European electorate for the first direct European elections in 1979, starting from the preparation of the 1960 Draft Convention on European elections. The briefing concludes with a short discussion of the evolution of Europarties and EP elections after 1979, in the light of the pre-1979 debates.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Minimum age to stand as a candidate in European elections](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **06-06-2023**

Forfatter **MAŃKO Rafał**

Politikområde **Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **bekæmpelse af diskrimination | kandidatanmeldelse | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | stemmeret | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgbarhed | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgrejsalder**

Resumé The European Electoral Act of 1976 allows the EU Member States to set the minimum age for standing as a candidate in European elections. While in May 2022 Parliament proposed a uniform minimum age of 18, the next round of elections – in 2024 – will be governed by the existing rules. The minimum age therefore varies among the Member States, ranging from 18 (in the majority of countries) to 25 (Italy and Greece).

[Oversigt EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – May II 2023](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **02-06-2023**

Forfatter **FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | Polen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socio-økonomiske forhold | undersøgelsesudvalg | Ungarn | økonomisk geografi**

Resumé Among the key moments of the May II plenary session were debates on breaches of the rule of law and fundamental rights in Hungary and frozen EU funds, and on the threat to democracy and the rule of law in Poland, in particular through the creation of an investigative committee. Roberta Metsola, President of the European Parliament, made a statement on the 10-year anniversary of the Rana Plaza collapse in Bangladesh. Another debate addressed the social and economic costs of climate change in light of the floods in Emilia Romagna, Marche and Tuscany and the urgent need for European solidarity. Members also considered an own-initiative report on sexual harassment in the EU. Finally, in a formal sitting, Parliament heard an address by Salome Zourabichvili, President of Georgia.

[Oversigt EN](#)

[Mapping best practices on transparency, integrity, accountability and anti-corruption: Case studies from selected parliaments](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 26-05-2023

Ekstern forfatter Igor VIDAČAK; Senada ŠELO ŠABIĆ

Politikomsråde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Global Styring | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | bekæmpelse af kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-organ for politimæssigt og retligt samarbejde | europæisk integration | finansiel analyse | finansiel gennemsigtighed | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | interessegruppe | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This analysis explores examples of best practices from selected parliaments in the areas of transparency, integrity, accountability and anti-corruption, and reflects on the effectiveness of the analysed approaches and their possible applicability for the European Parliament (EP). Findings confirm the need for the establishment of an independent European Union (EU) ethics body, granted investigative and enforcement powers with full transparency of enquiries, decisions and/or proposals as a pre-condition for its effectiveness and regaining citizens' trust in the work of EU institutions. Stricter rules should be applied for Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and EP staff regarding post-employment lobbying activities, along with more comprehensive and consistent disclosure of data on meetings with lobbyists, including foreign (third country) entities. In addition, mandatory training for all MEPs on integrity, transparency, accountability and anti-corruption standards should be introduced. Finally, more effective mechanisms of citizens and civil society engagement in the EP work should be introduced as a way of further strengthening the EP's accountability and improving its responsiveness to citizens' concerns.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[A comparative analysis of financial disclosure obligations on members of parliaments: Strengthening integrity, independence and accountability in the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-05-2023

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | finansielt EU-instrument | GEOGRAFI | mandat | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentskammer | POLITIK | relationer inden for EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In the context of on-going discussions to strengthen the European Parliament's integrity, independence and accountability, this is one in a set of publications in which the European Parliamentary Research Service will analyse relevant international and European standards relating to parliamentary ethics, as well as the rules and practices put in place in selected EU Member States to promote the principles of transparency, accountability and integrity within their national parliaments. Various international organisations consider financial disclosure to be a key tool in preventing and addressing corruption and conflicts of interest among parliamentarians. This paper compares financial disclosure obligations in national parliaments around the world, including in the European Union; and then examines the various proposals that have already been put forward in the European Parliament to modify the current reporting obligations imposed on its Members.

Studie [EN](#)

Bilag 1 [EN](#)

[Committees of inquiry in the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 26-05-2023

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | mandat | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentarisk immunitet | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FØRSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udvalg (EP)

Resumé The European Parliament has been trying to strengthen its powers to conduct in-depth investigations into contraventions or maladministration in the implementation of European Union law since 2012, but has so far failed to gain the consent of the Commission or the Council for the modification of the legal framework applicable to its committees of inquiry. These powers were also discussed as part of the Conference on the Future of Europe. This paper updates a 2021 EPRS publication on the European Parliament's committees of inquiry and special committees. It offers an overview of the legal framework currently applicable to the Parliament's committees of inquiry and gives an insight into the proposal put forward by Parliament in 2012 to modify that legal framework, and the subsequent negotiations with the other institutions. It presents the different types of inquiry that can be dealt with by Parliament's inquiry committees, the investigative powers granted to them, and the types of inquiry that can be dealt with by special and standing committees of the European Parliament.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[60 years of Da Costa en Schaake: Asserting the binding authority of European Court of Justice case law](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-05-2023

Forfatter MANKO Rafal

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Domstolen (EU) | EU's retspraksis | EU-afgørelse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | fortolkning af retsregler | LOVBESTEMMELSER | retskilder og retsområder

Resumé The Van Gend & Loos and Costa v ENEL cases, decided on 5 February 1963 and 15 July 1964, respectively, are commonly considered the two building blocks of EU law as an autonomous legal order with direct effect before national courts and primacy over national law. However, there is a third important case, decided between the other two, without which neither direct effect nor primacy of EU law would be considered binding doctrines. On 27 March 1963, on a preliminary reference from the Dutch customs tribunal, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) handed down its judgment in the case of Da Costa en Schaake. The Dutch tribunal asked, as it had previously in Van Gend & Loos, whether the standstill clause in Article 12 of the Treaty of Rome had direct effect. This circumstance raised the question of the binding authority of ECJ judgments outside the framework of the case in which they were pronounced. The view of the civil law tradition was that a judgment is binding only between the parties of the original case, meaning that the Court would have to answer the same question again. By contrast, the Commission asked the Court to dismiss the questions, given that they had already been answered. In its ruling in Da Costa en Schaake, the Court considered that its ruling in Van Gend & Loos was sufficient to answer the question posed by the Dutch tribunal, but did not dismiss the reference. In its answer to the tribunal, the Court did not repeat its previous answer, but indicated that the question had already been answered and that there was therefore no need to answer it again. In this way, the ECJ laid down the foundations for the general authority of its case law: not only is the legal interpretation provided in a judgment binding in the case at hand, it also provides an authoritative interpretation of EU law generally. This doctrine, which is not exactly the same as common law precedent, has been further developed in later ECJ case law.

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

[Plenary round-up – May I 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-05-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | egne indtægter | EU's budget | EU-finanser | FINANSER | grøn økonomi | landbrugssektor | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | stabilitetspagt | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Among the highlights of the May I plenary session were debates on the EU budget and own resources, as well as on 55 reports on the discharge for the 2021 budget. Members addressed a variety of issues, including the revision of the Stability and Growth Pact, and the role of farmers as enablers of the green transition and a resilient agricultural sector. Further debates concerned Ukrainian cereals on the European market, the act in support of ammunition production (on which Parliament voted to fast-track the legislative proposal, with a vote during the May II session), updating the anti-corruption legislative framework, the roadmap on a Social Europe, fighting cyberbullying of young people across the EU, and the adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. Members also considered Commission statements on oceans, biodiversity and fisheries. A debate was held on the European Citizens' Initiative, 'Stop Finning - Stop the trade'. Finally, Members heard and then debated a 'This is Europe' address by Olaf Scholz, Chancellor of Germany, and heard an address by Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, President of Portugal, in a formal sitting.

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

[EuropaParlamentet: Fakta og tal](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-05-2023

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord POLITIK | strukturpolitik | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Denne briefing, der er offentliggjort af Europa-Parlamentets Forskningsstjeneste, har til formål at give en bred vifte af centrale fakta og tal om Europa-Parlamentet (EP). Dens mange grafikker giver et billede af Parlamentets medlemmer og institutionens strukturer samt aktiviteter i den nuværende valgperiode (juli 2019 til juni 2024) og i de tidligere femårsperioder, siden det direkte valg blev indført i juni 1979.

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

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EP Facts and figures](#)

The European Parliament and EU democracy: Lessons from 70 years of reforms

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-04-2023

Forfatter KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Ekstern forfatter Guerrieri, Sandro; Servent, Ariadna Ripoll

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord budget | budgetbeføjelse | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's vækststrategi | EU-initiativ | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk ramme

Resumé The European Parliament (EP) has traditionally pushed for the deepening of the European Union (EU) and its democratic reform. First established as the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951-1952, a large majority of its delegated Members enthusiastically supported the organisation's evolution in a federal direction, including a government dependent on parliamentary support and a parliament with fully fledged legislative and budgetary powers. More recently, the EP was also behind the creation of the Conference on the Future of Europe, which concluded its work in May 2022. Involving randomly chosen individual citizens from all Member States, it produced a list of desirable practical measures, some of which are in the course of implementation, and 49 more far-reaching proposals, including the introduction of transnational lists for EP elections, for example. Debate about these proposals appears to have stalled, however, and it is unclear if or when, or which of, these proposals will be implemented. Against this background, this briefing explores in historical perspective how the EP has pushed for democratic reform of the EU in the past. Focussing on three major constitutional moments – the 1953 European Political Community draft treaty, the 1984 Draft Treaty on European Union, and the 2004 Constitutional Treaty – it demonstrates how even ostensibly failed reform initiatives have repeatedly created long-term impact: by changing the way the EP has worked internally, and cooperated with actors such as political parties and other EU institutions; by developing narrative strategies for reforming the EU; and by creating institutional templates that were later adopted for subsequent treaty reforms. This briefing follows up a roundtable event organised by EPRS on 8 March 2023, which included contributions by Wolfram Kaiser, Head of the European Parliament History Service and Professor at the University of Portsmouth, Sandro Guerrieri, Professor at La Sapienza University, Rome, and Ariadna Ripoll Servent, Professor at the University of Salzburg.

Briefing [EN](#)

El Estado de Derecho, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: España

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-04-2023

Ekstern forfatter DG, EPRS

Politikomsråde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Resumé Este estudio se integra en una serie que, desde una perspectiva del Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el Estado de Derecho en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de España. Tras el examen de la normativa y de la jurisprudencia, mayoritariamente de índole constitucional, se detiene en su naturaleza, contenido, límites, evolución y futuro. El análisis parte de la particularizada atención a la Constitución de 1978 y a su legislación de desarrollo. En ella se consagra explícitamente, y de la forma más generosa, la regulación del Estado social y democrático de Derecho (art. 1.1 CE), que obedece a una configuración plenamente homologable, con las lógicas especificidades propias de cada país, a los regímenes constitucionales de nuestro entorno, y que posee un ámbito sustantivo que se erige, fundamentalmente, sobre el reconocimiento y paralela tutela del imperio de la ley, de la eficacia de los derechos fundamentales y del principio de división de poderes. Estos son los tres elementos que vertebran, en esencia, los fundamentos intangibles sobre los que se forja, asienta y desarrolla cualquier Estado de Derecho moderno. Un Estado de Derecho implica, *prima facie*, la escrupulosa preservación de la Constitución, tanto de sus particulares preceptos, como de su espíritu, valores y procedimientos, así como la dinámica asunción de un complejo y depurado sistema de pesos y contrapesos, con la formalizada finalidad de evitar los peligros que toda conformación y actuación del ejercicio del poder político implica.

Studie [ES](#)

L'État de droit, une perspective de droit comparé - France

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-04-2023

Ekstern forfatter Ponthoreau, Marie-Claire

Politikomsråde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du concept d'État de droit dans différents États et organisations internationales. Après avoir expliqué le droit positif et la jurisprudence, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France. Le trait spécifique du cas français est que la notion d'État de droit n'a jamais été reconnue expressément dans un texte constitutionnel ou tout autre texte juridique. La tradition française est, malgré tout, essentielle car la Révolution et surtout la Déclaration des droits de l'Homme et du citoyen de 1789 ont joué un rôle important en offrant notamment les bases à la construction d'un libéralisme juridique au fondement de la tradition allemande de Rechtsstaat. Si l'État de droit s'est indéniablement étoffé au fil de la Ve République, son développement a été non seulement tardif mais aussi complexe et reste inachevé. Très largement de nature jurisprudentielle, ses différentes ramifications sont parfois difficiles à saisir.

Studie [FR](#)

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Xavier Bettel, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, 19 April 2023](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 24-04-2023

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | International Handel | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's indre grænser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migration | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strategisk autonomi | tale | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. In his address to the European Parliament on 19 April 2023, the Prime Minister of Luxembourg, Xavier Bettel, emphasised three topics: i) democracy and the rule of law, ii) strategic autonomy, and iii) migration. He called for greater protection of minorities and respect for the rule of law and fundamental values. Openness was also an important point for him, both regarding internal borders within the European Union and on cooperation and trade with the world. Given the challenges – financial, climate, security, industrial and social – that lie ahead in the coming years, he called for more solidarity and greater means on which to build the EU's political action.

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

[Plenary round-up – April 2023](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 21-04-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdskraftens bevægelighed | arbejdsmarked | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energiforsyning | energipolitik | energipris | EU's forbindelser | EU-strategi | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Kina | LOVBESTEMMELSER | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rettigheder | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé Highlights of the April plenary session included debates on the need for an EU strategy on relations with China and on children forcibly deported from Ukraine. Other debates addressed: energy storage; labour mobility and the social rights of striking non-EU lorry drivers; adoption of the cyber-package proposals; a digital euro; and Dieselgate (use of defeat devices in cars to disarm pollution control systems). Members also held debates on: a possible EU global health strategy; universal decriminalisation of homosexuality, in light of recent developments in Uganda; the IPCC report on climate change; and the EU action plan against trafficking in cultural goods. Following a statement by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Josep Borrell, Members discussed the situation in Peru. Commissioner Johannes Hahn made statements on the need for European solidarity in saving lives in the Mediterranean, particularly in Italy, as well as on EU relations with Iraq. The President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, made a statement on the 80th anniversary of the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. Xavier Bettel, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, was also present, participating in the latest 'This is Europe' debate.

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

[Social media platforms and challenges for democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 03-04-2023

Ekstern forfatter Beatriz BOTERO ARCILA, Rachel GRIFFIN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital distribution | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | europæisk integration | grundlæggende rettigheder | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsføring | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | sociale medier | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines risks that contemporary social media - focusing in particular on the most widely-used platforms - present for democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights. The study focuses on the governance of online content, provides an assessment of existing EU law and industry practices which address these risks, and evaluates potential opportunities and risks to fundamental rights and other democratic values.

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

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

[The European Court of Justice's jurisdiction over national judiciary-related measures.](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-04-2023

Ekstern forfatter Laurent PECH

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Domstol | domstolenes uafhængighed | dømmende myndighed | EU's retspraksis | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | præjudiciel sag | præjudicielt spørgsmål | retslig virksomhed | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, focuses on the scope of the CJEU's jurisdiction over national measures relating to the organisation of national judiciaries. After providing an overview of the legal framework post Lisbon Treaty, the study offers a chronological outline and a transversal assessment of the CJEU's case law relating to the second subparagraph of Article 19(1) TEU. Five years after the CJEU's seminal judgment in *Associação Sindical dos Juízes Portugueses*, this Treaty provision has become the main vehicle through which national measures have been brought to the CJEU's attention, primarily via national requests for a preliminary ruling.

Studie [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee: The impact of extreme climate events on agricultural production in the European Union](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-04-2023

Forfatter MILICEVIC Vera

Ekstern forfatter Alice DEVOT, Lucie ROYER, Elisa CARON GIAUFFRET, Vincent AYRAL
Delphine DERYNG, Blandine ARVIS, Laetitia GIRAUD
Josselin ROUILLARD

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter

Nøgleord fælles landbrugspolitik | klimatologi | klimaændring | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsdriftssystem | landbrugspolitik | landbrugsproduktion | langtidsprognose | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | natur- og anvendte videnskaber | naturkatastrofe | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé The study aims, first, to provide the European Parliament with an overview of the challenges faced by the agricultural sector regarding the evolution of climate extreme events in the European Union. Then, the study highlights existing solutions to help farmers mitigate the effects of extreme weather events and recover from climate-related disasters. Finally, it analyses existing policy instruments supporting these solutions, including those promoted by Member States under the new CAP programming (2022-2027)

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Plenary round-up – March II 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 31-03-2023

Forfatter SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aflønning af arbejde | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | forurening af stratosfæren | indre marked | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lønfastsættelse | MILJØ | miljøbeskyttelse | miljøpolitik | miljødelæggelse | naturligt miljø | ozon | personaleadministration og -aflønning | produktsikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | stratosfæreforurenende stof | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The highlight of the March II plenary session was the debate on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 23-24 March 2023. In a formal ceremony held to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday/Belfast Agreement, the Presidents of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, the European Council, Charles Michel, and the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, each underlined the significance of the 1998 Agreement and the importance of ensuring reconciliation between the two communities in Northern Ireland. Members debated several legislative files, including on fluorinated gases and ozone-depleting substances, safety of products and equal pay for men and women. In a further debate, Members considered the 2022 rule of law report from the European Commission.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Commission's annual rule of law report: From a monitoring tool to a comprehensive recommendations mechanism?](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-03-2023

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aktivitetsrapport | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-henstilling | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk semester | FINANSER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retslig virksomhed | retsstat | traktatbrudssag | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold

Resumé In July 2022, the European Commission published its third annual rule of law report, which contains an individual chapter for each of the 27 EU Member States. In contrast to the rule of law reports from 2020 and 2021, this latest one makes country-specific recommendations to all Member States, something the European Parliament had been repeatedly calling for. This brings the rule of law report into closer alignment with the European Semester – as acknowledged by the third report itself. From originally serving a purely monitoring role, the report has now shifted to a hybrid role, of monitoring the Member States' observance of the rule of law, and providing recommendations to them in this regard. Yet it remains to be seen how the Commission will follow up on its country-specific recommendations in this and future reports, and to what extent the Commission's findings, especially as regards shortcomings, will inform its policy on bringing targeted infringement actions to safeguard the rule of law. It is also unclear how the reports will link up with the ongoing preventive procedures to safeguard EU values (Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union) and the application of the (budgetary) General Conditionality Regulation. The third rule of law report was drafted using the same methodology the Commission applied in drafting the two previous ones, the one key exception being the addition of country-specific recommendations. The separate chapters (reports) dedicated to each of the 27 Member States cover four areas: i) the justice system; ii) the anti-corruption framework; iii) media pluralism; and iv) other institutional issues related to checks and balances. This methodology highlights the Member States' close involvement in the preparation of the annual reports and their follow-up. This briefing updates an earlier one published in January 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European Commission's third rule of law report](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-03-2023

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aktivitetsrapport | borgerlige rettigheder | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | retssystem | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé In July 2022, the European Commission published its third annual rule of law report, featuring for the first time country-specific recommendations for each Member State. A motion for a resolution tabled by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) notes that, while the Commission has partially addressed Parliament's requests in its resolutions on the previous annual rule of law reports, they need to be addressed in their entirety.

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

[The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play in spring 2023](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 24-03-2023

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | formand for en institution | kulstofneutralitet | lovgivningsinitiativ | lovgivningsprocedure | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses progress made in carrying through the policy agenda set by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play with respect to delivery of the agenda's six key priorities, as we enter the final year running up to the 2024 European elections. The von der Leyen Commission – either on taking office or more recently – has announced a total of 597 planned initiatives. In concrete terms, EPRS finds that almost two thirds (379) have now been submitted and, for those which are legislative proposals, the co-legislators have started work. Of the 379, almost half (188) have already been adopted by the co-legislators, or, for the non-legislative initiatives (such as strategies, action plans and other communications, amounting to nearly one fifth of the total), by the Commission itself. The vast majority of the remainder are either close to adoption (28) or proceeding normally through the legislative process (129). On the other hand, almost one fifth are moving slowly or are blocked (34). While the Commission's first priority – the European Green Deal – ranks highest in terms of the number of initiatives planned (148), the third, fourth and fifth priorities – 'An economy that works for people', 'A stronger Europe in the world', and 'Promoting our European way of life' – have higher numbers of initiatives actually adopted so far (38, 40 and 36 respectively).

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

Plenary round-up – March I 2023

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-03-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | bank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finansiel risiko | finansiel stabilitet | fri kapitalbevægelighed | interessekonflikt | kredit- og finansinstitutter | offentlige finanser | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | organiseret kriminalitet | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation

Resumé Among the highlights of the March I plenary session was a debate on the conclusions of the special European Council meeting of 9 February and the preparation of the European Council meeting of 23-24 March 2023, with Charles Michel, the President of the European Council. Members also debated the failure of the Silicon Valley Bank and its implications for European financial stability, a common EU response to save lives at sea, the need to ensure transparency and accountability in the light of alleged conflicts of interest, combatting organised crime in the EU, human rights defenders working in the field of sexual and reproductive health rights, cross-border adoption from third countries, the Bridgetown Agenda on development finance, long-term commitment to animal welfare, and strengthening EU defence in the context of the war in Ukraine. Members also debated statements by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Josep Borrell, on the deterioration of democracy in Israel and the consequences on the occupied territories, on the situation in Georgia, and on the challenges facing Moldova. During a ceremony celebrating International Women's Day, in addition to statements by the Presidents of the Parliament, Roberta Metsola, and of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, Samantha Cristoforetti, an astronaut from the European Space Agency and former commander of the International Space Station, and Shirin Ebadi, Iranian activist and 2003 Nobel Peace Prize winner, gave speeches. Finally, Members heard and debated a 'This is Europe' address by Gitanas Nausėda, President of Lithuania.

Oversigt [EN](#)

José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado (1935-2023): President of the European Parliament, 1997-1999

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-03-2023

Forfatter RAMIREZ PEREZ Sigfrido Manuel

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord biografi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | formand for en institution | GEOGRAFI | hædersbevisning | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Spanien | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado is so far the only Spaniard from the European People's Party (EPP) to serve as President of the European Parliament. He embodied a particular tradition within Spanish political life: Christian democracy. Son of the historical leader of the Spanish Right during the Second Spanish Republic, Gil-Robles lived with his family in exile in Portugal during the Spanish Civil War. He came back to Spain along with his monarchist father to oppose the dictatorship, and became very active in the European Movement and European Christian democracy organisations, helping to pave the way for national reconciliation and a democratic transition. After the dismal failure of the Christian Democratic Party in Spain's first free elections in 1977, and following the transformation of the Alianza Popular into the Partido Popular and its accession to the EPP, Gil-Robles was elected to the European Parliament in 1989. Re-elected in 1994, he became a vice president and then, from 1997 until 1999, President. During his years in office, he represented the European Parliament in the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Amsterdam. Gil-Robles played a crucial role in consolidating Parliament's scrutiny of the European Commission during the historic process that led to the resignation of the Santer Commission in 1999, putting his role as President above his personal and political connections and interests. Re-elected to Parliament for a third term, he chaired several parliamentary intergroups that reflected his Christian conviction that solidarity and human dignity were at the core of the European project. In favour of the Constitutional Treaty and later of the Lisbon Treaty, Gil-Robles supported deeper European integration, a movement that he compared to that of a tortoise. Once he had retired from Parliament, Gil-Robles remained active as Jean Monnet Chair in Madrid, and President of the Jean Monnet Foundation and of the Association of Former Members of the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

A new chapter in EU-UK ties? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-03-2023

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-aftale | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk samarbejde | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | militært samarbejde | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | udtræden af EU | videnskabeligt samarbejde | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and the British Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak, have hailed the new political agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom as the opening of a new chapter in relations between the two. Ties have been uneasy ever since the UK left the EU, more than three years ago, hindering the development of much-needed cooperation in areas such as defence and scientific research. The new agreement in principle, called the Windsor Framework, modifies trade rules for Northern Ireland, which have been a source of heated debate in the post-Brexit UK. The deal seeks to resolve tensions caused by the Ireland/Northern Ireland protocol, a complex agreement which sets trading rules for Northern Ireland – allowing it to access the EU single market and thus avoid a 'hard border' on the island of Ireland – that London agreed before the UK left the EU, but has since maintained are unworkable. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the implications of Brexit and on EU-UK relations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The impact of the use of social media on women and girls](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-03-2023

Ekstern forfatter Kristy PARK, Debbi GING, Shane MURPHY, Cian MCGRATH

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | casestudy | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | europæisk integration | kommunikation | kvinde | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentligt foretagende | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | seksualforbrydelse | sociale medier | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, outlines and assesses the impacts of social media on women and girls, on gender equality, and on democracy and civic participation more generally. It further analyses whether social media are creating a bias in their treatment of women and men, and provides recommendations to policy makers.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Greece - LIBE mission to Greece 6-8 March 2023](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-03-2023

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MEISTER CHARLOTTE MARIE HELENE

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | Grækenland | historisk fremstilling | international organisation | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Greece and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country.

Studie [EN](#)

[Briefing for a delegation of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality to Madrid, Spain - 20 - 22 February 2023](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-02-2023

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord demokrati | Europa | GEOGRAFI | kvindens rettigheder | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | seksuel diskrimination | Spanien | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This Briefing, written by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, provides background information for the FEMM Delegation to Madrid scheduled from 20 to 22 February 2023. It includes information about Spain's executive and legislative power, justice system and the territorial organisation of the State, its gender equality policies, in particular in relation to the cases on sexual consent law, the fight against trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as the Care and Dependency law, including the related social issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of Council Directive 93/109/EC: Electoral rights of mobile EU citizens in elections to the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-02-2023

Forfatter DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | offentligt foretagende | POLITIK | politisk parti | politiske partier | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | stemmeret | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valgfinansiering | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgret

Resumé On 25 November 2021, the European Commission submitted a proposal to modify Directive 93/109/EC on the right of mobile European Union (EU) citizens – those residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals – to vote and stand as candidates in elections to the European Parliament. The proposal was presented with three others: to modify the rules on EU citizens' rights in municipal elections; to set rules on political advertising; and to revise the rules on EU political party and foundation funding. Directive 93/109/EC gives EU citizens the same rights to vote and to be elected in European Parliament elections as the citizens of the Member State in which they reside; Member States have varying rules on the exercise of these rights. The Commission proposal seeks to address some of the concerns raised about the implementation of the directive. In Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs. The committee adopted its report on 1 December 2022 and a vote in plenary is scheduled for the February II 2023 plenary session. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Electoral rights of mobile EU citizens in European Parliament elections](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-02-2023

Forfatter DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord almindelig valgret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | direktiv (EU) | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | europæisk valgmetode | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | stemmeret | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgret

Resumé During the February II plenary session, under the consultation procedure, the Parliament is due to vote on the report on a Commission proposal concerning the right of 'mobile' EU citizens, that is, those residing and voting in a Member State of which they are not nationals, to vote in European Parliament elections. Under this procedure, the Council – expected to adopt the proposal by unanimity – is not bound by Parliament's opinion.

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

[Legal loopholes and the risk of foreign interference](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 05-02-2023

Ekstern forfatter Kate JONES

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord civilbeskyttelse | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | grundlæggende rettigheder | indblanding | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konsekvensundersøgelse | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé There is ample evidence that malign foreign actors are engaging in foreign interference in the politics and democracy of the European Union (EU) and its Member States. Much of this foreign interference escapes identification or censure by exploiting loopholes in the EU's legislative and policy acquis. This in-depth analysis identifies some of those loopholes and proposes measures to close them. An EU focal point would significantly improve the EU's capacity to investigate and respond strategically to foreign interference, its strategic drivers and related financial flows. Foreign interference should be restricted by criminalisation, sanctions and a ban on foreign involvement in third-party election campaigning. Legitimate foreign influence should be made more transparent by enhancements to the EU Transparency Register and stricter 'revolving door' requirements. To minimise online manipulative practices, political candidates and incumbents should formally pledge to avoid them, the public relations industry should be encouraged to scrutinise its ethical codes and a compendium could be prepared with a view to eventual restrictions. In all these activities, the EU should take care to ensure that its measures are compatible with fundamental rights and do not have the impact of shrinking civil space.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – February I 2023

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 03-02-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | Europa | europæisk integration | forhandling om tiltrædelse | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | humanitær hjælp | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | migration | militær intervention | politisk geografi | Rusland | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik | økonomisk støtte

Resumé Highlights of the February I 2023 plenary session included debates with the Council and the European Commission on preparation of the 3 February EU-Ukraine Summit, and a vote on a resolution addressing Ukraine's EU accession perspective, calling for increased military, economic and humanitarian support for Ukraine, and stressing the importance of preparing a comprehensive recovery package for the country. Members also heard about preparations for the special European Council meeting on 9 and 10 February, in particular the need to reform migration and asylum rules to develop sustainable solutions to migratory issues. Members also held debates on the need for an urgent update of the EU list of high-risk third countries for money laundering and terrorist financing, on Afghanistan, and on the situation of the former President of Georgia, Mikheil Saakashvili.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Annual legislative planning in the EU

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-02-2023

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | handlingsprogram | institutionelt samarbejde | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | lovgivningsinitiativ | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé Annual legislative programming in the EU involves the Commission, Parliament and Council. Although the right of legislative initiative remains monopolised by the Commission, the input of Parliament and the Council to EU legislative programming is increasingly acknowledged. Article 17(1) of the Treaty on European Union vests in the Commission competence with respect to annual programming. Thus, the central document for annual legislative and non-legislative policy programming is the Commission's annual work programme, adopted each year in October following political exchanges between the Commission, Parliament and Council. The legal framework for preparation of the work programme, including the role of Parliament in EU agenda-setting, is laid down in interinstitutional agreements: on relations between Parliament and the Commission, and on better law making. These state that the Commission should strive to include Parliament's suggestions in its legislative and non-legislative agenda. The agreements lay down a detailed framework for preparation of the Commission's annual work programme, with specific rules on the involvement of Parliament bodies – the committees, Conference of Presidents, Conference of Committee Chairs – and on the role of the Council in the process. Following the adoption of the Commission's annual work programme each October, the three institutions involved in the legislative process negotiate with a view to adopting a joint declaration in December on their jointly agreed legislative priorities. This briefing complements the overview of the Commission work programme, provided each year jointly by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment and Ex-Post Evaluation Units of EPRS.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards new rules on transparency and targeting of political advertising

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 31-01-2023

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | indre marked | information og informationsbehandling | markedsføring | personoplysninger | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk parti | politisk propaganda | politiske partier | reklame | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valg | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Political advertising is central to informing and influencing how people vote, and may affect citizens' perceptions of the legitimacy of their own political system, particularly when published in the run-up to elections. Rules governing political advertising are therefore key to guaranteeing citizens' fundamental rights and the integrity of democratic processes. Rules governing political propaganda during electoral periods are naturally therefore a focal point of electoral law. Traditional rules on campaigning can however be ineffective or difficult to enforce in an online environment where new techniques are being used to target potential voters, with tailored political messages based on large amounts of personal data revealing their sensibilities. To address the new challenges posed by online electoral campaigns, the European Commission presented a proposal for a harmonised set of rules on the transparency and targeting of political advertising. These would apply to both online and offline political advertising. The proposal is currently under discussion in the European Parliament and the Council, under the ordinary legislative procedure. In the Parliament, the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) is responsible for the file and adopted its report on 24 January 2023. The Parliament is expected to vote on the report during its February I plenary session. The Council adopted its mandate for negotiations with the Parliament on 13 December 2022. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulating political advertising](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-01-2023

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord begrænset spredning | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | EU-forordning | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | information og informationsbehandling | markedsføring | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | reklame | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgpropaganda | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé During the February I plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote the report on the proposal to adopt a regulation on the transparency and targeting of political advertising. Put forward by the Commission as part of the November 2021 legislative package to reinforce democracy and ensure the integrity of elections, the report was adopted by the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) on 24 January 2023.

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

[Parliamentary oversight of governments' response to the COVID-19 pandemic: Literature review](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-01-2023

Forfatter ANGLMAYER Irmgard | TENHUNEN Susanna

Ekstern forfatter This study has been written by Dr Mihail Chiru of the University of Oxford at the request of the Ex Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politikomsråde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | digital teknologi | epidemi | helbredsforhold | kultur og religion | litteratur | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | vaccination | vaccine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé Conducted at the request of the European Parliament's Special Committee on the COVID 19 pandemic, this literature review examines the patterns in, consequences of and correlation between national approaches to parliamentary oversight of governments' responses to the COVID 19 pandemic in the EU27 and four other countries (Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States). The review begins by assessing parliaments' involvement during the early stages of the health crisis, when many countries were operating under emergency regimes or statutory frameworks that provided for rapid action. It then maps the parliaments' law-making and oversight role during the pandemic, demonstrating that they were not necessarily side-lined. The study goes on to assess successes and failures and, on that basis, factors in the resilience of parliamentary oversight. Mapping the widespread use of sunset and review clauses in emergency legislation, the study reflects on parliaments' cooperation with supreme audit institutions and independent fiscal institutions, which enhanced their budgetary oversight role during the pandemic. The literature review also identifies best practice regarding oversight during the COVID 19 pandemic and reforms that parliaments could pursue to strengthen their preparedness for future crises.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – January I 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-01-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ansvar | civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | ekstremisme | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | formand for en institution | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | indre marked | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | knaphed | LOVBESTEMMELSER | luftvejssygdom | lægemiddel | politisk geografi | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | Sverige | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem

Resumé The highlights of the January I 2023 plenary session were debates on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 15 December 2022 and the presentation of activities planned under the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The session opened with a ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the single market, followed by a debate with the Council and Commission on the matter. Debates were held on the surge of respiratory infections and the shortage of medication in Europe; on the need to increase transparency, integrity and accountability in the EU institutions; on terrorist threats posed by far-right extremist networks; on criminalisation of humanitarian assistance, as well as on the Global Gateway. Members also debated foreign affairs issues, including the EU's response to the appalling attack against civilians in Dnipro; strengthening action against the Putin regime and military support; and the establishment of a tribunal on the crime of aggression against Ukraine. The High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, spoke on the EU response to the protests and executions in Iran, and on strengthening the EU Latin America partnership. During question time, Members posed questions to Commissioner Janusz Wojciechowski on EU action to tackle food price inflation in Europe. Finally, Parliament elected Marc Angel (S&D, Luxembourg) to the post of Vice President of the European Parliament.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Council in 2021 - Overview of dynamics, discussions and decisions](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 19-01-2023

Forfatter WORUM ASTRID

Ekstern forfatter Dinan, Desmond

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | epidemi | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | helbredsforhold | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | vaccination | vaccine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé The COVID-19 pandemic dominated the agenda of the European Council in 2021, just as it had for much of 2020. Early in the year, the European Council struggled in a series of video-conferences to overcome problems besetting the procurement and distribution of vaccines throughout the EU. By mid 2021, as the situation improved and the pace of vaccination finally picked up, EU leaders welcomed the development of the digital COVID-19 certificate to facilitate intra-EU travel. Later in the year, as a new variant of COVID-19 emerged, EU leaders focused on efforts to overcome vaccine hesitancy. In the meantime, EU leaders confronted a series of other challenges, in areas ranging from economic affairs to climate change and the external dimension of migration. As for international affairs, EU leaders were preoccupied in 2021 with deteriorating EU-Russia relations; this was not unrelated to worrisome developments in Belarus. The improvement of transatlantic relations after the advent of a new US administration was one of the few bright spots in an otherwise gloomy year. Within the European Council, the most notable development was the departure of German Chancellor Angela Merkel after 16 years of membership.

Studie [EN](#)

[Vacancy for a Parliament vice-president](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-01-2023

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lovovertrædelse | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlament | parlamentarisk immunitet | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | strafferet | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé In the context of ongoing investigations by Belgian authorities for alleged wrongdoing, on 13 December 2022 the European Parliament voted by an overwhelming majority to strip Eva Kaili of her post as vice-president. Parliament is expected to vote on the election of a new vice-president during its first plenary session of 2023.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2023](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 10-01-2023

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Transport | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | FINANSER | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | inflation | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | klimændring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | offentlig investering | regnskabsanalyse | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | VIDENSKAB | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This is the seventh edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass the 2024 European elections, budgeting in times of crises and war, lessons for public investment in the EU from the EU recovery instrument, the fiscal and monetary policy mix, climate and socio-economic tipping points, the impact of increasing fuel prices on transport, cyber-resilience in the EU, protecting media freedom and journalists, the future of Russia, and geoeconomics in an age of empires.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Multimedia [Heading towards 2024 European elections](#)

[Budgeting in times of crises and war](#)

[EU recovery instrument](#)

[The Janus-faced fiscal-monetary policy mix](#)

[Climate and socio-economic tipping points](#)

[How will increasing fuel prices impact transport?](#)

[Cyber resilience in the EU](#)

[Protecting media freedom and journalists](#)

[Russia, quo vadis?](#)

[Geoeconomics in an age of empires](#)

[Message from First Vice-President Othmar Karas](#)

David Maria Sassoli (1956-2022): President of the European Parliament 2019-2022

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-01-2023

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | diplomatiske relationer | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | formand for en institution | international organisation | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | valg | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé 'The European Union is not a hitch in history ... We are not a hitch in history.' Those were the words of the late David Maria Sassoli during his acceptance speech in July 2019 after being elected as president of the European Parliament. He was the seventh Italian to hold that office, and the second since the first direct elections to the Parliament in 1979. During his early life, Sassoli was an active member of numerous associations including the Scouts, and was deeply convinced that Catholicism and secular society could work together to build a better society. A journalist by profession, Sassoli's entry into politics coincided with his candidacy in the 2009 European elections, as leader in the Central Italy constituency. Sassoli served for three consecutive mandates in the European Parliament. On 1 July 2014, he was elected vice-president with responsibility for Mediterranean policy, budget and buildings. He was reconfirmed as vice-president in January 2017. Sassoli's commitment to the European project and ceaseless defence of democratic values shone on several occasions during his terms of office in the Parliament. He stood up repeatedly in defence of both EU citizens and non-EU citizens being denied human rights by authoritarian regimes. He worked to make citizens' voices heard, particularly those of the weakest. He fought to strengthen the EU's social dimension and denounced Europe's reluctance to assume its political duties towards developing countries on vaccines. Sassoli invited his fellow European citizens to welcome those fleeing war and hunger, who look at Europe as a land of hope. In 2020, when Europe faced the most severe wave of COVID-19, Sassoli fought for Parliament to remain active during the pandemic's most critical months. David Maria Sassoli passed away in office on 11 January 2022, aged 65. His death in January 2022 spurred emotional reactions from his colleagues in the European Parliament, EU political leaders and civil society, with many EU leaders paying their respects and praising his vision of Europe. The European Parliament will pay tribute to Sassoli in January 2023, one year after his death.

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

Priority dossiers under the Swedish EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 05-01-2023

Forfatter NADKARNI ISABEL

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | formand for en institution | GEOGRAFI | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | Sverige | valg | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The Kingdom of Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy with a Head of State - the monarch - and a Head of Government - the Prime Minister (Statsminister). The monarch, currently King Carl XVI Gustaf, in office since September 1973, primarily has ceremonial duties. The Prime Minister is nominated by the Speaker (Talman) of the Parliament (Riksdag), and is confirmed by parliament if less than half of its members vote against the proposal. The current Prime Minister is Ulf Kristersson, from the EPP-affiliated Moderate Party (Samlingspartiet Moderaterna) (M), which is the third biggest party in the Parliament. He took office on 17 October 2022, following the Parliamentary elections held on Sunday 11 September, with 176 members of Parliament voting in favour and 173 against. He was preceded by Magdalena Andersson from the Social Democratic Party (2021-2022). The Prime Minister leads the Government, the executive body of the country. The Prime Minister personally appoints the members of government, once he or she has been approved by Parliament. The current Swedish government is a centre-right minority coalition of three parties: the Moderate Party, the Christian Democrats and the Liberal Party. It also relies on the Sweden Democrats, which is the second biggest party in Parliament. The collaboration between the government and the Sweden Democrats is formally set out in the 'Tidö' agreement, which covers six major 'collaborative projects' (growth and household finances, crime, migration and integration, climate and energy, health and medical care, and schools). In addition to the collaborative projects, the parties will cooperate on a number of other issues, such as culture and democracy. The unicameral Parliament (Riksdag) has 349 members who are elected every four years. There are currently eight parties in the Parliament: * Socialdemokraterna (S) - The Social Democratic Party (S&D): 107 MPs * Sverigedemokraterna (SD) - The Sweden Democrats (ECR): 73 MPs * Moderaterna (M) - The Moderate Party (EPP): 68 MPs * Vänsterpartiet (V) - The Left Party (The Left): 24 MPs * Centerpartiet (C) - The Centre Party (Renew): 24 MPs * Kristdemokraterna (KD) - The Christian Democrats (EPP): 19 MPs * Miljöpartiet (MP) - The Green Party (Greens/EFA): 18 MPs * Liberalerna (L) - The Liberal Party (Renew): 16 MPs Sweden will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU for the third time during the first half of 2023. The first Swedish Presidency was held during the first half of 2001, and the second took place during the second half of 2009, coinciding with the final months of the ratification process and the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. The programme of the Trio, formed together with France and Czechia, has as thematic priorities to protect citizens and freedoms; to promote a new growth and investment model for Europe; to build a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and to promote Europe's interests and values in the world. Sweden is also in the late stages of negotiating its entry into NATO alongside Finland.

Briefing [EN](#)

Legal loopholes and the risk of foreign interference

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-01-2023

Ekstern forfatter Kate Jones

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | indblanding | international politik | international ret | international sanktion | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The paper stresses the need for an EU focal point for investigating and responding strategically to foreign interference. The author assesses the possibility of using criminal law to address foreign interference, of utilising the international sanctions regime to deal with cases of interference, and of banning the use of foreign and foreign-funded, third party campaigning during elections. The author also considers measures to increase the transparency of foreign influence, notably by strengthening the EU's Transparency Register, and addressing the 'revolving door' for former officeholders. Finally, the paper examines how to limit online manipulative practices. The European Parliament has a possible role to play in this effort.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council meeting of 15 December 2022

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-12-2022

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-sanktion | Europa | europæisk integration | finansiering af bistand | forsvar | forsvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sanktion | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | politisk geografi | restriktiv foranstaltning (EU) | Rusland | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | samarbejdspolitik | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé The last regular European Council meeting of 2022 ended with agreements on most open agenda points, notably the €18 billion of assistance to Ukraine and the ninth sanctions package. While the detailed decision on the cap for energy prices was left to the Energy Council to define, EU leaders specified in their conclusions that the proposal was to be finalised on 19 December 2022. In a long strategic discussion on EU-US relations, European Council members concurred that they want an active dialogue with the US on the latter's Inflation Reduction Act. Regarding the economy, EU leaders invited the European Commission to put forward, by the end of January 2023, short-term measures to mobilise both EU and national investment resources to safeguard the EU's economic base, as well as an EU strategy to boost competitiveness and productivity in the longer term. On security and defence, EU leaders focused on joint procurement, and insisted on the need to invest in defence capabilities to be able to conduct the full spectrum of EU missions and operations. As regards enlargement, the European Council endorsed the General Affairs Council conclusions on enlargement of 13 December 2022, and granted Bosnia and Herzegovina candidate country status.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – December 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-12-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | forbrydelse mod menneskeheden | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | humanitær hjælp | hædersbevisning | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kulturpris | LOVBESTEMMELSER | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Ukraine

Resumé The highlight of the December 2022 plenary session was the ceremony awarding the 2022 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought to the brave people of Ukraine. Also, in a 'This is Europe' debate, the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Robert Golob, addressed the plenary. With Council and European Commission representatives, Members debated the preparation of the European Council meeting of 15 December 2022. A number of debates also took place: on the outcome of COP27; addressing persistent challenges in the aviation sector; and turning the Child Guarantee into reality. Debates also took place on the recent Council decision on Schengen accession; the EU response to the US Inflation Reduction Act; and defending the European Union against the abuse of national vetoes. The Commission's reports on the situation of journalists and the implications of the rule of law; the 30th anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities; recognising the Holodomor as genocide; and the humanitarian situation in Ukraine were also debated. Members also discussed foreign affairs issues, such as prospects for a two-state solution for Israel and Palestine; Turkish airstrikes on northern Syria and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq; and EU-ASEAN relations. In the wake of allegations of corruption in and around the Parliament, Members held a debate with the Commission on the need for transparency and accountability in the European institutions and adopted a resolution on the issue. The also voted for the early termination of the mandate of the vice-president arrested and charged in recent days.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Parliament votes on termination of the office of a Vice-President](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-12-2022

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Belgien | beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP-næstformand | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | formandskonferencen | GEOGRAFI | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentets forretningsorden | POLITIK | politisk geografi | strafferet | økonomisk geografi

Resumé On 13 December, Parliament voted, by 625 to 1, to terminate the office of Vice-President Eva Kaili, one of the 14 Vice-Presidents elected in January 2022 at the mid-term renewal of Parliament's leadership positions. The vote came after a unanimous vote in the Conference of Presidents to launch the procedure under Rule 21. It came in the context of the ongoing investigations carried out by the Belgian authorities for alleged wrongdoing, which have recently become public knowledge with charges brought against her and others.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Parliament's right to challenge Commission delegated acts](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-12-2022

Forfatter MANKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | delegation af beføjelser | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's kompetence | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | lovgivningsmæssig retsakt (EU) | POLITIK | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The distinction between delegated and implementing acts was introduced in Articles 290 and 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union by the Treaty of Lisbon. Before its entry into force, the distinction was not formally known, although the idea of delegated legislation in the EU legal order was already present. In particular, acts adopted under the regulatory procedure with scrutiny (RPS) as part of the comitology procedure are often regarded as direct predecessors of today's delegated acts. Under the current legal framework, the European Parliament can, with regard to delegated acts adopted by the Commission, 1) object to the delegated act (i.e. exercise its right of veto regarding the act, preventing its entry into force); 2) bring an action for annulment of the delegated act to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU); and, for the future, 3) revoke the delegation (which does not affect delegated acts that have already been adopted). Parliament can object to a delegated act only once: from the moment the proposed delegated act is submitted to Parliament, up until the deadline for making objections, set in the basic legislative act. Since the introduction of the distinction between implementing and delegated acts, Parliament has used its power only once to challenge a delegated act, by lodging an action for annulment to the CJEU – Case C-286/14, where Parliament successfully challenged a Commission delegated regulation concerning the Connecting Europe Facility. As mentioned above, acts adopted under the RPS as part of the comitology procedure are often seen as predecessors of today's delegated acts, and therefore the earlier Case C-355/10 in which Parliament challenged the legality of the Schengen Borders Code (a Council decision adopted under the RPS procedure, hence a predecessor of a delegated act), is also relevant for the present analysis. Thus far, Parliament has not brought any other relevant cases for annulment of delegated acts.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy and fundamental rights - Best practices and lessons learned in the Member States and third countries](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-12-2022

Ekstern forfatter Joelle GROGAN, CEU Democracy Institute, Hungary

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | demokrati | epidemi | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlig sundhed | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedsattest | toldpolitik | vaccination | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This research study examines the impact of COVID-19 measures on democracy and fundamental rights in the EU. It considers what best practices have been evidenced, and the lessons that can be learned from comparative experience within EU Member States as well as relevant third countries. It examines pandemic governance in the EU and its Member States during the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022. It describes how the COVID-19 pandemic was addressed by EU Member States, either in terms of declaring a state of emergency or similar regimes, or using emergency powers or emergency health legislation, or normal legislation. This study was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the special committee on the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learned and recommendations for the future (COVI).

Studie [EN](#)

[Tenth anniversary of the EU receiving the Nobel Peace Prize: Highlights of an EPRS seminar](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-12-2022

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | fred | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | hædersbevisning | international sikkerhed | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kulturpris | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv

Resumé On 23 and 24 September 2022, the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) organised an academic seminar to mark the 10th anniversary of the EU being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and to reflect more broadly on peace today. The seminar started in the Salon de l'Horloge at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the room in which the Schuman Declaration was made 72 years ago. The subsequent sessions were held at the Jean Monnet House, in Bazoches-sur-Guyonne, the place where Monnet had drafted the declaration which was to launch one of the most successful peace projects seen anywhere, leading to the European Union of today. The present publication compiles a number of the keynote speeches delivered during the seminar.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-12-2022

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kultur | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Skattespørgsmål

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | dokumentation | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | informationssikkerhed | krisestyring | multimedia | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | programmel | sammenfatning | statistik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

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 use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware - The existing legal framework in EU Member States for the acquisition and use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 05-12-2022

Ekstern forfatter LIGER Quentin, GUTHEILMirja

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord beskyttelse af privatlivet | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | forsvar | information og informationsbehandling | informationssikkerhed | informationsteknologi | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | programmel | rettigheder og friheder | spionage | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee of Inquiry to investigate the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware (PEGA), provides a description of the legal framework (including oversight and redress mechanisms) governing the use of Pegasus and equivalent spyware in a selection of Member States.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Future EU reforms \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-12-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Energi | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord beslutningsbeføjelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energikrise | energipolitik | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | euroområdet | FINANSER | grøn økonomi | institutionel reform | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | social forandring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strukturtilpasning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé Several simultaneous crises have put renewed pressure on the European Union to revise decision-making procedures and economic policies. Russia's war on Ukraine, growing protectionism worldwide, technological rivalry with China and the US, problems with the rule of law in some Member States, post-pandemic issues and migration woes pose many challenges on the political side. On the economic front, many economists and politicians are calling for fiscal reforms, energy system overhaul and new EU funds. Those funds would finance the EU's transition towards a green economy, and boost the bloc's ability to deal with external shocks, such as the current energy crisis. Among topics discussed are increasing the scope of qualified majority voting by EU Member States in the Council, creating more coherent unions for energy and health, improving rules for sharing the costs of immigration, and modifying enlargement policies. In the economic area, discussions focus on overhauling fiscal rules for the euro area and the wider EU, issuing more EU debt, countering unfair competition from abroad, increasing cooperation in the energy sector, and new industrial policies to foster growth of innovative and high-technology companies. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the EU and proposed reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a recent edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

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

[The Swedish Parliament and EU affairs](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-12-2022

Forfatter RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | deltagelse i det politiske liv | deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-lovgivning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | informationsanalyse | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentskammer | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | Sverige | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Sweden is a parliamentary democracy. This is embodied by the Swedish Riksdag, which consists of a single chamber with 349 members, elected for four years. It is also a constitutional monarchy with the King or Queen as head of state. He or she has no political power, however, and carries out only symbolic functions. The head of state opens the new parliamentary session each autumn and chairs the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs. The government proposes legislation or amendments and implements Riksdag decisions. The Swedish Constitution consists of four fundamental laws: the 1974 Instrument of Government, the 1810 Act of Succession, the 1949 Freedom of the Press Act, and the 1991 Fundamental Law on Freedom of Expression. In addition, the Riksdag Act contains provisions on the work of the Riksdag and serves as the rules of procedure of the Swedish Parliament. This act is not a fundamental law, but has higher status than an ordinary law. The Instrument of Government (IG) is not based on the idea of a separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judiciary branches, but is considered as 'monistic with a single power centre: the citizens of the country'. While the citizens elect the Riksdag, it is their representatives who then elect the government. Direct citizen participation in decision-making is possible through referendums. A matter of fundamental law can be submitted to a binding referendum, but this mechanism has never been employed. Consultative referendums can also be held. The result is not legally binding but, in practice, is often regarded as such. A consultative referendum was held in November 1994 regarding Sweden's accession to the EU. The Riksdag is the supreme decision-making assembly in Sweden and is 'the foremost representative of the people' (Chapter 1, Article 4, IG). It adopts legislation, determines the central government budget, and examines the work of the government and the public administration. The representatives are chosen through a proportional electoral system which has seen an increasing turnover and a growing party system, now made up of eight political parties. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

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

Young people's participation in European democratic processes - How to improve and facilitate youth involvement

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-12-2022

Ekstern forfatter Tomaž DEŽELAN

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | deltagelse i det politiske liv | demografi og befolkning | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | unge | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgdeltagelse | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines young people's participation in democratic processes, with a special focus on the European elections. The study inspects the meaning of political participation for contemporary democracies and the dilemmas behind young people's participation and representation. It also assesses, from a youth perspective, the ongoing legislative proposals on European elections and the electoral participation of EU mobile citizens as well as the Citizens' Proposals adopted in the plenary of the Conference on the Future of Europe in May 2022.

Studie [EN](#)

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

Konference om Europas fremtid: Oversigt over de endelige forslag

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-11-2022

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-borger | EU-politik | europæisk integration | international ret | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | åben høring

Resumé Hvordan bør EU se ud i 2050? Hvordan ser du dit eget liv i 2050? Det er blot nogle af de spørgsmål, som de europæiske borgere, der deltog i konferencen om Europas fremtid, blev bedt om at besvare i forbindelse med de første EU-borgerpaneler i Strasbourg i september 2021. Alle konferencens deltagere fik til opgave at udforme en vision for Europas fremtid, uanset om de var institutionelle aktører, repræsentanter for civilsamfundet, arbejdsmarkedsparter eller tilfældigt udvalgte borgere, der var blevet opfordret til at deltage i en europæisk demokratisk proces. Selv om konferencen blev udsat og på trods af, at den blev afholdt midt under en verdensomspændende pandemi, nåede vi i mål, og konferencen kom med konkrete, gennemførlige og undertiden visionære forslag, der viser, hvilken retning EU bør udvikle sig i i fremtiden. De 49 forslag, der blev formuleret som omkring 326 specifikke foranstaltninger, giver et øjebliksbillede af, hvad borgere og institutionelle aktører betragter som passende tiltag, som EU kan træffe for at håndtere nutidens og fremtidens udfordringer. Efter en tænkepause skal disse foranstaltninger gennemføres, hvis konferencen skal blive en troværdig proces og ikke kun en fremsigelse af ønsker og tom retorik. De tre EU-institutioner – Europa-Parlamentet, Europa-Kommissionen og Rådet for Den Europæiske Union – har givet udtryk for deres syn på den mulige opfølgning og opfordret til gennemgribende reformer. Den nuværende fase efter konferencens afslutning er derfor et ømtåleligt, politisk øjeblik. Det skal nu besluttes, hvilke reformer der skal gennemføres inden for den nuværende lovgivningsmæssige ramme, og hvilke der behøver en "forfatningsretlig fase", nemlig et konvent til revision af EU-traktaterne som fastsat i artikel 48 i traktaten om Den Europæiske Union (TEU). Under alle omstændigheder har konferencen sat tydeligt fokus på centrale spørgsmål og idéer fra borgerne, som det vil være vanskeligt for EU-institutionerne at ignorere.

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

Bilag 1 [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – November II 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-11-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Ekstern forfatter IMPORT FROM PUMA PROJECT

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital omstilling | egne indtægter | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | finansiering af terrorisme | fiskeri | fælles fiskeripolitik | GEOGRAFI | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | Rusland | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udvidelse af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The highlight of the November II 2022 plenary session was the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the European Parliament, with the participation of the Prime Ministers of France, Belgium and Luxembourg. Russia's war against Ukraine again featured high on the agenda, not least with the adoption of a resolution recognising the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism, and a joint debate with a vote on regulations governing EU financial assistance to Ukraine. Political debates were held on Hungary's compliance with the rule of law conditions under the Conditionality Regulation and the state of play of the Hungarian recovery and resilience plan; on diabetes in the EU on the occasion of World Diabetes Day; and on the human rights situation in the context of the FIFA World Cup in Qatar. Other debates included: the need for a European solution on asylum and migration including search and rescue; eliminating violence against women; the human rights situation in Egypt; and the legacy of the European Year of Youth 2022. Members also debated a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and the COP15 conference under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, and protection of livestock farming and large carnivores. The EU response to the protests in Iran and EU-China relations were debated with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission (HR/VP), Josep Borrell.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The implementation of Article 31 of the Treaty on European Union and the use of Qualified Majority

Voting

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-11-2022

Ekstern forfatter WESSEL Ramses A., SZÉP Viktor

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord afstemningsdisciplin | beskyttelsesklause | De Europæiske traktater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | flertalsvalg | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | spærregel | stemmeafgivning | valgprocedure og valghandling | énstemmighed

Resumé This study has been commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCC Committee. It analyses the possibilities and challenges regarding unanimity and qualified majority voting as well as the use of passerelle clauses in EU decision-making, with a special focus on the use of qualified majority voting in the European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Studie [EN](#)

Briefing for the PEGA mission to Cyprus and Greece - 1-4 November 2022

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-11-2022

Forfatter GOBET EMILY AI HUA | MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | Cypren | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | Grækenland | kontrol af overensstemmelse med forfatningen | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | undersøgelsesudvalg | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This briefing was prepared by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request of the EP Committee of Inquiry to investigate the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware for its mission to Cyprus and Greece, from 1 to 4 November 2022.

Studie [EN](#)

The European Parliament at 70: Origins and long-term trajectories

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-11-2022

Forfatter KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EF's historie | EKSF | EKSF's Fælles Forsamling | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | historisk fremstilling | institutionel kompetence (EU) | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé When Jean Monnet first devised what became known as the Schuman Plan, named after French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, it did not even include a parliamentary assembly. When the Common Assembly was subsequently created for the European Coal and Steel Community, it consisted of delegates from national parliaments who had only limited and ineffective supervisory powers. Despite its humble origins, however, the delegates succeeded in establishing long-term trajectories that were crucial for the Common Assembly's evolution into the present-day European Parliament, which now forms the cornerstone of the European Union as a transnational European democracy.

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

Special legislative procedures in the Treaties - Institutional balance and sincere cooperation

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 11-11-2022

Ekstern forfatter BÖTTNER Robert

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-kontrol | EU-lovgivning | kontrol af overensstemmelse med forfatningen | ligevægt mellem institutionerne (EU) | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lovgivningsprocedure | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines the legislative procedures in the Treaties. It focuses on special legislative procedures where either Parliament or the Council adopts an act with the participation (consultation or consent) of the other institution. This should not mean, however, that the participating institution could not influence the substance of the act. Instead, the principles of institutional balance and mutual sincere cooperation require that the opinion of the participating institution be duly taken into account.

Studie [EN](#)

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

Plenary round-up – November I 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-11-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord datamatik og databehandling | digital teknologi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energiuafhængighed | Europa | FINANSER | finanspolitik | fri kapitalbevægelighed | GEOGRAFI | informationssikkerhed | international ret | Kroatien | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Schengen-aftalen | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | varig udvikling | virksomhedens sociale ansvar | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé The highlight of the November I 2022 plenary session was the debate on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 20-21 October 2022, during which European Union leaders discussed the latest developments in Russia's military campaign against Ukraine, Europe's energy crisis, and external relations – with China in particular. Members also debated Commission statements on the outcome of the modernisation of the Energy Charter, the EU response to the increasing crack-down on protests in Iran, and on the recent communication on ensuring the availability and affordability of fertilisers. Parliament adopted several legislative proposals, including on digital finance, cybersecurity and distortive foreign subsidies.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Union's relations with Armenia and Azerbaijan - European Implementation Assessment](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-11-2022

Forfatter AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE | JANSEN Talander Hugo

Ekstern forfatter Delcour, Laure; Alieva, Leila

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Armenien | Aserbajdsjan | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Østlige Partnerskab | EU-finanser | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | makrofinansiel bistand | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retskilder og retsområder | retsstat | revision af forfatning

Resumé In December 2021, the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) launched an own-initiative procedure (2021/2230(INI)) on EU-Armenia relations and another on EU-Azerbaijan relations (2021/2231(INI)). The appointed rapporteurs are, respectively Željana Zovko (EPP, Croatia) and Andrey Kovatchev (EPP, Bulgaria). To accompany its scrutiny work, Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) requested the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit Ex-post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament, to prepare a European implementation assessment on the implementation of the EU's Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Armenia, and Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Azerbaijan.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – October II 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-10-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | militær intervention | politisk geografi | Rusland | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé Russia's aggression against Ukraine once more dominated the agenda for the October II 2022 plenary session, with Members participating in a number of debates on the consequences of the war: the social and economic repercussions and the introduction of a windfall tax; the impact on migration flows; recognising the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism; and the Lukashenko regime's active role in the war against Ukraine. Parliament also debated preparations for the European Council meeting of 20-21 October 2022 with the Council and the European Commission. Members also debated the 2023 Commission work programme, on the day of its adoption by the Commission. Further debates were held on EU action on mental health; marking the International Day of Eradication of Poverty; the rule of law in Malta, five years after the assassination of Daphne Caruana Galizia; rising hate crime against LGBTIQ people; continued internal border controls in the Schengen area; and setting up a comprehensive framework for missing children and missing persons at risk. Looking further afield, Members debated EU-Western Balkan relations in the light of the new enlargement package; the political situation in Tunisia, particularly on fighting sexual violence; the outcome of the first meeting of the European Political Community; global food security; and protecting vulnerable marine ecosystems. Finally, in a formal sitting, Members heard an address by Zuzana Čaputová, President of Slovakia.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Political Community \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-10-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-publikation | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk samarbejde | politisk sameksistens | samarbejdspolitik | social dialog på EU-plan | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The European Political Community (EPC) held its inaugural meeting on 6 October in Prague, bringing together on an equal footing the leaders of the EU's 27 Member States and 17 other European countries. French President Emmanuel Macron had called for the creation of the EPC after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, to serve as a forum for political dialogue and cooperation on security, stability and prosperity. Its first gathering, attended by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and British Prime Minister Liz Truss among others, focused on the war and the resulting energy crisis in many countries. The EPC will meet twice a year, meeting next in Chişinău, the capital of Moldova. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the European Political Community. Some earlier publications on European governance can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-list of commitments to date](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 13-10-2022

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-kontrol | EU-lovgivning | fordringsret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentsmøders offentlighed

Resumé The role of the European Council – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has evolved rapidly over the last decade. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery on commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview of European Council conclusions is an updated edition of the rolling check-list, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014, covering conclusions adopted under the current institutional cycle. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studie [EN](#)

[Towards new rules for European elections?](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-09-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord afstemningsresultat | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | kandidat | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | stemmeret | tilnærmelse af lovgivning | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé In May 2022, the European Parliament adopted a draft legislative act proposing to repeal the 1976 European Electoral Act and replace it with a new Council regulation on the election of the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) by direct universal suffrage. The aim is to harmonise a number of rules applicable to European elections, which are currently a combination between the common principles under the European Electoral Act and the different national rules implementing them. Harmonisation would affect several areas, such as the age for voting or standing as a candidate; the electoral calendar for European elections; the principles applicable to the selection of candidates, including from a gender perspective; and the electoral threshold. In addition, the proposal would establish a common electoral system for the election of 28 MEPs in a Union-wide constituency comprising the entire territory of the European Union. The ambition is to further Europeanise the elections to the European Parliament, which are frequently criticised for focusing mainly on domestic political considerations and less so on the EU project. To enter into force, the proposal needs to be adopted by the Council unanimously, after obtaining Parliament's consent by a majority of its component members. Moreover, all Member States need to approve it as per their constitutional requirements. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards a permanent citizens' participatory mechanism in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-09-2022

Ekstern forfatter Alberto ALEMANNIO

Politikomsråde Det Europæiske Semester | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | aktivt medborgerskab | beslutningstagning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-borger | europæisk borgerinitiativ | europæisk integration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, examines the EU participatory system and its existing participatory channels against mounting citizens' expectations for greater participation in EU decision-making in the aftermath of the Conference on the Future of Europe. It proposes the creation of a permanent deliberative mechanism entailing the participation of randomly selected citizens tasked to vet proposals originating from either existing participation channels or the EU institutions, in an attempt at making the EU more democratically responsive.

Studie [EN](#)

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

The State of the Union [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-09-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energiforsyning | energikrise | energipolitik | energiuafhængighed | EU's energipolitik | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | tænketank | Ukraine

Resumé The European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, unveiled a package of measures to curb energy prices, which skyrocketed in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and stressed the EU's unwavering solidarity with Ukraine, in her annual State of the Union address delivered on 14 September. The plan envisages cuts in the use of electricity across the bloc, a cap on the revenues of companies which produce electricity at low cost, aid for companies and individuals hit by the energy crisis and, possibly, mandatory limits on the price of gas. On Ukraine, von der Leyen promised to maintain EU sanctions on Russia, to continue financial aid to the country devastated by the war, and work to ensure Ukraine's seamless access to the EU's single market. During her speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, she also vowed determination in pursuing green energy goals, including the creation of a hydrogen energy market. She said the Commission would propose new ideas for the EU's economic governance, including more flexibility on Member States' paths to debt reduction, and an SME relief package that would include a single set of tax rules for doing business in Europe. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Recent papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking, and on the energy crisis in another publication from the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Computerised system for communication in cross-border judicial proceedings (e-CODEX)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-09-2022

Forfatter MANKO Rafal

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgerlige sager | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Agentur for den Operationelle Forvaltning af Store IT-Systemer inden for Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | dokumentation | elektronisk dokumentforvaltning | EU's civilretlige samarbejde | EU's retlige samarbejde i straffesager | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | information og informationsbehandling | informationssikkerhed | informationssystem | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | rapport | retslig virksomhed | samarbejdspolitik | straffesager | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information

Resumé The e-CODEX system is the technological backbone of the digitalisation of EU judicial cooperation in both civil and criminal matters. It comprises a package of software products that allow for secure digital communication between courts, and between citizens and the courts, in particular enabling the secure exchange of judicial documents. The project, launched in 2010 with EU funding, has until now been managed by a consortium of Member States and other organisations, and coordinated by the Ministry of Justice of the German Land of North Rhine-Westphalia. However, it has so far lacked an explicit legal basis in EU law. To remedy this situation, in 2020 the Commission put forward a proposal for a regulation laying down the legal framework for e-CODEX and entrusting its management to eu-LISA (the EU Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice) seated in Tallinn, Estonia. The final text of the regulation, agreed by the co-legislators in April 2022, introduces new provisions safeguarding the rule of law, in particular judicial independence and separation of powers, and fundamental rights, in particular the right to a fair trial, the right to data protection, and the right to privacy. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – September 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-09-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | kommunikation | offentligt foretagende | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | social dialog på EU-plan | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | åben høring

Resumé The highlight of the September 2022 plenary session was the annual address by the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, on the State of the European Union (SOTEU). Ukraine's First Lady, Olena Zelenska, was present for SOTEU and the debate that followed, where Russian aggression in Ukraine was again an important point. A 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Finland, Sanna Marin. Members also debated Council and Commission statements on the EU response to the increase in energy prices in Europe, the urgent need for action at EU level to ensure humane treatment of migrants in Europe, the consequences of extreme weather phenomena and increasing EU efforts to fight climate change, and on the ecological disaster in the Oder River. Debates also took place on the state of the SME Union, surveillance and predator spyware systems in Greece, and the situation in the Strait of Taiwan.

Oversigt [EN](#)

State of the Union address, European Parliament, 2022

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-09-2022

Forfatter MANKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energikrise | energipolitik | energipris | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | grøn økonomi | kommunikation | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | vision for Europa | åben høring

Resumé European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's third State of the Union address, scheduled for 14 September 2022, will be delivered at a time when the European Union and its Member States are facing unprecedented geopolitical and economic challenges. Rising energy prices and accelerating climate change are testing the EU's resilience. On a more positive note, the recovery and resilience plans of most Member States have been approved, and the Next Generation EU spending programme will provide financing for the EU's green transformation. Nevertheless, the enforcement of EU values (Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union), and in particular the rule of law, remains a challenge; the application of the Conditionality Regulation could provide the tools to address some of the related issues. Other points worth noting are that months after the Conference on the Future of Europe ended, the European Commission's follow-up to its outcome is still underway, and that the coronavirus pandemic, although no longer the main topic of concern, is continuing to have a profound effect on lives and societies. The EU State of the Union address, delivered to the European Parliament by the president of the European Commission, dates back to 2010. The address takes stock of the achievements of the past year and presents priorities for the year ahead. It is an important tool when it comes to the Commission's ex-ante accountability vis-à-vis Parliament and is also aimed at rendering the definition of priorities at EU level more transparent and at communicating them to the public. The event chimes with similar practices in national democracies. The United States, for instance, has a long-standing tradition of presidential State of the Union addresses. In contrast to the US constitution, the EU Treaties do not prescribe a State of the Union address; the EU version was established by the 2010 Framework Agreement on relations between Parliament and the Commission. This briefing further updates an earlier one from September 2016, originally written by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play in autumn 2022

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-09-2022

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital omstilling | digitalt indre marked | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | migration | MILJØ | miljøkontrol | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politikanalyse | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on its six key priorities. Concretely, EPRS finds that, ahead of the 2022 State of the Union address, of the over 500 initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (521), almost two thirds (330) have already been submitted and, on the legislative proposals, the co-legislators have started work. Of those 330, almost half (160) have already been adopted by the co-legislators, or, for the non-legislative ones (such as strategies, action plans and other communications, amounting to nearly one in five of the total), by the Commission itself. The great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally through the legislative process (120) or are close to adoption (16). Conversely, a tenth of them are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (34). While the Commission's first priority, the European Green Deal, ranks highest in terms of the number of initiatives planned (130), its third priority, 'An economy that works for people', has seen the highest number of legislative proposals actually adopted so far (34).

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

Recasting the rules applicable to European political parties and foundations

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 07-09-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forordning | EU-lovgivning | FINANSER | finansieringspolitik | fond | investering og finansiering | juridisk selskabsform | lovgivningsinitiativ | markedsføring | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk parti | politiske partier | reklame | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEJ

Resumé During the September 2022 plenary session, Parliament is expected to debate and vote the report concerning the Commission proposal to recast the Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations. The report was adopted by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) on 13 July 2022 – with 18 votes for, 4 against and 2 abstentions – and includes 36 amendments to the original proposal.

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

How the EU Treaties are modified

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-08-2022

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | institutionel kompetence (EU) | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Lissabon-traktaten | revision af aftale | revision af EU-traktat | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde

Resumé With the Conference on the Future of Europe now at an end, a new phase has started: that of following up on the more than 320 recommendations it produced. This process is however a complicated one. Legally, ways to implement the Conference's recommendations may require changes to the European Union (EU) Treaties, which is a complex and challenging process. Politically, debating how to implement reforms and deciding to what extent to modify the EU legal system may require intense negotiations. The current EU Treaties, which are the fruit of successive reforms occurring over the last 35 years, may be modified only according to a complex set of procedures. The ordinary revision procedure may be used to amend any part of the Treaties, including the modifications of the institutional set up and of the Union's competences. The simplified revision procedure may only be used to modify limited areas of EU policies – namely Title III of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – or the Council's decision-making rules. The recommendations issued by the Conference on the Future of Europe and the recent international crises and political developments might provide an impulse for a deeper reform of the EU, as the European Parliament has suggested in several resolutions. Whether a deeper reform will be attempted depends however on the political will of the national governments, which hold the power to decide on whether to engage in a revision of the Treaties and, ultimately, on the content of the reforms.

Briefing [EN](#)

Primacy of EU law and jurisprudence of Polish Constitutional Tribunal

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 19-08-2022

Ekstern forfatter Frederyck Zoll

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's retspraksis | EU-lovgivning | EU-rettens forrang | Europa | forfatningsjurisdiktion | GEOGRAFI | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Polen | politisk geografi | præjudicielt spørgsmål | retskilder og retsområder | retslig virksomhed | retspraksis | retsvæsen | statsret | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The approach taken by the jurisprudence of the Polish courts, especially the Constitutional Tribunal, concerning the principle of the primacy of the EU law in relation to the Polish law and in particular to the Polish Constitution has changed substantially since Polish accession to the EU. The in-depth analysis evaluates three distinct periods in the jurisprudence of Polish Constitutional Tribunal. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

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

Regional and local participation in the EU project: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-07-2022

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | civilsamfund | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Regionsudvalg | EU's regionalpolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | region og regionalpolitik | regionaludvikling | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | åben høring | ØKONOMI

Resumé The Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFoE) has now concluded its work. Originally conceived in May 2019 from an idea France's President Emmanuel Macron put forward in his 'letter to the citizens of Europe', the CoFoE was intended to 'propose all the changes our political project needs, with an open mind, even to amending the Treaties', particularly on the basis of citizens' proposals. Citizens 'should play a leading and active part in setting our priorities and our level of ambition', as stated in European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's political guidelines. From September 2021 to February 2022, eight hundred randomly selected citizens coming from all Member States met to debate and brainstorm about the future of the European project. In addition, citizens and organisations submitted their ideas and contributions to the broader discussion on the multilingual digital platform, where they also publicised events, seminars and conferences taking place around Europe. Over 17 000 ideas and 21 000 comments were submitted on the platform, and more than 6 000 events organised throughout Europe. The result of this unprecedented, colossal exercise in direct democracy involving EU citizens is a set of many (more than 170), sometimes ambitious, citizens' recommendations. This is the sixth briefing in a series looking at citizens' expectations in the context of the CoFoE.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – July 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-07-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | digitalt indre marked | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | euro | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kosovo | Kroatien | kulstofneutralitet | lufttransport | lufttransport og rumfart | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | monetære forhold | politisk geografi | Rusland | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | Serbien | TRANSPORT | Ukraine | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The war in Ukraine was again an important point on the agenda of the July 2022 plenary session, with Members debating the conclusions of the European Council meeting that took place on 23-24 June 2022, as well as a long list of Council and Commission statements, including on facilitating exports of Ukrainian agricultural products, and on relations of the Russian government and diplomatic network with extremist, populist, anti-European and other European political parties. Parliament also debated statements on the Czech Presidency's programme of activities for the next six months, and a 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis. Members addressed European Union initiatives to address inflation, implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, and taxing energy companies' windfall profits. Members rejected a motion to oppose the inclusion of nuclear and gas as environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU taxonomy. A debate on the activities of the European Investment Bank took place in the presence of its President, Werner Hoyer. Members also considered the consequences of the recent heat waves and drought in the EU. Looking further afield, Members debated the United Kingdom's unilateral introduction of the Northern Ireland Protocol Bill and respect of international law, and the United States Supreme Court decision to overturn abortion rights. Debates took place on the treatment of refugees at the Spanish-Moroccan border, and on the post-Cotonou Agreement. Finally, Members debated and voted on a number of legislative files.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Simone Veil, European political pioneer

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-07-2022

Forfatter PERCHOC Philippe

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EP-formand | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk valgmetode | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | historisk fremstilling | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Simone Veil, the first President of the directly elected European Parliament in 1979, and the first woman to hold the office, died on 30 June 2017, at the age of 89. A prominent French public figure beyond her years in office, she leaves an important and enduring legacy. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note from July 2017.

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

Priority dossiers under the Czech EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-06-2022

Forfatter NADKARNI ISABEL

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energiforsyning | energipolitik | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk sikkerhed | forsyningssikkerhed | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | krisestyring | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | Tjekkiet | Ukraine | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk samkvem | økonomisk situation

Resumé Czechia is a parliamentary republic with a head of government – the prime minister – and a head of state – the president. The current Prime Minister is Petr Fiala, from the Civic Democratic Party (ODS). He has been in office since November 2021 and was preceded by Andrej Babiš (2017-2021), the founder of the party ANO 2011. Czech President Miloš Zeman was first elected to the post in 2013 and had previously served as prime minister, from 1998 to 2002. The supreme executive body is the government. It is led by the prime minister and appointed by the president of the republic. The president also appoints other government members based on the prime minister's recommendations. Before it is installed, the government must win a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The Spolu alliance, formed for the 2021 legislative election, was composed of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), KDU-ČSL (Christian and Democratic Union), and TOP 09 (Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity). It currently governs the country in a coalition with the Pirates and Mayors' alliance. The Czech Parliament is bicameral. The upper house is the Senate (81 members elected for six years) and the lower house is the Chamber of Deputies (200 members elected for four years). There are currently seven parties in the Chamber of Deputies. All of these parties except the SPD also have seats in the Senate, where the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) and the Green Party (Z) also have seats. The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) holds no seats in the Chamber or the Senate but has one elected member of the European Parliament and representatives at regional level. Czechia will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU for the second time. The previous time was in the first half of 2009, coinciding with the last months of the sixth legislative term of the European Parliament and with the European elections, held between 4 and 7 June 2009. The programme of the Trio formed together with France and Sweden has as its thematic priorities to protect citizens and freedoms; to promote a new growth and investment model for Europe; to build a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and to promote Europe's interests and values in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

Better regulation in the EU: Improving quality and reducing delays

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter Siôn Jones, Greta Dohler, Luke Pate

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Budget | Budgetkontrol | Det Europæiske Semester | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Skattespørgsmål | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | fri udveksling af tjenesteydelser | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lovgivningsinitiativ | næringsfrihed | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé This briefing, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, provides recommendations for better regulation in the EU by improving quality and reducing delays. It points at significant actual and potential benefits from EU legislative initiatives amounting to over €2,200bn as well as costs of slow Europe of €319 billion in lost annual benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

Assessment of current initiatives of the European Commission on better regulation

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 30-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter RENDA Andrea

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-ret | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | forenkling af lovgivningen | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lovgivningsprocedure | mellemstatslige organisationer | OECD | offentlighed i forvaltningen | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politikudformning | reguleringspolitik | retskilder og retsområder | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé This in-depth analysis commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, looks at the past and current developments in the EU better regulation agenda. The author finds that, despite important achievements that put the EU at the forefront in this field, many of the most ambitious reforms announced over the past few years are still far from complete. The in-depth analysis offers several policy recommendations.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - July 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-06-2022

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Fiskeri | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Transport | Uddannelse | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fælles monetær politik | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | organisation af undervisning | overtrædelse af fiskale bestemmelser | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | russisk-ukrainsk konflikt | slaveri | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | styreformer | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | undervisningssystem | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens

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](#)

Better regulation: Joining forces to make better laws

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 29-06-2022

Forfatter LECERF Marie

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | lovgivningsprocedure | offentlighed i forvaltningen | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | reguleringspolitik | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The purpose of better regulation is to make European Union laws and policies simpler, more targeted and easier to comply with. Since the early 2000s, better lawmaking has been high on the European agenda, and in April 2021 the European Commission published a new communication on better lawmaking. Parliament will debate and vote on the JURI committee's report on this communication during the July plenary session.

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

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Andrej Plenković, Prime Minister of Croatia, on 22 June 2022](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 28-06-2022

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Beskæftigelse | Budget | Budgetkontrol | Coronavirus | Demokrati | Det Europæiske Semester | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Europæisk Merværdi | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praxis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Fiskeri | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forskningspolitik | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Fødevarer og Sikkerhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Global Styring | Industri | Intellektuel Ejendomsret | International Handel | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Konkurrencelovgivning | Kultur | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Skattespørgsmål | Socialpolitik | Transport | Turisme | Uddannelse | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-kandidatlande | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kroatien | militær intervention | offentlig sundhed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | regeringschef | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | Ukraine | Vestbalkan | økonomisk geografi

Resumé 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 22 June, the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković, was the third EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Plenković considered Croatia to be at the centre of EU integration and expressed his support for more shared competences in the area of health cooperation as well as for EU enlargement to Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans, especially Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

[Plenary round-up – June II 2022](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 24-06-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | drivhusgas | ENERGI | energioverførsel | energipolitik | EU-finanser | EU-handelsaftale | europæisk integration | finansielt EU-instrument | gas | GEOGRAFI | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljødelæggelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | reduktion af gasemissioner | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé The highlight of the June II 2022 plenary session was the vote to overwhelmingly endorse the granting of candidate status to Ukraine and Moldova, and – once it meets the conditions set out by the Commission – Georgia. On the evening of 23 June, EU leaders did indeed follow suit. Members debated preparations for that European Council meeting taking place on 23-24 June 2022, including the meeting with Western Balkan leaders on 23 June. The Parliament also debated with the Commission and Council the use of national vetoes undermining the global tax deal, and held debates, inter alia, on implementation and delivery of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and the future of EU international investment policy. Parliament adopted its position, following the urgent procedure, on exceptional temporary support under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development in response to the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. A 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Prime Minister of Croatia, Andrej Plenković. Finally, in a formal sitting, Members heard an address by Hakainde Hichilema, President of the Republic of Zambia.

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

[EU customs control mechanisms and their possible improvement](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 23-06-2022

Forfatter HAASE Diana

Ekstern forfatter Diana HAASE

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord budget | budgetkontrol | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-kontrol | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | samarbejdspolitik | statistik | toldharmonisering | toldkontrol | toldpolitik | toldsamarbejde | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) decided to organise a workshop with the aim to get a better understanding about customs control practices in Member States and their possible improvements. This briefing provides background information to this event that took place the 15th June 2022.

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

[The European Parliament commemorates John Hume: Speeches at the inauguration of a memorial bust, Strasbourg, 7 June 2022](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 22-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter DG, EPRS

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord billedhuggerkunst | bilæggelse af tvister | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | hædersbevisning | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | Nordirland | opnåelse af fred | POLITIK | politisk ramme | regioner i EU's medlemsstater | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | tale | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé A commemorative bust of John Hume (1937-2020) – awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998 for his tireless efforts to bring peace to his native Northern Ireland – was unveiled in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Tuesday 7 June 2022. Having served as an MEP from 1979 to 2004, John Hume understood the European Parliament as a forum in which to raise attention to the problems of Northern Ireland and build European support for resolving the conflict. And it was also – with a measure of seclusion not available to them in Belfast – a place where he and the unionist MEPs from Northern Ireland could work together to improve Northern Ireland's situation. The bust of John Hume, representing him at the age he was first elected to the European Parliament, is by Northern Ireland-born sculptor Elizabeth O'Kane, and has been donated to the Parliament by the Irish government. The bust was unveiled by the Irish Taoiseach, Micheál Martin, and the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola. Before the ceremony, Chris Patten, former European Commissioner, delivered a lecture, in which he paid tribute to John Hume's work as peace-maker and his commitment to democratic values. This Briefing brings together the texts of all three speeches.

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

[EU accession to the Hague Judgments Convention](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 20-06-2022

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgerlig retspleje | civilret | civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's civile retlige samarbejde | europæisk integration | fast ejendom | fuldbyrdelse af dom | handelspolitik | handelsret | international konvention | international politik | international privatret | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | retslig virksomhed | retsligt samarbejde | samarbejdspolitik | tiltrædelse af en aftale | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKØB

Resumé The Committee on Legal Affairs is proposing that the European Parliament give its consent to EU accession to the Convention of 2 July 1978 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters, concluded within the framework of the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

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

[Ukraine's application to join the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 16-06-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord bilæggelse af tvister | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-kandidatlande | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | politisk geografi | restriktiv foranstaltning (EU) | Rusland | tiltrædelse af Den Europæiske Union | Ukraine | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé EU Heads of State or Government will discuss war-torn Ukraine's bid to join the EU when they meet at a regular European Council meeting in Brussels next week. The leaders are expected to discuss Ukraine's request to gain the status of official EU candidate along with French President Emmanuel Macron's plan to create a 'European Political Community', with Ukraine as a member, as news media have reported, quoting draft Council conclusions. The meeting on 23-24 June is unlikely to make any firm decisions on either of the two proposals, the quoted draft conclusions suggest. EU enlargement, which had been on the backburner for some years, returned to the spotlight after Russia attacked Ukraine on 24 February. Having failed to conquer Ukraine quickly, Russia is now concentrating its war effort in the south-eastern provinces of the country. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Micheál Martin, Taoiseach of Ireland, 8 June 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-06-2022

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Beskæftigelse | Budget | Budgetkontrol | Coronavirus | Demokrati | Det Europæiske Semester | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EP's Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Europæisk Merværdi | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Fiskeri | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forskningspolitik | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Fødevarer og Sikkerhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Global Styring | Industri | Intellectuel Ejendomsret | International Handel | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Konkurrencelovgivning | Kultur | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Skattespørgsmål | Socialpolitik | Transport | Turisme | Uddannelse | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | fødevarerforsyningsikkerhed | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | national suverænitet | POLITIK | politisk geografi | provinser i Irland | regeringschef | regioner | EU's medlemsstater | restriktiv foranstaltning (EU) | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | tiltrædelse af Den Europæiske Union | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | Ukraine | økonomisk geografi

Resumé 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following the first speech in this series by the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, on 3 May 2022, the Irish Taoiseach (Prime Minister), Micheál Martin, was the second EU leader to address the Parliament, on 8 June.¹ Mr Martin suggested numerous ways to strengthen and further develop the Union, notably by increasing its budget. He also expressed his support for Treaty change, if necessary, as well as for Ukraine's application for EU membership, and stressed the need to protect EU values and apply EU laws.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The Czech Parliament and EU affairs](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-06-2022

Forfatter RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | delegation af beføjelser | deltagelse i det politiske liv | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's internationale rolle | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international politik | internationale relationer | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The Czech Republic (Czechia) has a parliamentary system of government. The Czech Parliament consists of Poslanecká sněmovna (the Chamber of Deputies) and Senát (the Senate), both elected directly. It is considered an imperfect bicameral system, with the Chamber of Deputies able to overrule the Senate in most instances (Chapter II of the Czech Constitution adopted in 1992). Equal powers between the two chambers are limited to constitutional and electoral laws, the ratification of international agreements, and certain cases pertaining to defence and security. In 2012, the Czech Parliament gave up its competence to elect the President of the Republic in order to introduce direct presidential elections. This did, however, not lead to a semi-presidential system, even if evolution in this direction cannot be excluded. The President appoints the government, led by the Prime Minister, which must gain a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of its term (Article 68 of the Constitution). The government remains accountable to the Chamber of Deputies. The President can, under specific circumstances (Article 35), dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, while the chamber has the power to override presidential vetoes. The Senate is a permanent institution that cannot be dissolved. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected every four years according to the principle of proportional representation by a universal, equal, direct and secret vote. Senators are elected for a six-year term, with one third of them being renewed every two years by a universal, equal, direct and secret vote in the form of a plurality voting system. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Perspectives for EU governance: between Community method, new-intergovernmentalism and parliamentarisation

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 10-06-2022

Ekstern forfatter COSTA Oliver

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik | EU-situation | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | Europarådet | europæisk integration | europæisk regionalorganisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, analyses the evolutions of the modes of governance at EU level. It shows that the so-called Community method has undergone a double evolution towards more intergovernmentalism, on the one hand, and more parliamentarisation, on the other. In particular, in recent years, the first trend has dominated. The study proposes solutions to defend the centrality of the Community method and to increase the Union's capacity to act in an efficient, integrated and democratic way.

Studie [EN](#)

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

Plenary round-up – June I 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-06-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | drivhusgas | EU's forbindelser | europæisk integration | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | forureningsbekæmpelse | fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik | handelspolitik | kulturpris | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljødelæggelse | offentligt udbud | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | pesticidrest | POLITIK | reduktion af gasemissioner | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The war in Ukraine stayed on the agenda for the June I 2022 plenary session in Strasbourg, with Ruslan Stefanchuk, Speaker of Verkhovna Rada making an address to a formal sitting of Parliament. Members also debated the conclusions of the special European Council meeting of 30-31 May 2022. Parliament debated the rule of law and the potential approval of the Polish National Recovery Plan, and approved the call for a convention on revision of the EU Treaties. Members debated global threats to abortion rights, particularly in the USA, and the massacre of Christians in Nigeria. A 'This is Europe' debate was held with the Taoiseach of Ireland, Micheál Martin. Finally, a ceremony celebrated the 60th anniversary of the common agricultural policy.

Oversigt [EN](#)

John Hume: Northern Ireland's peace-maker and committed European

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 06-06-2022

Forfatter CHRISTIE Aidan

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | national samling | Nordirland | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | regioner i EU's medlemsstater | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | vold

Resumé Throughout his life, John Hume (1937-2020) sought to improve the circumstances of the people of Northern Ireland, beginning in his home city of Derry (Londonderry to its unionist residents). Born just a decade and a half after partition, and in a city whose hinterland had been divided by the border, he naturally wished for the unification of Ireland. But he saw that that could not be achieved without realistic plans, nor without a partnership between the two major communities in Northern Ireland, unionist and nationalist. While working as a school-teacher, in the belief that they could themselves better their lot, he drove forward a wide range of actions to improve the economic circumstances of his community – which was far from the priority of the unionist government in Belfast. A nationalist community that was increasingly vocal in calling for fairer treatment brought him a leading role in the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland, before he made the switch to elected office in the Northern Ireland Parliament. The Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) that he co-founded was part of a short-lived power-sharing government in 1974, but it was to be a false dawn, followed by direct rule from London for more than two decades. With killings a part of everyday life in Northern Ireland during the Troubles, John Hume argued incessantly that violence was not the means to bring about the unification of Ireland, but rather that understanding and respecting each other's differences was the key to finding peace. He worked continuously to bring together the different parties and governments, all of which needed to be involved to resolve the conflict, as shown by the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. In that, he was inspired by the model of post-war European integration. His own experience as a Member of the European Parliament for 25 years (1979-2004) confirmed that a more collaborative approach to addressing differences could pay off. The design of the structures in the Good Friday Agreement owes much to his European experience, but it is thanks to his perseverance – in the face of considerable risks to both him and his family – in persuading those wedded to violence that there was a peaceful solution, that those institutions became reality.

Briefing [EN](#)

The primacy of EU law and the Polish Constitutional law judgment

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Niels PETERSEN, Patrick WASILCZYK

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dom | EU-lovgivning | EU-rettens forrang | Europa | forfatning | forfatningsjurisdiktion | forfatningsret | fortolkning af retsregler | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | overtrædelse af EU-retten | Polen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retskilder og retsområder | retslig virksomhed | retsstat | retsvæsen | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | økonomisk geografi

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 analyses the consequences of the judgment of the Polish Constitutional Tribunal for the legal relationship between Poland and the EU, compares it to the case law of other Member States' highest courts and makes policy recommendations on how to deal with the judgment.

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

The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Malta - LIBE mission to Malta 23-25 May 2022

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-05-2022

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Europa | europæisk integration | forfatningsret | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Malta | menneskerettigheder | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retskilder og retsområder | retsstat | retssystem | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs - Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Malta and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country.

Studie [EN](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - Canada

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Prof Dr Derek J. JONES, McGill University

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Canada | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlig sundhed | politisk geografi | ret til sundhed | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | sammenlignende ret | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedstjeneste | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé This study forms part of a larger Comparative Law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analyzing applicable constitutional sources, federal legislation and leading case law, the definition and content, scope and limits, and evolution of Canada's right to health are explored. The subject of this study is the Canadian legal system. This study begins with an overview of selected historic dangers to Canada's health, challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, and how such historic tragedies help contextualize and nurture national health needs and duties towards emergence of a right to health. It then explores leading constitutional, statutory and jurisprudential developments at the confluence of health law and human rights as sources of a right to health. While a right to health is not expressly enumerated in the Canadian Constitution, diverse fundamental rights of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms have been significant drivers of access to medically necessary services and a protectorate of health-related values. Many such rights have proved pivotal in Canada's early Covid litigation. As well, federal human rights law, federal legislation on health services and national public health and safety regulations, underscore the vital role that such laws play in accessing, protecting and promoting human health. The document concludes with an exploration of the contours of the right to health – its definitions, scope and breadth, and its interface with fundamental rights to liberty, security of the person, equality, bodily integrity, privacy, etc. Such Charter rights have reformed Canadian law on abortion, euthanasia, health information privacy, solitary confinement. The study suggests that Canada's right to health encompasses and transcends access to health care. The right is not static; but, dynamic and iterative. It continues to evolve on a spectrum from a narrow right to health services, to a right to health protection, towards a broader right to determinants of health. The right draws on and synergizes with correlative, health-related dignitary rights. Together, they comprise facets of a right to health in diverse contexts. As they advance, a more robust and developed right to health seems likely to emerge in Canadian law.

Studie [EN](#)

[The primacy of European Union law](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Jacques Ziller

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dom | domstolens uafhængighed | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-politik - national politik | EU-rets forrang | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Lissabon-traktaten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | retslig virksomhed | retsvæsen | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament, explains the principle of the primacy of European Union law and its practical consequences, as established by the Treaty system and developed by Court of Justice case-law since 1964. It explains how Member State courts accept, interpret and apply the principle, subject to any limits.

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

[Protection against racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination, and the EU Anti-racism Action Plan](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Quentin LIGER, Asterisk Research and Analysis

Mirja GUHTEIL, Asterisk Research and Analysis

National research was undertaken by Lilia YAKOVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy), Rosalina TODOROVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy), Victoria BOGDANOVA (Centre for the Study of Democracy) and Dr Vessela HRISTOVA.

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | fremmedhad | handlingsprogram | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | racisme | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides an analysis of the distinctive features of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination in the EU and selected EU Member States. It further examines various forms of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination and their target groups and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study assesses anti-racism policies and legislation to determine effectiveness of the national and EU legislation and measures envisaged in the EU Anti-racism Action Plan on eradication of racism, xenophobia and racial discrimination. The study identifies gaps that need to be filled and provides recommendations on how to create engagement at all levels to achieve meaningful change and equality.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-list of commitments to date](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-05-2022

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU's internationale rolle | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | institutionel kompetence (EU) | Klimapolitik | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé The role of the European Council – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has evolved rapidly over the last decade. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery on commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview of European Council conclusions is an updated edition of the rolling check-list, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014, covering conclusions adopted under the current institutional cycle. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up - May II 2022](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato 20-05-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé The highlight of the May II plenary session in Brussels was an address to a formal sitting of Parliament by Maia Sandu, President of the Republic of Moldova, followed by a debate on the Foreign Affairs (AFET) Committee's annual report on progress to date with implementation of Moldova's EU Association Agreement. Members then adopted a resolution calling for more strategic support for the country. Russia's war on Moldova's neighbour Ukraine again dominated the agenda. Members held two important debates: on the fight against impunity for war crimes in Ukraine, and on European solidarity and energy security in the face of Russia's invasion and its recent refusal to supply gas to Poland and Bulgaria. Members also debated Council and Commission statements on prosecution of members of the opposition and detention of trade union leaders in Belarus.

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

[Right-wing extremism in the EU](#)

Type af publikation **Studie**

Dato 20-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Quentin LIGER, Asterisk Research and Analysis
Mirja GUTHEIL, Asterisk Research and Analysis

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord ekstremisme | europæisk højre | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlemsstat | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk højre | politisk parti | politisk ramme | politiske partier | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | yderste højre

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides a discussion on the distinctive features of right-wing extremism as well as of violent actions perpetrated by right-wing extremists in the EU. It gives an overview and analysis of definitions, recent trends and responses to these actions and concludes with recommendations. In particular, the study highlights the need to develop a working definition of right wing-extremism in order to provide a better framework for understanding, studying and measuring the phenomenon

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

[The Commission's 2021 rule of law report](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato 16-05-2022

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé The annual rule of law reports, launched by the European Commission in September 2020, are a monitoring tool which allows the Commission to collect data concerning the state of the rule of law in each of the 27 EU Member States. The second rule of law report was published in July 2021, and a third one is expected in 2022. During the May II plenary session, Parliament is expected to adopt a resolution on the second annual rule of law report.

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

[Proposal to amend Directive \(EU\) 2019/1153: Single access point to bank account registries](#)

Type af publikation **Briefing**

Dato 16-05-2022

Forfatter NEVILLE ANN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Financial information is vital for the investigation of serious crime and for the freezing of the proceeds of crime, but EU investigators often lack the tools for effective investigation, especially when dealing with cross-border crime. The proposed amendment to Directive (EU) 2019/1153 would allow designated competent authorities responsible for the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences to access and search Member States' centralised bank account registers through a single access point. This would enable them to establish almost immediately whether an individual holds bank accounts in other Member States and identify to which Member States they should make a formal request for additional information. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

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

Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter EPRS, Comparative Law

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce droit sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Suisse. Elle présente les tensions idéologiques qui peuvent naître de la rencontre de l'impératif de santé publique d'une part et d'une conception résolument libérale de l'État, qui érige la responsabilité individuelle en valeur cardinale, et l'obstacle qu'elles représentent pour l'émergence et la consécration législative d'un droit à la santé. L'abondante jurisprudence rendue par les tribunaux suisses, dont la portée est parfois très politique, offre toutefois quelques pistes solides pour envisager une telle perspective.

Studie [FR](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 06-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter EPRS, Comparative Law

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé This study forms part of a larger comparative law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analysing the legislation in force and the most relevant case law, the content, limits, and possible evolution of this right are examined. The subject of this study is the United States federal legal system. The United States does not recognize a right to health. Governments are responsible for providing a healthy environment for individuals who are in their custody, such as prisoners, but there is no overall recognized right. The United States is a party to certain international conventions, such as the constitution of the World Health Organization and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; however, these instruments play no real role in determining U.S. domestic health policy. Instead, domestic policy is grounded upon the federal system, which assigns certain duties to the central government and the state governments. In addition, individuals have strong rights under the U.S. Constitution, which governments must respect. Courts must balance these rights against the needs of the public.

Studie [EN](#)

Pegasus and surveillance spyware

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 06-05-2022

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MAZZINI MARTINA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord databehandling | datamatik og databehandling | datatransmission | edb-pirativ virksomhed | informationssikkerhed | kommunikation | kybernetik | natur- og anvendte videnskaber | programmet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB

Resumé This In-Depth Analysis, drafted by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs for the Committee of Inquiry to investigate the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware, looks into the confirmed or suspected use of the Pegasus spyware and other similar cyber-surveillance instruments in the EU and its Member States or targeting EU citizens or residents, EU reactions and previous activities on issues related to surveillance.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up - May I 2022](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 06-05-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Russia's war on Ukraine was again at the top of the agenda for the May I 2022 plenary session in Strasbourg. Members held three important debates related to the war: on the social and economic consequences for the EU and reinforcing the EU's capacity to act, on EU preparedness against cyber-attacks following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and on the impact on the EU transport and tourism sectors. Parliament debated Commission and Council statements on threats to the safety of journalists and media freedom, marking the annual World Press Freedom Day, on ongoing hearings under Article 7(1) TEU regarding Poland and Hungary, on the state of play of EU-Moldova cooperation, on building a wall on the Poland-Belarus border in the Białowieża primeval forest, and on threats to stability, security and democracy in western Africa and the Sahel. The follow up of the Conference on the Future of Europe was also debated. Following on from recent reforms to the structure of the plenary agenda, and in particular the return of question time with the Commission, Members discussed Europe's energy autonomy – the strategic importance of renewables and energy interconnections and efficiency – with Commissioner Kadri Simson. A debate entitled 'This is Europe' was held with the Prime Minister of Italy, Mario Draghi, and other Heads of State or Government are expected to take part in future plenary sessions. Among the other debates held were those on the discharge for the 2020 budget, the EU action plan for organic agriculture, distortive foreign subsidies, the 2021 annual report on competition policy, and on artificial intelligence in a digital age.

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

[Practices on the Side-Earnings of EU Public Office Holders and Functionaries](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 05-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Jack MALAN, Marta DIMAURO, Giorgio CACCIAGUERRA RANGHIERI

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord aflønning af arbejde | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsret | beskæftigelse | dobbeltbeskæftigelse | humanvidenskaber | international organisation | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | moral | personaleadministration og -aflønning | POLITIK | politisk parti | politisk tilhænger | professionel etik | reguleringspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | tjenestemandsordning | tredjeland | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIDENSKAB

Resumé The study on 'Practices on the Side-Earnings of EU Public Office Holders and Functionaries' was carried out for the European Parliament's Budgetary Control Committee in 2022. The study highlights significant differences in the rules being applied in the various EU Institutions and Member States. It highlights a number of good practices and the possible implications for the proposed EU ethics body.

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

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

[Democratic Oversight of the Police](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 03-05-2022

Ekstern forfatter Emmanuel-Pierre GUITTET, Niovi VAVOULA, Anastassia TSOUKALA, Monika BAYLIS

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | civilbeskyttelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | diverse industrier | europæisk integration | humanvidenskaber | INDUSTRI | moral | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | politi | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | professionel etik | serviceerhverv | sikkerheds- og vagtservice | VIDENSKAB

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to provide background information concerning police ethics, accountability, and oversight across the EU. The study shows that existing EU tools and instruments can contribute to enhance police accountability. The study also identifies some gaps and weaknesses. Recommendations are provided in order to remedy the gaps and weaknesses identified

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

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The situation of Article 2 TEU values in Greece - Focus on anti-corruption measures and media freedom](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 30-04-2022

Forfatter APICELLA CAROLINA | MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | informationsanalyse | kommunikation | korruption | lokalt medie | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | pressefrihed | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | sociale rettigheder | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This In-Depth Analysis, requested by the European Parliament's LIBE Committee - Democracy Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Greece and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country, focusing on anti-corruption measures and issues related to media freedom.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Single Audit Approach - Root Causes of the Weaknesses in the Work of the Member States' Managing and Audit Authorities](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-04-2022

Ekstern forfatter Jack MALAN,
Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (CSES).

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord budget | budgetkontrol | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-medlemsstat | EU-udgift | FINANSER | finansielt institut | GEOGRAFI | kontrolbeføjelse | kredit- og finansinstitutter | nationalregnskab | POLITIK | politisk ramme | regnskabsforvaltning | regnskabssystem | revision af regnskaber | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study aims to analyse the problems that Member States' authorities and bodies experience in the implementation, control and audit of EU expenditure, their root causes and implications for the Single Audit approach. In particular, the specific objectives of this study are to:

- Gain a comprehensive insight into the causes of the problems that Member States' authorities and bodies face when implementing, controlling and auditing the European Union budget.
- Assess the quality of their work, the independence and reliability of the auditors' work as well as specific weaknesses in the management and control systems.
- Assess the cooperation with relevant players including other national bodies, national supreme audit authorities and the EU institutions and bodies (e.g. ECA, Commission, OLAF and EPPO).
- Analyse the extent of respect and application of European and international applicable standards.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 29-04-2022

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Regionaludvikling | Transport | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | Belarus | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krisestyring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udviklingsbistand | varig udvikling | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk instrument for miljøet | økonomisk politik

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](#)

[Proposing new rules for European elections](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-04-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk valgmetode | harmoniseringslov | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | stemmeret | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgbarhed | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé The rules that apply to European elections are not uniform throughout the Union. Member States apply different national electoral rules, although all need to comply with the common principles established in the 1976 European Electoral Act. During the May I plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on a legislative initiative proposing to repeal the European Electoral Act with a new Council regulation further harmonising the rules applicable to European elections, including through the creation of a Union-wide electoral constituency.

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

Controlling Subsidiarity in Today's EU: the Role of the European Parliament and the National Parliaments

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-04-2022

Ekstern forfatter Diane FROMAGE

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker | Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | lovgivningsprocedure | nationalt parlament | nærhedsprincip | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty (2009), the EU national parliaments have had the right to control the principle of subsidiarity through the Early Warning System (EWS). This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, examines how the EWS has worked over the past 12 years. It also looks into the interaction of the European Commission, local and regional entities, the Committee of the Regions and the Court of Justice of the EU with national parliaments to this end.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Future Shocks 2022: Addressing risks and building capabilities for Europe in a contested world

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 20-04-2022

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU's forbindelser | EU's varslingsystem | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | risikostyring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé The coronavirus crisis has demonstrated not only that the European Union faces a variety of risks, and that those disparate risks are inter-linked, but that the response to such challenges to the Union - even in areas in which the EU does not have explicit competence - is stronger with the Union and its Member States acting together. Russia's war on Ukraine, which was launched while this study was being drafted, shows us not just the added value of concerted action by the Union but also the ability of EU institutions and Member States to find new and effective solutions to deal with major shocks. This paper, the first in an annual series, seeks to assess the risks to, and capabilities and resilience of, the EU system. Building on a review of global risks, it considers in detail specific risks with the potential to harm Europe and its people. It then sets out options for policy responses which can ensure Europe is more able to address the dangers of such risks and minimise the potential damage. Among the options set out are those previously included in European Parliament resolutions, in positions from other EU institutions, and in policy papers from think tanks and stakeholders.

Studie [EN](#)

Multimedia [Responding better to future pandemics](#)

[Fighting antibiotic resistance](#)

[Fitfor55: a new energy system](#)

[The Recovery and Resilience Facility: RRF](#)

[Building a European social model for the 21st century](#)

[Establishing greater strategic autonomy for European industry](#)

[Russia's brutal expansionism](#)

[Overview of risks for Europe in 2022 and beyond](#)

[Strengthening the EU's chip sector](#)

[EU food security responses to the war in Ukraine](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Building a healthier online environment for healthy democracies](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Strengthening our energy security](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Extreme weather events](#)

[Bridging Europe's digital divide](#)

[Stepping up EU defence](#)

Nominations for Members of the European Court of Auditors (Cyprus and Malta)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-04-2022

Forfatter FRANKE Michaela

Ekstern forfatter Michaela Franke
Adam Nugent

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Cypem | Den Europæiske Revisionsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-ansat | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-tjenestemand | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Irland | kandidat | Malta | Polen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi | Østrig

Resumé As set out in Article 285 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the European Court of Auditors (ECA) shall consist of one national of each Member State. Article 286 (2) TFEU further specifies that each Member State has the right to propose its candidate. The Council then adopts the list of Members as proposed by the Member States. Often, this is a partial renewal of the Court - only one or a few Members are appointed, as the mandates of the Members may expire at different points in time. The Council can only act after consulting the European Parliament; in practice, the Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) is responsible and the Member-designate of the ECA makes a statement before the committee and has to answer its questions. CONT then votes on the nomination and thus issues a recommendation to plenary, which votes within two months of receipt of the nomination. In case of an unfavourable opinion, the President shall ask the Council to withdraw its nomination and to submit a new nomination (Rule 129 of the EP's Rules of Procedure). However, Parliament's opinion is not binding for the Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up - April 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-04-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energinet | energipolitik | EU's budget | EU's emissionshandelssystem | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | information og informationsbehandling | leje af transportmiddel | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | offentlige data | organisation af transport | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | transeuropæisk net | TRANSPORT | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information | varetransport

Resumé The war in Ukraine led the agenda of the April 2022 plenary session in Strasbourg. Members held two important debates: on EU protection for children and young people fleeing the war, and on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 24-25 March 2022, which covered the latest developments and EU sanctions against Russia and their implementation. Parliament also debated a number of Council and Commission statements on: the outcome of the EU-China summit of 1 April 2022, the ongoing hearings under Article 7(1) TEU regarding respect for EU values in Poland and Hungary, violations of the right to seek asylum and non-refoulement in the EU Member States, the Sixth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the urgent need to adopt the minimum tax directive, the situation of marginalised Roma communities in the EU, and mental health. In an adjustment to the structure of the plenary agenda, question time with the Commission has been reintroduced. Members questioned President Ursula von der Leyen on progress on the Commission's political priorities over the past two years. Members then questioned Josep Borrell, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission (HR/VP), on the EU's security and Strategic Compass. Another debate with the HR/VP focused on the situation in Afghanistan, in particular the women's rights situation. Several debates and votes on legislative files also took place, including on the Schengen evaluation mechanism.

Oversigt [EN](#)

European political parties and the European Council: A pattern of ever closer coordination?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 08-04-2022

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | flerpartisystem | POLITIK | politisk gruppe (EP) | politisk ideologi | politisk parti | politisk ramme | politiske partier

Resumé The role of the European political parties, often under-estimated in the past, has increased significantly over the years. Today, they are important coordinators within the EU political system, carrying out a variety of activities that can be classified conceptually as 'vertical', 'horizontal' and 'diagonal' coordination. This EPRS study explores the growing 'politicisation' of the European Council and the increased coordination role which European political parties appear to play in the context of the European Council. The parties' main coordination activities are clearly their respective 'pre-summits', held just ahead of European Council meetings. These pre-summits serve multiple purposes for the parties – including coordinating positions for the imminent European Council discussions, long-term strategising, communication, socialising and networking – with the importance of each varying between the different parties. A case study looking at the nomination of the EU's new institutional leadership in 2019 illustrates the importance of the European political parties' role in coordinating between EU leaders in the European Council.

Studie [EN](#)

New EU own resources: possibilities and limitations of steering effects and sectoral policy co-benefits

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-04-2022

Forfatter SCHWARCZ András

Ekstern forfatter Margit SCHRATZENSTALLER, Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO)
Danuše NERUDOVA, Mendel University Brno
Veronika SOLILOVA, Mendel University Brno
Mario HOLZNER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Philipp HEIMBERGER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Niko KORPAR, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Ambre MAUCORPS, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)
Bernhard MOSHAMMER, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw)

Politikomsråde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord beskæftigelse af den digitale økonomi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's emissionshandelssystem | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forureningsforebyggelse | kulstofneutralitet | MILJØ | miljøindvirkning | miljøpolitik | skatteforhold | Tilpasning til klimaændringer | tværinstitutionel aftale

Resumé This study was prepared at the request of the Budget Committee and assesses the Commission's recent legislative proposals for the new own resources included in the interinstitutional roadmap agreed together with the NextGenerationEU programme. These are a plastic-based contribution as well as own resources based on the EU Emission Trading System and a carbon border adjustment mechanism. Also, own resources based on the reallocation of taxation rights on profits of large MNE according to Pillar I. of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS as well as the taxation of corporations and financial transactions, as further options stipulated in the IIA roadmap, are analysed. Finally, the study briefly reviews further own resource options which could create co-benefits and steering effects supporting a sustainable, inclusive, green and digital transition.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

Referendums on EU issues: Fostering civic engagement

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 05-04-2022

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord direkte demokrati | folkeafstemning | folkedemokrati | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | selvbestemmelse | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé Referendums put citizens back at the centre of the political stage. As instruments of direct democracy, they may foster citizens' involvement and legitimise important decisions. Referendums have been on the rise in Europe and elsewhere in the world in recent decades, and have become a recurrent feature of European politics. Despite the increased interest in some Member States, however, referendums remain controversial. On the one hand, advocates of direct democracy stress that referendums can foster citizens' engagement and thereby improve legitimacy and governance. Critics, on the other hand, highlight the fact that voters tend to answer questions other than those on the ballot paper. Some critics, more generally, question the suitability of a binary vote to decide on complex, multidimensional matters within the European setting.

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

Russia's war on Ukraine: Speeches by Ukraine's President to the European Parliament and national parliaments

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-04-2022

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | humanitær hjælp | international politik | international sanktion | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | militær intervention | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | restriktiv foranstaltning (EU) | Rusland | samarbejdspolitik | statschef | tale | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | Ukraine | økonomisk geografi

Resumé On 24 February 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine threw the international status quo into disarray by violating the country's sovereignty and integrity. Since then, over 1 000 civilian casualties have been reported and over 3.8 million people have been forced to flee the country. Many others are displaced within Ukraine's borders, while civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, roads and buildings, is being targeted by Russian military action. The shelling of civilians and the alleged use of chemical and/or biological weapons by Russian military forces have spurred the international community to accuse Russia of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. Against this backdrop, Ukraine's President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy has been addressing parliaments around the world to plead the cause of the Ukrainian people and ask for both military and humanitarian help. He began by addressing the European Parliament, before continuing with many others, both in Europe and further afield. The latest in a line of historical leaders mobilising rhetoric in times of war, Zelenskyy's speeches have each been tailor-made to their specific audience and have been consistent in reminding policy-makers around the world of the humanitarian tragedy unfolding as a result of the war and of the Ukrainian people's military needs. Taking a look at speeches given by Zelenskyy to the European Parliament and several national parliaments between 1 and 24 March 2022, in the month after Russia invaded Ukraine, this briefing summarises the Ukrainian president's main messages and offers some thoughts about the narrative used by Zelenskyy to keep Russia's war on Ukraine at the top of national and international agendas.

Briefing [EN](#)

Question time in the European Parliament and in selected national parliaments

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 01-04-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | langtidsprognose | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This paper looks at the evolution of the European Parliament's question time since its introduction in 1973 to the present day. It tracks this evolution through successive reforms and examines the reasons why question time was discontinued in January 2013. In looking at how question time is designed in selected Member States and in the United Kingdom, this paper also highlights the various elements that may have an impact on the dynamics of question time.

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

Improving urgency procedures and crisis preparedness within the European Parliament and EU institutions

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-03-2022

Ekstern forfatter MAURER Andreas

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionelt samarbejde | krisestyring | nødstilstand | offentlig sundhed | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentskompetence | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, analyses the obstacles to democratic, transparent and efficient decision-making in urgency situations at the EU level, with a specific focus on the European Parliament. It provides a systematic overview of Parliament's role and functions as well as the interinstitutional cooperation during recent crisis situations and concludes with proposals on how to improve the existing set-up and Parliament's internal procedures.

Studie [EN](#)

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

The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play as the Commission approaches mid-term

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 31-03-2022

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time. Concretely, EPRS finds that, following the March 2022 EP plenary sessions and European Council meeting, of the over 500 initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (504), more than half have already been submitted (288). Of these, almost half have already been adopted (135), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally through the legislative process (113) or are close to adoption (11). Conversely, a certain number are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (29).

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

[Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-03-2022

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Dr Christian BEHRENDT, professeur ordinaire à l'Université de Liège et à la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Folkesundhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études visant à présenter le droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques, et ce dans une perspective de droit comparé. La présente étude est pour sa part consacrée à la protection de la santé en Belgique. Le droit à la protection de la santé a été introduit dans la Constitution belge en 1994 et, à l'heure actuelle, ses contours ne sont pas encore précisément déterminés – à ceci près qu'il est clair qu'il s'agit d'un droit à la protection de la santé, et non un droit à la santé à proprement parler. Il revêt une dimension collective (c'est la protection de la santé publique) ainsi qu'une dimension individuelle (chacun a droit à la protection de la meilleure santé possible). Dans le contexte de la crise sanitaire lié au COVID-19, la protection de la santé (en particulier dans sa dimension collective) a justifié des restrictions à d'autres droits. Après une brève introduction consacrée aux premières occurrences de législations relatives à la protection de la santé, sont analysées la législation et la jurisprudence actuelles en la matière. Nous terminons cette étude par une présentation de certains conflits normatifs qui peuvent surgir entre la protection de la santé et d'autres droits fondamentaux.

Studie [FR](#)

[Association agreement between the EU and Georgia - European Implementation Assessment \(update\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-03-2022

Forfatter AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE | JANSEN Talander Hugo

Ekstern forfatter Delcour, Laure

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Europæisk Merværdi | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | International Handel | Menneskerettigheder | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord decentralisering | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Østlige Partnerskab | EU-associeringsaftale | EU-støtte | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retsreform | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | strafferet | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé In November 2021, the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) requested an own-initiative annual report on the implementation of the association agreement between the EU and Georgia (2021/2236(INI)). Sven Mikser (S&D, Estonia) is the appointed rapporteur. The Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) has prepared this European implementation assessment (EIA) to accompany the scrutiny work of AFET. This EIA is an update of a European implementation assessment on the association agreement between the EU and Georgia, prepared by the EPRS in April 2020.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up - March II 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-03-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | kommunikation | kommunikationstarif | ligeløn | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | makrofinansiel bistand | Moldova | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | personaleadministration og -aflønning | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | roaming | svig mod Unionen | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | virtuel valuta | økonomisk geografi

Resumé With the war in Ukraine high on Parliament's agenda, the highlight of the March II 2022 plenary session in Brussels was a formal address by Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada. Members held a debate with the Council and the European Commission on the need for an urgent EU action plan to ensure food security inside and outside the EU, in the light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. They also debated the power of the proposed joint European action to secure more affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. Turning to the 'Suisse Secrets' scandal, Members debated how to encourage anti-money-laundering standards in third countries. Members also discussed the outcome of the European Council meeting in Paris on 10 March 2022, and the preparations for the 24-25 March 2022 meeting. Several legislative files were adopted, inter alia on roaming charges; the cohesion action for the presence of refugees in Europe and use of funds under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) Regulation, both in light of the war in Ukraine; and on the Status Agreement between the EU and Moldova on Frontex operations.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation | Citizens' recommendations and the EU context: Panel 1 of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-03-2022

Forfatter AMANATIDIS Georgios | ANGERER Jost | BLUMENTHAL DAVID | CIUCCI MATTEO | DANESI SARA | DAVOLI Alessandro | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | KENNEDY AOIFE | MARZOCCHI Ottavio | MILT Kristiina | PRUTSCH Markus Josef | SASSE LINA SOPHIE JULIE | SOFSKY FABIAN

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Beskæftigelse | Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Fiskeri | Folkesundhed | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forskningspolitik | Fødevaresikkerhed | Industri | Intellectuel Ejendomsret | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Konkurrencelovgivning | Kultur | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Skattespørgsmål | Socialpolitik | Transport | Turisme | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's vækststrategi | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | fremme af den europæiske idé | institutionelt samarbejde | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed

Resumé The European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission have committed to listen to Europeans and to follow up, within their sphere of competences, on the recommendations made. In this framework, four European Citizens' Panels have been organized to allow citizens to jointly think about the future they want for the European Union

- Panel 1 - "Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation"
- Panel 2 - "EU democracy, values, rights, rule of law, security"
- Panel 3 - "Climate change, environment, health"
- Panel 4 - "EU in the world, migration"

This publication presents the recommendations that emerged from the citizens' Panel 1 on 'Stronger economy, social justice, jobs, education, culture, sport, digital transformation', along with background information on the European Parliament's positions and the EU's activities related to the recommendations.

This paper has been produced at the request of Guy Verhofstadt, chair, on behalf of the European Parliament's delegation to the Conference on the Future of Europe.

Studie [EN](#)

[Amending the rules governing the statute and funding of European political parties \(recast\)](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-03-2022

Forfatter ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse

Nøgleord civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk juridisk status | europæisk parti | finansiering af partier | fond | foreningsfrihed | juridisk selskabsform | konsekvensundersøgelse | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk parti | rettigheder og friheder | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ytringsfrihed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Ahead of the 2024 European elections, the European Commission has presented a proposal to amend Regulation 1141/2014 governing the statute and funding of European political parties (EUPPs) and foundations. The proposed amendments concern, inter alia, the funding provisions, transparency requirements and enforcement of the rules. This briefing examines the quality of the supporting impact assessment (IA), which outlines the problems encountered in applying the regulation, as identified in recent EU-level reports and through stakeholder input. The range of policy options presented in the IA to address the identified shortcomings is rather limited, although under each option, and for each problem, several alternative measures are considered. Elements of the parallel initiative on political advertising - also part of the European democracy action plan - were integrated into the amending EUPP proposal; however, the IA remains vague on the link between these two initiatives.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Russia ceases to be a member of the Council of Europe](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-03-2022

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention | Europa | Europarådet | europæisk regionalorganisation | flygtning | flygtningehjælp | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | international humanitær ret | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | militær intervention | parlamentarisk forsamling | politisk geografi | Rusland | samarbejdspolitik | Ukraine | UNHCR | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The military invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation has pushed hundreds of thousands of people to flee the country and seek shelter in neighbouring countries. With each passing hour, the humanitarian situation is deteriorating both within and outside the country. Several Ukrainian cities have reportedly lost access to water, heating, electricity and basic supplies, while the civilian population is subject to shelling and violence. While outside Ukraine's borders, the international humanitarian community has quickly mobilised to provide support, the conflict has caused civilian casualties and destruction of hospitals, schools and other civilian infrastructure. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note published on 8 March 2022.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Reforming the European Union: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-03-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-borger | europæisk bevægelse | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | vision for Europa

Resumé The Conference on the Future of Europe was designed to give the general public a say about their vision for the EU, by means of a multilingual digital platform and citizens' panels. The panels are transnational forums, gathering citizens from the EU Member States to discuss their vision for the future of the Union and make recommendations on how the EU could be improved. The resulting proposals are diverse but constructive. They include interesting, sometimes ambitious, suggestions for the future and in many respects are geared towards building a more efficient, integrated Union that is closer to its citizens. This briefing focuses on the recommendations made by Panel 2 (European democracy / values, rights, rule of law and security), and recommendations uploaded onto the multilingual digital platform (under European democracy). The latter are predominantly constitutional and institutional in nature and therefore tackle broader issues, such as reform of the EU institutional set-up, improvements to the EU decision-making process, closer cooperation among Member States and a stronger European Parliament. In many respects, the overview given in this briefing shows how Parliament has been very active in making proposals and endorsing changes in almost all the fields where citizens have expressed the need for the EU to take action. While the citizens' panels have been an interesting and innovative exercise in participatory democracy, the outcome of the conference has still to take shape, and will be captured in a final report to be issued when its work ends in spring 2022. This is the first in a series of briefings that will look at citizens' expectations and recommendations in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe, and the European Parliament's response.

Briefing [EN](#)

Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-03-2022

Ekstern forfatter Dr. Nula FREI, Universität Freiburg

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praxis | Folketret | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document fait partie d'une série d'études qui, sous l'angle du droit comparé, entend présenter les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. Après avoir présenté la législation et la jurisprudence applicables, l'auteur examine le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes. La présente étude porte sur la Suisse. La Suisse a inscrit l'égalité juridique et la non-discrimination dans la Constitution fédérale ainsi que dans plusieurs lois spéciales, qui se concentrent chacune sur des motifs de discrimination et des domaines juridiques spécifiques. Ceux-ci sont étudiés dans le présent document. La troisième section reprend l'importante jurisprudence du Tribunal fédéral suisse. La quatrième section analyse le cadre juridique suisse de manière critique et présente ses lacunes ainsi que les réformes actuelles et à venir. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originairement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en allemand en octobre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studie [FR](#)

Plenary round-up - March I 2022

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-03-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-aktion | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | flygtning | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | INDUSTRI | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | læder- og tekstilindustri | offentlig sikkerhed | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | POLITIK | politisk asyl | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socio-økonomiske forhold | tekstilindustri | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk situation | økonomisk situation | økonomisk undersøgelse

Resumé As the March I 2022 plenary session in Strasbourg took place just two weeks after Russia launched its war on Ukraine, security and economic issues were high on the agenda. Members held a debate with Kaja Kallas, Prime Minister of Estonia, on the EU's role in a changing world and the security situation in Europe, and debated Council and Commission statements on the deterioration of the situation of refugees fleeing Ukraine. Celebrating International Women's Day, Members heard an address by Ukrainian author, Oksana Zabuzhko. Members also debated a number of other Commission statements: on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; on transparency and standards in public access requests; on the need for EU action on sustainable textiles and on chronic kidney disease. Members approved the establishment of three temporary committees: a special committee on Covid 19; an inquiry committee on the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware; and the continuation for a second one-year term of the work of the Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the EU, including Disinformation (INGE). Several debates and votes on legislative files took place, inter alia on the European Semester, batteries and battery waste and the general Union environment action programme to 2030.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[EuropaParlamentet: Fakta og tal](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-03-2022

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-statistik | europæisk valgmetode | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mandat | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk gruppe (EP) | rettigheder og friheder | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | udvalg (EP) | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Denne briefing, som er udgivet af EuropaParlamentets Forskningsstjeneste, indeholder centrale fakta og tal om EuropaParlamentet (EP). Den ser på både den nuværende valgperiode (juli 2019 til juni 2024) og de otte foregående femårige perioder, siden der blev indført direkte valg i juni 1979. På de følgende sider finder du grafikker af forskellig art, som: • beskriver EuropaParlamentets sammensætning nu og tidligere • opriksder stigningen i antallet af partier, der er repræsenteret i EuropaParlamentet, og de politiske gruppers udvikling • viser parlamentsmedlemmernes alder og stigningen i antallet af kvindelige medlemmer • forklarer de valgsystemer, der anvendes ved valg til EuropaParlamentet i medlemsstaterne • viser, hvordan valgdeltagelsen ved europaparlamentsvalg har varieret gennem tiden og fra medlemsstat til medlemsstat • sammenfatter Parlamentets arbejde i både indeværende valgperiode og de foregående • redegør for sammensætningen af Parlamentets udvalg, delegationer og styrende organer • forklarer Parlamentets lovgivningsmæssige rolle og dets samspil med EuropaKommissionen. Briefingen ajourføres regelmæssigt i perioden 2019-2024 for at tage hensyn til den seneste udvikling.

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

Multimedia [Interactive infographic: EP Facts and figures](#)

[Role and election of the President of the European Council: Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-03-2022

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institution | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | formand for en institution | institutionelt liv | mandat | organ (EU) | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed

Resumé The first term of Charles Michel, the incumbent European Council President comes to an end on 31 May 2022. Based on previous examples, the (re-)election of the European Council President for the period July 2022 to November 2024 is expected to be taken at the last formal European Council meeting before the end of the current mandate. This briefing provides answers to some of the most Frequently Asked Questions regarding the office of European Council President, notably the role of the position and the election process. It also provides concrete examples from the mandates of the three different office holders to date.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU strategic autonomy in the context of Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-03-2022

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | energiafhængighed | Europa | europæisk forsvarspolitik | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forsvar | fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krig | militær intervention | offentlig sikkerhed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | tænketank | Ukraine | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Many politicians and analysts have been arguing in recent years that, being highly vulnerable to external shocks, the European Union should boost its 'strategic autonomy' and/or develop a higher degree of 'European sovereignty'. These concepts encompass a greater potential for independence, self-reliance and resilience in a wide range of fields – such as defence, security and trade, as well as in industrial, digital, economic, migration and health policies. Russia's military offensive in Ukraine gives this issue great urgency. In energy, the European Commission has now published plans to cut EU dependency on Russian gas by two-thirds this year and end its reliance on Russian supplies of the fuel well before 2030. And the debate is moving on to ideas and projects involving significantly more integration, solidarity and stronger joint security and defence. The EU's strategic compass, a medium-term defence and security strategy, is being quickly updated to take into account the biggest armed conflict in Europe since World War II. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the European issues related to European strategic autonomy and sovereignty.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Allemagne](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 08-03-2022

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Dr. Franz REIMER, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, en adoptant une perspective de droit comparé, visant à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents ordres juridiques. Après une explication de la législation et de la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes y sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de l'Allemagne. En Allemagne, les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination sont principalement inscrits dans l'article 3 de la Loi fondamentale (Grundgesetz), en tant que droits fondamentaux, sous la forme du principe général d'égalité (paragraphe 1) et de deux garanties spécifiques (paragraphe 2 et 3). La Cour constitutionnelle fédérale a progressivement concrétisé et appliqué ces droits. Depuis lors de nombreuses lois ont détaillé les principes d'égalité de façon conforme à la Constitution, par exemple en droit privé la loi générale sur l'égalité de traitement (AGG, l'Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz). Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originellement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en allemand en octobre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studie [FR](#)

[Towards a revision of the Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-03-2022

Ekstern forfatter Edoardo BRESSANELLI, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-forordning | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk juridisk status | europæisk parti | finansiering af partier | fond | juridisk selskabsform | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk parti | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, provides an in-depth analysis of the key proposed changes to Regulation 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations. It assesses the extent to which the reformed regulation strengthens, as per art. 10(4) TEU, the capacity of Europarties to contribute to forming a European political awareness and expressing the will of EU citizens.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - March 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 03-03-2022

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | Demokrati | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Socialpolitik | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | elektronisk handel | epidemi | EU's budget | EU-finanser | Europa | europæisk integration | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | GEOGRAFI | markedsføring | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | reklame | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Tyrkiet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk konsekvens | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk og social samhørighed

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 shrinking space for civil society in Europe](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 02-03-2022

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrative formaliteter | civilsamfund | deltagelse i socialt fællesskab | demokrati | foreningsfrihed | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ytringsfrihed

Resumé During its first March 2022 plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on an own-initiative report of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), advocating new measures to protect and boost civil society organisations' participation in the democratic life of the European Union. Acknowledging the contribution civil society organisations (CSOs) make to promoting the EU values enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), and in particular fundamental rights, the report recognises the challenges CSOs are facing, not least in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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

European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security - Citizens' recommendations and the EU context: Panel 2 of the Conference on the Future of Europe

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-02-2022

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

Nøgleord deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-borger | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | fremme af den europæiske idé | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme

Resumé In the framework of the Conference on the Future of Europe, four European citizens' panels have discussed the development of European integration in broad subject areas. For each of the 39 recommendations put forward by European Citizens' Panel 2: European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security, the present paper sets out a selection of the most recent and relevant European Parliament resolutions on the matter and looks at existing EU legislation and other EU funding programmes, supporting and coordinating actions. However, this paper is not intended to serve as an exhaustive list of all European Parliament resolutions and EU-level action in the area, but rather aims at feeding debate and discussion during the Conference plenary.

Studie [EN](#)

Strong bicameralism: Pressures for change in inter-institutional legislative negotiations in the EU, the USA, and Germany

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 28-02-2022

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Den Europæiske Union | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | parlament | POLITIK | politisk geografi | tokammersystem | Tyskland | økonomisk geografi

Resumé EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important features of the European Union as a political and economic system. In this paper, Gijs Jan Brandsma, Associate Professor at Radboud University, Nijmegen, and Christilla Roederer-Rynning, Professor at the University of Southern Denmark, reflect on the means for finding agreement between the two chambers in bicameral legislatures, taking as case studies Germany and the United States as well as the European Union, exploring how they operate and looking at pressures for reform.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

THE NEXT REVISION OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATION AND THE EU BUDGET GALAXY How to safeguard and strengthen budgetary principles and parliamentary oversight?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-02-2022

Forfatter DELASNERIE Alix

Ekstern forfatter Iain Begg, CEPS

Giacomo Benedetto, CEPS

Daina Belicka, Central and Southern Europe Centre of Excellence

Francesco Corti, CEPS

Jorge Nuñez Ferrer, CEPS

Eulalia Rubio, Institut Jacques Delors Notre Europe

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | FINANSER | finansielt EU-instrument | finansielt marked | finanspolitik | fri kapitalbevægelighed

Resumé Over the last two decades, the combined effect of multiple crises and low Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) ceilings has led to the emergence of a 'galaxy' of EU funds and instruments with variable participation of Member States and a diverse range of decision-making and accountability procedures. This study analyses the impacts on the EU governance and the ability of the European Parliament to fulfil its duties and considers that reforms are needed to ensure the EU budget and financial rules reflect the realities the EU faces.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [FR](#)

The Council: A second chamber for the European Union?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-02-2022

Ekstern forfatter García Roca, Francisco Javier; DG, EPRS; Bustos Gisbert, Rafael; García Vitoria, Ignacio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord andetkammer | beslutningsbeføjelse | demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | initiativbeføjelse | institutionel reform | institutionel struktur | kontrolbeføjelse | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The Conference on the Future of Europe is an opportunity to reflect on the Union's democratic foundations, including the legislative role of the Council of the European Union (EU) and its relations with the European Parliament. Is it pertinent to reform the Council, either by reinforcing its parliamentary features or by transforming it into a Senate or a Second Chamber? Would such a change enhance the democratic legitimacy of the EU decision-making process? To answer these questions, this study looks at three connected issues in detail. First, it analyses the role of second chambers in the integration process of sovereign states in broader political entities (higher polity). Second, it examines the different bicameral systems (composition, powers, and functions), particularly in the EU Member States, but also in other models that may help as a reference. Third, it explores proposals to reform the Council put forward by leading political and academic figures. The study aims at providing a set of tools that may serve as inspiration should calls to transform this key EU institution be followed, and suggests three reform scenarios, using the instruments found in existing parliamentary and federal systems.

Studie [EN](#)

Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Canada

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-02-2022

Ekstern forfatter Professor Colleen SHEPPARD, Faculty of Law, McGill University

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. La présente étude a pour objet l'examen des sources de droit, ainsi que la jurisprudence en matière d'égalité et de non-discrimination au Canada. Le droit contemporain en matière d'égalité est le résultat de l'histoire des discriminations tant publiques que privées au Canada. Les lois protégeant l'égalité et la non-discrimination sont apparues après la Seconde Guerre mondiale et ont été étendues et consolidées dans les années 1960 et 1970. Les réformes constitutionnelles entreprises dans les années 1980 ont permis d'inscrire l'égalité dans la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés. Depuis lors, la jurisprudence en matière d'égalité a élargi l'interprétation de la discrimination pour inclure les discriminations directes, indirectes et systémiques. Les tribunaux ont rejeté l'égalité formelle afin d'englober des notions plus larges liées à l'égalité réelle dans l'interprétation des protections constitutionnelles. Malgré les progrès accomplis pour renforcer les principes et protections en matière d'égalité et de non-discrimination au cours des dernières décennies, la mise en œuvre juste et efficace de leurs promesses reste un défi pressant pour le Canada. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originellement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en anglais en novembre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studie [FR](#)

Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - États-Unis d'Amérique

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-02-2022

Ekstern forfatter Elizabeth L. OSBORNE, Law Library of Congress, United States Library of Congress

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Resumé Ce document fait partie d'une série d'études qui vise à examiner, dans une perspective de droit comparé, la manière dont les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination ont été établis et sont appliqués dans un grand nombre de systèmes juridiques du monde entier. La présente étude porte sur les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans le système juridique fédéral des États-Unis. Elle présente un bref historique de l'évolution des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans le droit fédéral des États-Unis et les événements majeurs qui ont renforcé ces principes. Elle analyse de manière détaillée le droit constitutionnel, législatif et jurisprudentiel en ce qui concerne ces principes et met en lumière les limites actuelles des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination et celles qui pourraient apparaître à l'avenir à partir de trois exemples : 1) l'action positive dans l'enseignement supérieur ; 2) le « charcutage électoral » à visée raciale et à visée partisane ; et 3) la discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle et l'identité de genre dans les lieux publics. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originellement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en anglais en mars 2021. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studie [FR](#)

[The Commission 2021 Rule of Law Report and the EU Monitoring and Enforcement of Article 2 TEU](#)

[Values](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 21-02-2022

Ekstern forfatter PECH Laurent, BARD Petra

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | europæisk identitet | grundlæggende rettigheder | kultur og religion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk ideologi | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE and AFCO Committees, offers a comprehensive and critical assessment of the European Commission's Annual Rule of Law Report. It does so in a broad and holistic manner by assessing this new monitoring tool in light of the EU's Article 2 TEU monitoring and enforcement architecture. Multiple recommendations are offered in order to remedy the serious gaps and weaknesses identified in this study.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – February 2022](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-02-2022

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | blød energi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dyrevelfærd | ENERGI | europæisk integration | forurening fra motorkøretøjer | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | kræft | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugsaktivitet | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | offentlig sundhed | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhed på arbejdspladsen | vedvarende energi

Resumé The February 2022 plenary session in Strasbourg took place at a time of considerable international tension. Members debated statements by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell (HR/VP), on EU-Russia relations, European security and Russia's military threat against Ukraine. Parliament debated Council and Commission statements on the cyber-surveillance of politicians, prosecutors, lawyers and journalists, and others in EU Member States. Members also debated the HR/VPs statement on EU-Africa relations, and in a formal sitting, heard an address by Iván Duque Márquez, President of Colombia. A debate was held on the consequences of the European Court of Justice ruling on rule of law conditionality. Parliament celebrated the 20th anniversary of the euro, in the presence of Christine Lagarde, President of the European Central Bank.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[A statute for European cross-border associations and non-profit organisations](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-02-2022

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

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

Nøgleord administrative formaliteter | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk forening | fri udveksling af tjenesteydelser | grænseoverskridende dimension | juridisk selskabsform | juridisk status | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsføring | POLITIK | region og regionalpolitik | selskab uden gevinstformål | social virksomhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé During the February 2022 plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on a legislative-initiative report calling on the Commission to put forward a directive on common measures for non-profit organisations (NPOs) and also a regulation establishing a statute for European cross-border associations and non-profit organisations. The proposal recognises that while NPOs are an integral part of the EU economy, they face multiple legal and administrative challenges when attempting to operate across borders. It maintains that minimum EU standards and the possibility to acquire a legal personality would help NPOs overcome these barriers.

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

Ensuring the rights of EU citizens against politically motivated Red Notices

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-02-2022

Ekstern forfatter Rasmus H. Wandall

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkeret | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord borgerlige rettigheder | civilret | embedsmisbrug | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | information og informationsbehandling | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | Interpol | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | menneskerettigheder | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This paper, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, analyses Interpol's system of Red Notices and the EU-based mechanisms to safeguard citizens against political abuse of Interpol's system. Recent reforms of Interpol are significant but many problems remain unaddressed. The paper discusses existing and possible platforms, including the European Search Portal, as ways to ensure a more effective enforcement of EU-based legal limits and fundamental rights on a European level.

Studie [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-list of commitments to date

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-01-2022

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf | KROZSER Anna | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-politik | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | finansiell analyse | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsresultat | GEOGRAFI | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FØRSKNING | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery on commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview of European Council conclusions is the latest edition of the Rolling Check-List, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studie [EN](#)

The European Commission's annual rule of law reports: A new monitoring tool

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-01-2022

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé The annual rule of law reports, launched by the Commission in September 2020, are a new addition to the European institutions' rule of law toolbox. The exercise can be described as a monitoring tool, as it collects data on the state of the rule of law in each of the 27 EU Member States but without drawing legal conclusions or giving specific recommendations. The second rule of law report was published in July 2021 and the third is expected in 2022, with the annual exercise becoming a permanent mechanism. The methodology adopted by the Commission provides for reporting on four subject areas in all 27 Member States: (i) justice systems; (ii) the anti-corruption framework; (iii) media pluralism; and (iv) other institutional issues related to checks and balances. This methodology underlines the close involvement of Member States in the preparation of the annual reports and their follow-up. The Member States are involved throughout the process by way of: (i) a network of contact persons on the rule of law that meets regularly with the Commission; (ii) contact persons providing written contributions to the report; (iii) dialogue between the Commission and Member States through the network of contact persons, the group of contact persons on national justice systems, the national contact points on corruption, and bilaterally at political and technical level; (iv) country visits; and (v) the opportunity for each Member State to comment on the part of the report concerning them. The reports have met with some criticism from academics, who draw attention to the purely descriptive, rather than prescriptive nature of the reports and the lack of concrete follow-up.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – January 2022](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **21-01-2022**

Forfatter **FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Lægemiddelagentur | digital økonomi | digitalt indre marked | dyretransport | EP-formand | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | medlem af Revisionsretten (EU) | organisation af transport | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | TRANSPORT | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk struktur**

Resumé **A solemn ceremony was held in Strasbourg to honour the Parliament's late President David Maria Sassoli, who died the previous week. Following this sad occasion, the main point on the agenda for the January 2022 plenary session was the already scheduled mid-term election of Parliament's President, 14 Vice-Presidents and 5 Quaestors. Parliament also debated the programme of activities of the French Council Presidency, with Emmanuel Macron, President of the French Republic.**

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Konferencen om Europas fremtid](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **20-01-2022**

Forfatter **KOTANIDIS Silvia | SABBATI Giulio**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **borgernes Europa | deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-borger | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk bevægelse | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | fremme af den europæiske idé | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | åben høring**

Resumé **Konferencen om Europas fremtid er en bottom-up-øvelse, der giver de europæiske borgere mulighed for at give deres mening om EU's fremtidige politikker og funktionsmåde til kende. Den anvender værktøjer som den digitale platform og borgerpaneler, som gør det muligt for borgerne at drøfte emner, der har betydning for dem. Denne infografik fra Europa-Parlamentets Forskningsstjeneste beskriver konferencens struktur, hvordan den vil fungere, og hvilke emner der skal drøftes.**

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

[Irland og Danmark i EU: 50-året for tiltrædelsen](#)

Type af publikation **Briefing**

Dato **19-01-2022**

Forfatter **NEVILLE ANN | PERCHOC Philippe**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **Danmark | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Fællesskab | EU-lovgivning | EU-tiltrædelsestraktat | euro | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | højtideligholdelse | international ret | Irland | kultur og religion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | monetære forhold | politisk geografi | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tiltrædelse af Den Europæiske Union | undtagelsesbestemmelse | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk integration | økonomisk politik**

Resumé **I år er der gået 50 år, siden Irland og Danmark undertegnede traktaterne om tiltrædelse af de tidligere Europæiske Fællesskaber. Vejen til medlemskab var ikke gnidningsløs for de to lande, eftersom deres første to ansøgninger, som de indgav i henholdsvis 1961 og 1967 sammen med Det Forenede Kongerige, reelt blev blokeret fra fransk side. Efter et regeringsskifte i Frankrig bekræftede de seks medlemmer af De Europæiske Fællesskaber deres tilslutning til en udvidelse af Fællesskaberne, og der blev indledt forhandlinger om medlemskab med Danmark, Irland, Norge og Det Forenede Kongerige (UK). I Danmark, Irland og Norge blev der afholdt folkeafstemninger for at tage stilling til et eventuelt medlemskab. Den danske og den irske befolkning stemte "ja", mens borgerne i Norge med et snævert flertal afviste tanken om medlemskab, idet 53,5 % stemte "nej". Den 1. januar 1973 blev Danmark og Irland (sammen med UK) officielt medlemmer af De Europæiske Fællesskaber efter mere end ti års forhandlinger. I tidens løb har folkeafstemninger om traktatratificeringer også fundet sted i andre lande, men størstedelen af disse afstemninger er blevet afholdt i Irland (7) og Danmark (4). Irland er faktisk stadig et enestående tilfælde i så henseende, fordi Irland er den eneste medlemsstat, der har afholdt en folkeafstemning om samtlige større traktatrevisioner siden afstemningen om medlemskab i 1972. Dette var den første udvidelse af Det Europæiske Økonomiske Fællesskab (EØF), hvor medlemstallet voksede fra de oprindelige seks medlemmer til ni medlemmer. Det betød også, at antallet af medlemmer af Europa-Parlamentet voksede fra 142 til 198, hvilket udgjorde en stigning på næsten 40 %. Denne redegørelse beskriver baggrunden for beslutningen om at ansøge om medlemskab af De Europæiske Fællesskaber og undersøger de økonomiske og politiske forhold, som fik Irland og Danmark til at stræbe efter at få status som medlemsstater. Der redegøres også for centrale aspekter af EU-medlemskabet: for Irlands vedkommende beslutningen om at tilslutte sig euroen og forholdet til Schengenaføften og for Danmarks vedkommende de fravalgsordninger, der blev indført med Maastrichttraktaten.**

Briefing [DA](#), [EN](#), [GA](#)

[Parliaments in emergency mode: Lessons learnt after two years of pandemic](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-01-2022

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | coronavirussygdom | distancearbejde | elektronisk afstemning | epidemi | kommunikation | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentets forretningsorden | parlamentssession | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedskontrol | sygdomsforebyggelse | telekommunikation | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in March 2020 presented parliamentary institutions around the world with a new and unprecedented scenario. Parliamentary rules of procedure in representative democracies are commonly built upon the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency, aiming to provide an arena in which representatives of the people have the opportunity to publicly confront each other's points of view in a free and fair setting. It is, therefore, safe to say that ordinary parliamentary practice and procedures are essentially incompatible with measures seeking to minimise social contacts and discourage – or directly forbid – mass gatherings. As a logical result of the adoption of the first restrictive measures aiming to limit the spread of the virus adopted in EU Member States in the first months of 2020, parliaments followed suit and implemented specific measures aiming to ensure the continuity of parliamentary business while limiting the spread of the virus and protecting the health of their members and staff. In the early days of the pandemic, the European Parliament, together with some other EU national parliaments rushed to digitalise parliamentary activities in an attempt to ensure that all members could take part in parliamentary proceedings despite the crisis situation. Some EU national parliaments opted to adopt decisions with a reduced number of members and others decided to adopt social distancing measures, while at the same time ensuring that all members could continue to take part in parliamentary activities. Nearly two years on from the beginning of the pandemic and with Covid-19 infection rates spiking all over Europe due to the Omicron variant, it is time to take stock of the lessons learnt from this health crisis from the point of view of parliamentary law. In this vein, this publication updates a previous briefing of April 2020 and analyses the modifications in the working methods of the European Parliament and selected EU national parliaments throughout the pandemic, aiming to show the advantages, but also the possible drawbacks of the new practices.

Briefing [EN](#), [XL](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2022](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 10-01-2022

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikomsråde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Forskningspolitik | Industri | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bæredygtigt landbrug | drivhusgas | elektronik og elektroteknik | elektronisk komponent | FINANSER | forskelsbehandling på grund af seksuel orientering | forsyningskæde | fælles monetær politik | ikke-spredning af atomvåben | INDUSTRI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | kulstofneutralitet | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøødelæggelse | produktion | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | tingenes internet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé This is the sixth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass achieving zero greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining economic growth, securing supply chains of semiconductors, moving towards sustainable agriculture, ensuring nuclear non proliferation, shaping the economic recovery, striking the right balance in European monetary policy, promoting the uptake of connected devices in the EU, harnessing the momentum of the Conference on the Future of Europe, encouraging a continent where people in all their diversity are equal, and strengthening a European defence union.

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

[Electing the European Parliament's President](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-01-2022

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP-formand | EP-kvæstor | EP-næstformand | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentets forretningsorden | parlamentssession | POLITIK | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé At the January 2022 plenary sitting, the European Parliament (EP) is due to elect its 31st President, to hold office for the second half of the current term, up to the next European elections, following which the new Parliament will elect its President in July 2024. The President has an important and increasingly visible function in the EU institutional and international setting, mirroring the influential role of the Parliament as shaper of EU policies and as co-legislator. This is a further update of an 'at a glance' note, the most recent edition of which was published in June 2019.

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

Priority dossiers under the French EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-01-2022

Forfatter ATTARD LUCIENNE

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | FINANSER | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | Rådets formandskab | skatteforhold | skattereform | statschef | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé France will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2022. It will initiate the work of the Trio Presidency composed of France, Czechia and Sweden. Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct, popular vote, and the Government. The Prime Minister, appointed by the President, together with the Ministers, is answerable to the National Assembly, the lower house of Parliament, and they can be removed by a vote of censure. Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly is the principal parliamentary body, composed of 577 members, who are elected directly for five-year terms. The Presidential election will coincide with the French Presidency, in April 2022. France is a founding Member State of the European Union, and has already held the rotating Presidency of the Council 13 times. The French President, Emmanuel Macron, will present the political priorities of the Presidency to the European Parliament during the January plenary session in Strasbourg. While the last French Presidency, in 2008, was characterised by the global financial crisis, the forthcoming one is expected to be dominated by the ongoing Covid pandemic, the cost of energy crisis and the aftermath of Brexit. The French Presidency will very likely give special impetus to the conclusion of the Conference on the Future of Europe, which should take place in the first half of 2022. The plan is for the Trio Presidency, in its role as member/observer in the Executive Board of the Conference, to draw on the outcomes of the various activities and citizens' recommendations, outline how they define the future of the Union, and start the implementation process.

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

The French Parliament and EU affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-01-2022

Forfatter RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord andetkammer | Den Europæiske Sammenslutning for Samarbejde | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | Europa | europæisk integration | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk styre | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The role of the French Parliament has varied under successive French Republics. The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, adopted in 1958, was amended by referendum in 1962 to establish the direct election of the President by universal suffrage. This created a hybrid political regime with some presidential and some parliamentary characteristics, sometimes described as a 'semi-presidential regime' or a 'hyper-presidential' regime. The government is responsible to Parliament, but contrary to classical parliamentary regimes, the President plays an important role. The President has the power to dissolve the National Assembly (Assemblée nationale). He or she appoints the Prime Minister, as well as – on the recommendation of the Prime Minister – the other members of the government. Traditionally, the Prime Minister makes the government's programme or a general policy statement an issue of a vote of confidence before the National Assembly. The latter can overthrow the government, but is largely subordinate to the executive – consisting of the President and the government placed under the authority of the Prime Minister. In periods of 'cohabitation', the National Assembly plays a greater role in supporting the Prime Minister, who in this specific configuration acts as leader of the majority. Legislative powers are exercised by the two houses, who vote on laws, monitor government action and assess public policy. The National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) is elected for five years by direct universal suffrage. The indirectly elected Senate (Sénat) represents the 'territorial communities of the Republic' (Article 24 of the Constitution) and shares legislative power with the National Assembly. It embodies continuity, as it cannot be dissolved and half of its Members are renewed every three years. However, in cases of disagreement, the National Assembly has the final say. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

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

Handbook on the incompatibilities and immunity of the Members of the European Parliament

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-12-2021

Forfatter PAVY Eeva

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-ansat | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | mandat | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlament | parlamentarisk immunitet | POLITIK | tjenestemandsoverenskomst | udøvelse af magt og offentlig forvaltning | uforenelighed | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Upon request by the Committee on Legal Affairs, this handbook, provided by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, summarises, in its first part, the EU legal framework on the incompatibilities and immunity of Members of the European Parliament. Based on national reports, the second part of the handbook gives an overview, for each EU Member State, of the relevant national provisions on the composition of national governments and parliaments as well as those on national parliamentary immunities.

This handbook will be updated regularly based on information received; please hold as reference the date of edition.

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

Plenary round-up – December 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-12-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsret | bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | humanitær hjælp | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | organiseret kriminalitet | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | sundhedspolitik | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik

Resumé Due to the deteriorating Covid 19 situation, Members were again able to choose to vote remotely during the December plenary session in Strasbourg. Parliament nevertheless held a joint debate on the preparation of the European Council meeting of 16-17 December 2021 and the EU's response to the global resurgence of Covid 19 and new emerging variants. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the situation in Nicaragua, at the Ukrainian border, and in the Russian-occupied territories of Ukraine. Members also debated a number of Council and European Commission statements, including on: the proposed Council decision on provisional emergency measures on the external border with Belarus; the state of play of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, plans to further undermine fundamental rights in Poland; on the EU response to transport poverty; taking stock of the European Year of Rail; the outcome of the Global Summit on Nutrition for Growth and increased food insecurity in developing countries; and on an EU ban on the use of wild animals in circuses. In a formal sitting, Parliament heard an address by Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, President of Ghana.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Bronisław Geremek: In search of a united Europe

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-12-2021

Forfatter PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kultur

Nøgleord biografi | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-medlemskab | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | historisk personlighed | humanvidenskaber | Polen | POLITIK | politiker | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé From his childhood in the Warsaw Ghetto to his tragic death in a road accident while working at the European Parliament in 2008, Bronisław Geremek faced many personal, professional and political challenges during a period of constant turbulence. A world-renowned historian, he was interested in the poor, the excluded and the marginalised during the Middle Ages, mainly working as a researcher at the Sorbonne and Warsaw University. The Soviet army's invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 marked the start of his political involvement with those opposing the communist regime. He secretly gave history lectures, spoke in defence of workers persecuted following the cost-of-living riots in 1976, and went to Gdańsk in August 1980 to support the strike led by Lech Wałęsa. Geremek subsequently became an adviser to the founder of the Solidarność trade union. His involvement led to his imprisonment following the military coup in December 1981 and the loss of his position as a professor, but guaranteed his place in negotiations between the communist regime and the democratic opposition in 1989. As a member of the first semi-democratic parliament in the Soviet bloc, he subsequently became Foreign Minister and started the negotiations for Poland's accession to the European Union. He was elected as a Member of the European Parliament in 2004. His research as a historian focused on Europe as a civilisation, on questions of European identity and integration, and on civil society. Due to his historical research, he had a capacity for in-depth analysis that he used in his European political work and involvement. He concluded that a European public space was essential in order to encourage European civic engagement and awareness.

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

The misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels by authoritarian regimes:

Lessons learned

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 01-12-2021

Ekstern forfatter Lukas ANDRIUKAITIS, Jakub KALENSKY, Simin KARGAR, Elene PANCHULIDZE, Joanna SMĘTEK, Anastas VANGELI

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | autoritært styre | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's forbindelser | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | informationsspredning | Iran | Kina | kommunikation | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Syrien | Taiwan | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | Yemen | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Disinformation has continued to spread in recent years, receiving a significant boost during the COVID-19 pandemic and constituting one of the most pressing threats for democratic countries. Authoritarian regimes have played their part in the proliferation of manipulated content, particularly disinformation. This paper analyses recent instances of the misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels perpetrated by authoritarian regimes in Iran, China, and Russia to influence the public opinion and democratic processes in Yemen and Syria, Taiwan, and Georgia, respectively, focusing on disinformation in particular. The authors draw lessons for the EU in relation to the actors involved, highlighting the impact of disinformation, the disparity of resources between perpetrators and responders, and the importance of independent media and a whole-of-society approach. By juxtaposing local experiences with analysis of EU instruments, the authors arrive at a set of recommendations, which highlight the need to: focus on various disinformation perpetrators beyond Russia; support independent media and civil society initiatives; collect comparable data within the EU; develop mechanisms targeting perpetrators and increasing the cost of engaging in disinformation; develop proactive and pre-emptive campaigns against disinformation; and increase coordination and cooperation within the EU around the issue of disinformation.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing: The optimist of the European integration process

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-11-2021

Forfatter PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Monetære System | dokumentation | EF's historie | Europa | europæisk bevægelse | europæisk integration | FINANSER | Frankrig | fremme af den europæiske idé | GEOGRAFI | historisk fremstilling | historisk personlighed | humanvidenskaber | monetær union | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politikker | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | statschef | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was one of Europe's leading figures in the generation which came after that of the founding fathers. He was close to Jean Monnet, but he himself said that his main source of inspiration was Robert Schuman. For both Schuman and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, their relationship with Germany was a thread running through their lives. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was born in Koblenz, Germany, where his father had been posted in the French administration after the First World War. Giscard d'Estaing was involved in the liberation of Paris at a very young age and then in military operations at the end of the Second World War. After studying engineering, he chose a career in public administration, going on to be an economic adviser in various post-war French governments. He was later elected as an MP in Auvergne, where his family had roots, and was then appointed Secretary of State for Finance at the very young age of 32. He held various ministerial positions in this field, moving in European circles and spending time with colleagues from other European Community Member States. Elected French President in 1974, he favoured a policy of economic and social liberalism. His main accomplishments came in the areas of women's, young people's and disabled persons' rights. At international level, he drew on the support of the German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, to develop political and monetary initiatives. Defeated in the 1981 elections, he continued his political career at regional, national and European level. He carried on working to bring about monetary union and develop the Franco-German partnership, before chairing the Convention on the Future of Europe, which culminated in the drafting of the Constitutional Treaty. Despite his disappointment at the rejection of that treaty, he continued to serve Europe until the end of his life.

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

[Plenary round-up – November II 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 26-11-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | finansforordning | finansiel forvaltning | FN-konference | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaaendring | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugs politik | landbrugsstøtte | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | seksualforbrydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé Due to the deteriorating Covid 19 situation, the November II plenary session in Strasbourg was again organised with the possibility for Members to vote remotely. Parliament debated a number of Council and European Commission statements, including on: coordination of Member States' coronavirus measures; police violence against Roma people; preparation of the 12th World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference; state of the Energy Union; a European action plan against rare diseases; and on international port congestion and increased transport costs. Members also debated the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021, and heard Council and Commission statements on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Parliament adopted several resolutions and legislative acts, inter alia on a European strategy for critical raw materials, EU sports policy, and on a pharmaceutical strategy for Europe.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[European Commission Work Programme for 2022](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-11-2021

Forfatter HAHNKAMPER-VANDENBULCKE Nora | VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU's internationale rolle | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | fremme af den europæiske idé | handlingsprogram | kulstofneutralitet | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé On 19 October 2021, the European Commission presented its work programme for 2022 (CWP 2022), setting out its legislative and non-legislative intentions for 2022. The CWP 2022 perpetuates the CWP 2021's twofold ambition (i.e. to recover from the pandemic and to boost the Commission's transformative agenda). A special emphasis is put on helping the Union emerge stronger and more resilient. This should be achieved by implementing the measures agreed over the last year, and through additional investments and reforms in order to 'accelerate the twin green and digital transitions, and build a fairer, more resilient and more cohesive society'. The briefing is intended as a background overview for parliamentary committees, explaining the CWP 2022's structure and key aspects, and providing information on two types of EPRS publications of interest with a view to the upcoming legislative proposals: initial appraisals of Commission impact assessments and implementation appraisals.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-11-2021

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Fiskeri | International Handel | Skattespørgsmål

Nøgleord akvakulturprodukt | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | FINANSER | fiskeri | GEOGRAFI | handelspolitik | investering og finansiering | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | nationalt parlament | offentligt udbud | organ (EU) | parlament | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udenlandsk investering | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

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](#)

[Plenary round-up – November I 2021](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 12-11-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord datakommunikation | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk parti | FINANSER | finansiering af partier | humanitær hjælp | indkomstskat | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mediernes pluralisme | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk parti | pressefrihed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | skatteforhold | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The November I 2021 plenary session in Brussels was the first to be held without the use of remote voting since March 2020. During this mini-session, Parliament debated, in particular, a statement from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the escalating humanitarian crisis on the EU/Belarusian border, in particular in Poland. Members also heard an address by Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Another debate covered the outcome of the first meeting of the new EU-US Trade and Technology Council (TTC). Several resolutions and legislative acts were adopted, inter alia on strengthening democracy, media freedom and pluralism in the EU, the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations, the European Education Area, disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches, the European Partnership on Metrology, the European Union Agency for Asylum, and on serious cross-border threats to health.

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

[European political parties: Statute and funding](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 08-11-2021

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forordning | EU-lovgivning | EU-støtte | europæisk juridisk status | europæisk parti | finansiering af partier | fond | foreningsfrihed | gennemførelse af lov | juridisk selskabsform | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk parti | retskilder og retsområder | rettigheder og friheder | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik

Resumé During the November I plenary session, Parliament is due to vote on an implementation report concerning the Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations. Parliament has to report on the application of the Regulation, and propose modifications where appropriate, by 31 December 2021, and every five years thereafter. The Commission is also required to present a parallel implementation report and a legislative proposal to amend the current regulation, if appropriate, and is expected to do so in November 2021.

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

[Voting and candidacy rights of mobile EU citizens in municipal elections under Directive 94/80/EC](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 29-10-2021

Forfatter ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord bopæl | civilret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EF-direktiv | EU-borger | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | europæisk statsborgerskab | international ret | ligebehandling | lokalt valg | LOVBESTEMMELSER | optagelse på valgliste | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | stemmeret | valgbarhed | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgret

Resumé An estimated 13.3 million European Union (EU) citizens live in an EU Member State that is not their country of origin. Of these, over 11 million are of voting age. Under Council Directives 93/109/EC and 94/80/EC, these 'mobile' Europeans are entitled to participate in European and municipal elections in their country of residence. While Member States have successfully transposed both directives, voter turnout among mobile citizens remains low compared to nationals. In its 2020 citizenship report, the European Commission announced a strengthening of electoral rights in European and municipal elections. According to the Commission's 2021 work programme (Annex II), amending proposals are envisaged for the fourth quarter of 2021, as part of the 'Transparency and democracy package'. This briefing explores the operation of Council Directive 94/80/EC on the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections and discusses obstacles to citizens' effective exercise of their rights. It also analyses the implications of Brexit on local election rights for both United Kingdom (UK) citizens residing in the EU 27 and EU citizens living in the UK. The resulting post-Brexit status quo is a complex patchwork governed by national law and bilateral agreements. A separate briefing examines the implementation of Directive 93/109/EC regarding European elections.

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

[Voting and candidacy rights of mobile EU citizens in European elections under Council Directive](#)

[93/109/EC](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-10-2021

Forfatter ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk borgerinitiativ | europæisk integration | europæisk valgmetode | LOVBESTEMMELSER | national gennemførelsesforanstaltning | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | stemmeret | tilnærmelse af lovgivning | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgbarehed | valgprocedure og valghandling | valget

Resumé Under the arrangements set out in Council Directives 93/109/EC and 94/80/EC, EU nationals who live in a Member State other than their own are entitled to participate in European and municipal elections, respectively, in their country of residence. This concerns an estimated 11 million EU citizens of voting age (post-Brexit data). Even if Member States have successfully transposed both directives, voter turnout among mobile citizens remains low compared to nationals. Similarly, only a fraction of candidates standing for European elections is made up of non-nationals (slightly over 1 % in the 2019 elections). The European Commission has announced its intention to update both directives; according to its 2021 work programme (Annex II), amending proposals are envisaged for the fourth quarter of 2021, forming part of the 'transparency and democracy package'. This briefing looks into the operation of Council Directive 93/109/EC on the right to vote and stand as candidate in European elections. It discusses obstacles that hinder mobile EU citizens from effectively exercising their electoral rights, such as registration and communication issues, and looks into the problem of double voting. The implementation of Directive 94/80/EC regarding municipal elections is examined in a separate briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Strengthening the role and impact of petitions as an instrument of participatory democracy - Lessons learnt from a citizens' perspective 10 years after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-10-2021

Ekstern forfatter ALEMANNO Alberto

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord andragende | borgerlige rettigheder | deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-organ | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlament | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | spærreregel | valgprocedure og valghandling | ytringsfrihed

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee, evaluates the state of play of the right of petition ten years after the inclusion of the principle of participatory democracy in the EU treaties. After contextualising the right of petition within the broader EU participatory infrastructure, its ultimate objective is to provide a set of recommendations aimed at unleashing its democratic potential while overcoming its major structural limitations.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Plenary round-up – October II 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-10-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdssikkerhed | budget | bæredygtigt landbrug | discharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's almindelige budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | FN-konference | forsikring | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | motorkøretøjsforsikring | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | ændringsbudget

Resumé During the October II 2021 plenary session in Strasbourg, Parliament held a number of important debates, in particular on: the primacy of EU law, the rule of law crisis and de facto abortion ban in Poland; increased efforts to fight money laundering; regarding pushbacks at the EU's external border; the right to a healthy environment and on climate, energy and environmental State aid guidelines (CEEAG). Members debated the rise of right-wing extremism and racism in Europe, the humanitarian situation in Haiti and the proposal to build a 'single market for philanthropy'. Members debated a statement from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the situation in Tunisia. Parliament also discussed matters in preparation for the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021, and debated the global tax agreements to be endorsed at the G20 Summit in Rome on 30-31 October 2021, as well as the outcome of the Western Balkans summit. Parliament announced that its 2021 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought will be awarded to Russian anti-corruption activist Alexei Navalny, with the formal ceremony to be held on 20 December 2021.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Europa-Parlamentet: Fakta og tal

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-10-2021

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionelt liv | mandat | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé Denne briefing, som er udgivet af Europa-Parlamentets Forskningstjeneste, indeholder centrale fakta og tal om Europa-Parlamentet (EP). Den ser på både den nuværende valgperiode (juli 2019 til juni 2024) og de otte foregående femårige perioder, siden der blev indført direkte valg i juni 1979. På de følgende sider finder du grafikker af forskellig art, som: * beskriver Europa-Parlamentets sammensætning nu og tidligere * optrækker stigningen i antallet af partier, der er repræsenteret i Europa-Parlamentet, og de politiske gruppers udvikling * viser parlamentsmedlemmernes alder og stigningen i antallet af kvindelige medlemmer * forklarer de valgsystemer, der anvendes ved valg til Europa-Parlamentet i medlemsstaterne * viser, hvordan valgdeltagelsen ved europaparlamentsvalg har varieret gennem tiden og fra medlemsstat til medlemsstat * sammenfatter Parlamentets arbejde i både indeværende valgperiode og de foregående * redegør for sammensætningen af Parlamentets udvalg, delegationer og styrende organer * forklarer Parlamentets lovgivningsmæssige rolle og dets samspil med Europa-Kommissionen. Briefingen ajourføres regelmæssigt i perioden 2019-2024 for at tage hensyn til den seneste udvikling.

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

Multimedia [European Parliament legislative activity, 2004-2020: Co-decision procedure](#)

Lobbying and foreign influence

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-10-2021

Forfatter BAUER Elisabeth | THIEL Marie

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | ikkepartipolitisk bevægelse | indblanding | interessegruppe | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé Lobbying and foreign influence are normal, integrated activities in modern public policy-making and geopolitics. When these influencing activities are covert or illicit in nature, however, they can be damaging to public image and levels of public trust in our democratic societies and their institutions, including those of the EU. Although not a modern concept, the frequency and extent of covert influence activities by third countries have been increasing since the mid-2010s. In the EU, this has taken the form of disinformation attacks on the EU, hidden agendas pushed by foreign funded academic think-tanks and funding of Member State political parties by authoritarian regimes, all with the aim of undermining the legitimate decision-making processes and political structures in and of the EU. The term foreign interference is often utilised to differentiate between legitimate influencing activities, such as diplomatic relations, and activities with the intention to disrupt. As this is not an exact science, however, it is also often difficult to distinguish between foreign influence and foreign interference activities. While interference tactics are often coercive, covert, deceptive, and clandestine in nature, influence activities can be made more transparent, thereby making it easier to differentiate between interference and the more legitimate influence activities. In light of the aforementioned growing foreign interference efforts, the EU considers foreign interference tactics as a serious threat and is taking steps to monitor and mitigate them, by, for example, setting up specific bodies or committees, especially in the context of EU elections. In parallel, the EU is also trying to improve the transparency of foreign influence activities. One such measure is broadening the scope of the Transparency Register, a public database of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission, for the registration of transparent and ethical interest representation activities. According to the latest OECD report on lobbying, only three OECD nations (the USA, Australia and Canada) have rules in place that cover foreign influence. On the back of a new Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) on a mandatory Transparency Register, however, the EU looks set to join those three nations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – October I 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-10-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Arktis | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipris | EU's forbindelser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | GEOGRAFI | informationssikkerhed | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | overtrædelse af fiskale bestemmelser | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | pris | prisforhøjelse | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé During the first plenary session of October 2021 in Strasbourg, Parliament held a number of debates, in particular on the proposed EU Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, which should ensure a coordinated EU approach for future health crises. Debate also took place on possible European solutions to the rise in energy prices for businesses and consumers and the role of energy efficiency and renewable energy, highlighting the need to tackle energy poverty. Members discussed the release of the Pandora Papers and the implications for efforts to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. Debates were held on several human rights issues, including the humanitarian situation in Tigray. Members heard a statement from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the situation in Belarus following the violent repression of protest in the country. A number of resolutions and legislative acts were adopted, inter alia on artificial intelligence in criminal law, the EU road safety policy framework 2021-2030, the Aarhus Regulation on access to information and public participation in environmental matters, on the state of EU cyber-defence capabilities, and on the Banking Union annual report 2020.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The Parliaments of Europe: full part actors or powerless spectators? – A state of play 2010–2020

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-09-2021

Ekstern forfatter BRACK Nathalie

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord demokrati | demokratisering | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | interinstitutionelle relationer | interparlamentariske relationer | lovgivende myndighed | medlemsstatskompetence | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé Since the Lisbon Treaty, EU national Parliaments have been recognized as relevant and legitimate players at the supranational level and given tools to be involved beyond the scrutiny of their national government. However, the last decade brought new challenges to the Europeanisation of national Parliaments, with several crises boosting intergovernmentalism. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, examines how EU national Parliaments have adapted to all these challenges and assesses their involvement in EU affairs over the past decade.

Studie [EN](#)

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

Parliamentary Democracy in Action: Comparing the EP and five national parliaments

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-09-2021

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | Frankrig | GEOGRAFI | Italien | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk styre | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | repræsentativt demokrati | sammenlignende undersøgelse | Tyskland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This EPRS study compares and contrasts features of the work of the European Parliament with those of five national parliaments. It concentrates on some of the aspects discussed in the EP President's Focus Group exercise, which has, throughout 2021, considered ways to modernise and improve the Parliament's way of working on several fronts: notably the organisation of plenary sessions; the exercise and protection of parliaments' prerogatives; parliamentary diplomacy; and the communication capacity of parliaments. The present study seeks to address these areas, with the aim of identifying where best practice exists and where there might still be room for improvement.

Studie [EN](#)

The situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Bulgaria - LIBE mission to BULGARIA 23-24 September 2021

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 23-09-2021

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Bulgarien | coronavirussygdom | demokrati | epidemi | Europa | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | kommunikation | korruption | ligebehandling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mediernes pluralisme | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | pressefrihed | retsstat | retssystem | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This In-Depth Analysis, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, examines the situation of Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in Bulgaria and how Article 2 TEU values are respected and implemented in the country.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – September 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 17-09-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdstilladelse | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU's forbindelser | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mangel på arbejdskraft | offentlig sundhed | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | Rusland | seksuel diskrimination | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sygdomsforebyggelse | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé During the September 2021 plenary session in Strasbourg, Parliament held a number of debates, including on legislative proposals for health and disease prevention, and the Brexit Adjustment Reserve; as well as on natural disasters in Europe; the Pegasus spyware scandal; media freedom; and on further deterioration of the rule of law in Poland. Members debated Commission and Council statements on the July 2021 'Fit for 55' package of legislative proposals, in the light of the latest IPCC report. Council presented its position on the draft general EU budget for 2022, ahead of the Parliament voting its position during the October II session. Parliament also debated statements from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on the situation in Afghanistan and in Lebanon. A number of other resolutions and legislative acts were adopted, inter alia on: the instrument for pre-accession assistance (IPA III); a new EU-China strategy; fair working conditions, rights and social protection for platform workers; and on guidelines for Member States' employment policies.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Nutzung von SLAPP-Klagen zur Einschüchterung von Journalisten, nichtstaatlichen Organisationen und der Zivilgesellschaft

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2021

Ekstern forfatter Justin BORG-BARTHET Benedetta LOBINA Magdalena ZABROCKA.

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Resumé Diese Studie, die von der Politischen Abteilung für Bürgerrechte und konstitutionelle Angelegenheiten des Europäischen Parlaments auf Ersuchen des JURI-Ausschusses in Auftrag gegeben wurde, analysiert Rechtsdefinitionen von strategischen Klagen gegen öffentliche Beteiligung (SLAPP) und bewertet die Vereinbarkeit einer Anti-SLAPP-Gesetzgebung mit EU-Recht. Es wird empfohlen, eine Anti-SLAPP-Richtlinie zu verabschieden sowie die Brüssel-Ia-Verordnung und die Rom-II-Verordnung neu zu fassen, um das Auftreten von SLAPP-Klagen zu begrenzen.

Studie [DE](#)

L'utilisation des poursuites-bâillons pour réduire au silence les journalistes, les ONG et la société civile

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2021

Ekstern forfatter Justin BORG-BARTHET Benedetta LOBINA Magdalena ZABROCKA.

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Resumé La présente étude, commandée par le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles du Parlement européen à la demande de la commission des affaires juridiques (JURI), analyse les définitions juridiques des poursuites stratégiques altérant le débat public (poursuites-bâillons) et évalue la compatibilité de la législation contre les poursuites-bâillons dans le droit européen. Il est recommandé l'adoption d'une directive contre les poursuites-bâillons et la refonte des règlements Bruxelles I bis et Rome II en vue de limiter l'incidence des poursuites-bâillons.

Studie [FR](#)

The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in Autumn 2021

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-09-2021

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's vækststrategi | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | fri bevægelighed for personer | humanitær hjælp | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kommissionens formand | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time. Concretely, EPRS finds that, following the July 2021 plenary session, of the nearly 400 initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (406), just over half have already been submitted (212). Of these, almost half have already been adopted (101), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally in the legislative process (76) or are close to adoption (10). Conversely, a certain number are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (25). While the Commission's first priority, the European Green Deal, ranks highest in the number of initiatives announced (90), its third priority, 'An economy that works for people', has the highest number so far actually adopted (29). Further details of the state of play on the various EU legislative proposals tabled by the Commission, including all those mentioned in this paper, can be found in the European Parliament's 'Legislative Train Schedule' website, which has also been developed by EPRS.

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

State of the Union address, European Parliament, 2021

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-09-2021

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's lovgivningsprogram | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Kommissionens formand | POLITIK | politisk ramme | skønsfrihed | tale | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's second State of the Union address, scheduled for 15 September 2021, will be delivered at a time when the coronavirus pandemic continues to pose challenges for the European Union and its Member States. At the same time, thanks to the adoption of the multiannual financial framework for the 2021-2027 period, new opportunities lie ahead – the recovery plan for Europe and Next Generation EU. Furthermore, the Conference on the Future of Europe was finally launched on 9 May 2021. Nevertheless, a number of unresolved issues and new challenges remain. These include ensuring that EU values (Article 2 TEU) are upheld in the Member States, including through the application of the recently adopted Conditionality Regulation, addressing the threat of climate change, and equipping Europe for the digital age. The tradition of EU State of the Union addresses, delivered to the European Parliament by the President of the European Commission, dates back to 2010. The address takes stock of the achievements of the past year and presents priorities for the year ahead. It constitutes an important instrument for the European Commission's ex-ante accountability vis-à-vis Parliament and is also aimed at rendering the definition of priorities at EU level more transparent, and at communicating those priorities to citizens. The event chimes with a similar tradition in national democracies. The United States, for instance, has a long-standing tradition of presidential State of the Union addresses, in which the President speaks in the Capitol to a joint session of Congress, thus fulfilling a constitutional obligation. In contrast to the US Constitution, the EU Treaties do not prescribe a State of the Union address; the EU version was established by the 2010 Framework Agreement between Parliament and the Commission. This briefing further updates an earlier one from September 2016, originally written by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

The socioeconomic position of women of African, Middle Eastern, Latin American and Asian descent living in the European Union

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-08-2021

Ekstern forfatter Marta Capesciotti, Silva Sansonetti

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord etnisk gruppe | integration af migranter | kultur og religion | kvindens stilling | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | racediskrimination | rettigheder og friheder | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | tilpasning til andet kulturmiljø | uddannelse | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, provides an overview of the social situation and level of integration of second- and third-generation migrant women of non-EU descent. This topic is analysed using specific indicators, namely, residential conditions, family patterns, labour-market integration, and health outcomes.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 31-08-2021

Ekstern forfatter Giovanni SARTOR, Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI,

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Demokrati | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Global Styring | International Handel | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Resumé The study addresses the regulation of targeted and behavioural advertising in the context of digital services. Marketing methods and technologies deployed in behavioural and target advertising are presented. The EU law on consent to the processing of personal data is analysed, in connection with advertising practices. Ways of improving the quality of consent are discussed as well as ways of restricting its scope as a legal basis for the processing of personal data. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee...

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regulating targeted and behavioural advertising in digital services. How to ensure users' informed consent](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-08-2021

Ekstern forfatter Giovanni SARTOR,
Francesca LAGIOIA, Federico GALLI

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Demokrati | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Global Styring | International Handel | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord beskyttelse af privatlivet | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | dataret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital omstilling | digital økonomi | digitalt indhold | digitalt indre marked | europæisk integration | information og informationsbehandling | konkurrence | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsføring | markedsføring | personoplysninger | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | sammenlignende reklame | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uopfordret elektronisk reklame | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKØB | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The study addresses the regulation of targeted and behavioural advertising in the context of digital services. Marketing methods and technologies deployed in behavioural and target advertising are presented. The EU law on consent to the processing of personal data is analysed, in connection with advertising practices. Ways of improving the quality of consent are discussed as well as ways of restricting its scope as a legal basis for the processing of personal data. This study is commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee.

Studie [EN](#)

[The European Commission's legislative proposals in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-07-2021

Ekstern forfatter Evelien BROUWER; Giuseppe CAMPESI ; Sergio CARRERA, Roberto CORTINOVIS, Eleni KARAGEORGIOU, Jens VEDSTED-HANSEN, Lina VOSYLIUTĖ

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord asylansøger | borgerlige rettigheder | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | flygtningehjælp | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migration | migrationsstatistik | politisk asyl | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs on request of the Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties and Justice, aims to provide a detailed mapping and analysis of the central legal changes and issues characterising the five main legislative proposals accompanying the Pact on Migration and Asylum, presented by the Commission in September 2020. The legislative instruments under consideration include a new Screening Regulation, an amended proposal for an Asylum Procedures Regulation, an amended proposal revising the Eurodac Regulation, a new Asylum and Migration Management Regulation, and a new Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation. As a second step, the study provides a critical assessment of the five proposals as to their legal coherence, fundamental rights compliance, and application of the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility enshrined in Article 80 TFEU.

Studie [EN](#)

[Committee hearings in the European Parliament and US Congress](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-07-2021

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela | DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Hearings are used by parliamentary committees as a way to obtain evidence on specific subjects to inform their work and as public forums to give citizens access to information on policy issues. Committee hearings take different forms depending on their specific purposes. Oversight and legislative hearings are frequently used to hold the executive to account and to inform parliaments' choices as regards proposed or adopted legislation. Investigative hearings, usually held in the context of parliamentary inquiries, often have distinctive features, with some parliaments granted the right to summon witnesses and take testimony under oath. Finally, some parliaments have relevant appointment powers as regards key positions in the executive or the judiciary and may use pre-appointment hearings to test the suitability of candidates or extract commitments from them. The European Parliament's committees frequently organise public hearings with experts for oversight and legislative purposes. They also hold public hearings on European citizens' initiatives, once a given initiative has gathered the necessary public support. Also relevant in the European Parliament's committee work are pre-appointment hearings, in particular those held as part of the procedure for appointing the members of the European Commission. European Parliament committees of inquiry can also invite different categories of witnesses to provide evidence. US Congressional committees, meanwhile, hold oversight, investigative, legislative and confirmation hearings, the latter being peculiar to the Senate, as the President has the power to nominate people to key positions in the executive and judiciary branch 'with the advice and consent of the Senate'. In the context of the ongoing internal discussion launched by the President of the European Parliament, David Sassoli, on how to make the Parliament a more resilient and effective institution in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, this Briefing provides an overview of how committee hearings are organised and conducted in both the European Parliament and the US Congress.

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

[Plenary round-up – July 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 09-07-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord civil flyvning | coronavirussygdom | Den Europæiske Investeringsbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's visumpolitik | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiel ramme | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | grundlæggende rettigheder | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lufttransport og rumfart | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rapport | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | TRANSPORT | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé During the July 2021 plenary session in Strasbourg, Parliament continued to debate and adopt Multiannual Financial Framework programmes for 2021-2027, this time finalising programmes in the justice and home affairs, fisheries and infrastructure areas. Debates on a number of Council and Commission statements were held, including on the programme of activities of the Slovenian Council Presidency, on the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 24-25 June 2021, on the Commission's 2022 work programme, on the state of play of implementation of the EU Digital Covid Certificate Regulation, on the impact of the Covid-19 crisis in aviation, and on the 70th anniversary of the Geneva (refugee) Convention. A number of other debates were held, inter alia on the rule of law and fundamental rights in Hungary and Poland, on amendments to the Visa Information System, and on European Investment Bank activities in 2019. Members also debated international policy issues – the situation in Nicaragua, the repression of the opposition in Turkey, and the situation in Tigray, Ethiopia.

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

[Disinformation campaigns about LGBTI+ people in the EU and foreign influence](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-07-2021

Ekstern forfatter Cecilia STRAND, Jakob SVENSSON, Roland BLOMEYER, Margarita SANZ

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord barn | datamatik og databehandling | demografi og befolkning | desinformation | dokumentation | forskningsrapport | kommunikation | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk propaganda | pædofili | rettigheder og friheder | seksualundervisning | seksuelt mindretal | sociale medier | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | virkninger af informationsteknologi

Resumé The purpose of this briefing is to give a concise overview of disinformation, misinformation and propaganda campaigns about LGBTI+ persons and rights, originating from or being supported and/or multiplied by actors outside the EU. Based on a review of existing literature, the briefing examines the main narratives used, supported and circulated, as well as which actors or group of actors are involved. Where available, information on methods, funding and impacts on European values is provided. The main narratives identified include negative othering, opposing a 'gender ideology', 'heteroactivism', restoring a 'natural' order, 'colonialism' and child safety. The briefing concludes that there is a need for more research, further harmonisation of legal frameworks, the scrutiny of financial flows and strengthened capacity to detect disinformation, misinformation, propaganda and hate speech.

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

The Slovenian Parliament and EU affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-07-2021

Forfatter RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-lovgivning | EU-politik - national politik | Europa | europæisk integration | forfatning | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | national gennemførelsesforanstaltning | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk styre | parlamentsudvalg | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | rapport | retskilder og retsområder | Slovenien | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Since 1991 the Republic of Slovenia has had a parliamentary system composed of the Državni zbor (National Assembly) and the Državni svet (National Council). The Slovenian Parliament has the features of an 'incomplete bicameral system', based on 'asymmetric duality' – the National Council has less authority and fewer competences than the National Assembly, in accordance with Chapter IV of the Constitution. The National Assembly is described as the 'supreme representative and legislative institution, exercising legislative and electoral powers as well as control over the Executive'. Its members are elected every four years from nine constituencies by a universal, equal, direct, and secret vote. Different, specific, rules apply to the election of one member each of the Italian and Hungarian national communities. The Government of Slovenia is accountable to the National Assembly, and the Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly by a majority vote of all of its members. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Financing of political structures in EU Member States

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-06-2021

Forfatter MILICEVIC Vera

Ekstern forfatter Quentin REED
Barbara JOUAN STONESTREET
Deniz DEVRIM
Tommy KRIEGER, ZEW - Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research
Veronika KUBEKOVA, Blomeyer & Sanz
Roland BLOMEYER, Blomeyer & Sanz
Friedrich HEINEMANN, ZEW - Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk identitet | finansiell gennemsigthed | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kultur og religion | mellemstatslige organisationer | OSCE | POLITIK | politisk parti | politisk tendens | politisk tilknytning | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsstøtte | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé While some areas of political finance regulation have experienced a significant convergence (e.g. the expansion of state funding for parties and other political entities and the establishment of disclosure requirements), largely as a result of international standards and monitoring, others exhibit major differences across the EU Member States (e.g. limits on private donations and on spending, disclosure thresholds, nature and quality of oversight). This study underlines the need to implement international standards in order to achieve objectives in specific regulatory environment, rather than importing "off-the-shelf" solutions.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Use of SLAPPs to Silence Journalists, NGOs and Civil Society

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Justin BORG-BARTHET Benedetta LOBINA Magdalena ZABROCKA.

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's civile retlige samarbejde | EU-forslag | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | informationsfrihed | kommunikation | kommunikationserhverv | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk ramme | ret til retfærdig rettergang | retslig virksomhed | retspleje | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed

Resumé This At a glance of the study with the same title, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, analyses legal definitions of Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) and assesses the compatibility of anti-SLAPP legislation with EU law. It is recommended that an anti-SLAPP Directive should be adopted, and that the Brussels Ia Regulation and Rome II Regulation should be recast to limit the incidence of SLAPPs.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – June II 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-06-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Anklagemyndighed | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's forbindelser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | flerårig finansiell ramme | FN's generalsekretær | Forenede Nationer | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | Klimapolitik | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | offentligt lån | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | rapport | retsstat | Schweiz | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé During the June II 2021 plenary session in Brussels, Parliament continued to debate and adopt programmes financed under the multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027, specifically this session in the areas of regional development, with the Common Provisions Regulation, European Territorial Cooperation Regulation, European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund all finalised. Important debates on Council and European Commission statements were held, in particular on the preparation of the European Council meeting on 24-25 June 2021 and the relaunch of the Malta Declaration on external aspects of migration, on the urgent need to complete nominations for the full functioning of the European Public Prosecutor's Office, and on the future of EU-Swiss relations. Members also debated and adopted, inter alia, the proposed European Climate Law, the Public Sector Loan Facility, and discussed the Commission's 2020 rule of law report. António Guterres, the recently re-elected Secretary-General of the United Nations, addressed Parliament in a formal sitting.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The impact of disinformation campaigns about migrants and minority groups in the EU

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 24-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Judit SZAKÁCS, Éva BOGNÁR

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord datamatik og databehandling | desinformation | dokumentation | etnisk gruppe | Europa | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | kommunikation | lighed for loven | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | nationalt mindretal | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | religiøs diskrimination | religiøs gruppe | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | Rusland | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | virkninger af informationsteknologi | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Special Committee on Foreign Interference in all Democratic Processes in the European Union, including Disinformation (INGE), aims to explore the impact of disinformation activity originated or amplified from abroad targeting minorities in the EU over the years 2018-2021. While disinformation has become all-pervasive, it can be considered as yet another tool being used to target vulnerable groups in society. Looking at recent disinformation campaigns that ethnic, religious and cultural minorities have been subjected to, this study finds both direct and indirect links between disinformation and fundamental rights, such as human dignity or physical and mental integrity, along with core European values, including equality, the rule of law and solidarity. The Roma are found to be victims of domestic disinformation, while migrants and the Jewish community are targeted by the Kremlin. The research found that disinformation by foreign and domestic actors as well as disinformation and organic content are increasingly merging, rendering measures to stop foreign disinformation more difficult.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Studies with a 'Covid 19 angle'

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-06-2021

Forfatter TELL CREMADES MIGUEL

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Folkesundhed | Intellectuel Ejendomsret | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | dokumentation | epidemi | EU-publikation | forskningsrapport | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé When the pandemic loomed over us in spring 2020, we asked experts to analyze whether it was possible to introduce a Covid angle into their studies. In many cases, it seemed prima facie a bit far-fetched. However, it soon became apparent that even in our area of work there were interesting aspects to investigate. This publication groups together the most relevant parts of the studies published so far and in which a Covid 19 angle has been presented and discussed.

Studie [EN](#)

[Reform of the European Ombudsman's Statute](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-06-2021

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions charter om grundlæggende rettigheder | dokumentation | EF-beslutning | EP-beslutning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | institutionernes funktion | rapport | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé During the June II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to adopt a new European Parliament regulation governing the performance of the Ombudsman's duties (Statute of the European Ombudsman) to replace the existing statute, adopted in 2008. This follows a debate on the new text during the June I session and subsequent consent to the draft from the Council. This is an updated edition of an 'at a glance' note published ahead of the June I plenary session.

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

[Statute and funding of European political parties under Regulation 1141/2014](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 21-06-2021

Forfatter ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's almindelige budget | EU's retspraksis | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | finansiering af partier | fordeling af EU-finansiering | forskningsrapport | POLITIK | politisk parti | politiske partier | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvælgelseskriterium

Resumé European political parties are transnational political alliances made up of national parties from the same political family. Since July 2004, they have been able to receive funding from the EU general budget. The current Regulation 1141/2014, applicable since 2017, tightened the requirements for parties' recognition, funding and spending. Yet, some parties (and their affiliated foundations) found loopholes in the legal framework. Targeted amendments to the regulation adopted in 2018 and 2019 sought, inter alia, to prevent misuse of public funds, enhance the role of European parties in the European public space, and safeguard the integrity of the European elections by sanctioning breaches of the rules on the protection of personal data. This study examines the operation of the legal framework, ahead of the legislative revision announced by the European Commission in its 2021 work programme, and in support of the evaluation report currently undertaken by the AFCO committee.

Studie [EN](#)

[Priority dossiers under the Slovenian EU Council Presidency](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-06-2021

Forfatter ATTARD LUCIENNE

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | GEOGRAFI | informationssikkerhed | Klimapolitik | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | offentlig sundhed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | retsstat | Rådets formandskab | Slovenien | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé Slovenia will, in the second half of 2021, hold its second Presidency of the Council of the EU since joining the EU in 2004. It will conclude the work of the Trio Presidency composed of Germany, Portugal and Slovenia. Slovenia is a democratic parliamentary republic with a proportional electoral system. The Slovenian parliament is bicameral, made up of the National Assembly (composed of 90 members) and the National Council (composed of 40 members). In the National Assembly, there are 88 representatives of political parties and two representatives of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, the latter two elected to represent their interests. The National Assembly elects the Prime Minister and the government. The current government is a four-party coalition, made up of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS); the Modern Centre Party (SMC), the Democratic Party of Slovenian Pensioners (DeSUS) and New Slovenia—Christian Democrats (NSi). The Prime Minister, Mr Janez Janša from the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), was elected to office on 3 March 2020. The next general elections in Slovenia will take place no later than 5 June 2022. Other political parties represented in parliament are the List of Marjan Šarec (LMS), Social Democrats (SD), Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB), The Left, and the Slovenian National Party (SNS).

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Use of SLAPPs to Silence Journalists, NGOs and Civil Society](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Justin BORG-BARTHET Benedetta LOBINA Magdalena ZABROCKA.

Politikområde Demokrati | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord civilsamfund | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-forordning | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | ikke-statslig organisation | ikke-statslig organisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | kommunikation | kommunikationserhverv | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mediernes pluralisme | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | pressefrihed | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, analyses legal definitions of Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPP) and assesses the compatibility of anti-SLAPP legislation with EU law. It is recommended that an anti-SLAPP Directive should be adopted, and that the Brussels Ia Regulation and Rome II Regulation should be recast to limit the incidence of SLAPPs.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#)

[Plenary round-up - June I 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-06-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord biologisk mangfoldighed | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | egne indtægter | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | gruppe bestående af de mest industrialiserede lande | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kulturpris | mellemstatslige organisationer | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentarisk kontrol | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rapport | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | topmøde | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The June I 2021 plenary session took place in Strasbourg once more (although still in hybrid form), some 15 months after the previous session was held there, with coronavirus-containment measures restricting the Parliament's activity throughout that period. A number of important debates took place, including on European Council and European Commission statements on the conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council on 24 and 25 May 2021, and on preparation for the G7 and EU-US Summits. Members also debated the state of play on implementation of the Own Resources roadmap and Parliament's scrutiny of the Commission and Council assessments of the national recovery and resilience plans. Debates were also held on the rule of law situation in the European Union, including the application of the conditionality regulation. Members discussed the follow-up to the Porto Social Summit, as well as the situation of women in politics. Debate was held on systematic repression in Belarus and its consequences for European security in the light of Belarus' interception of a civilian plane. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, made statements on the situation in Afghanistan and in Cuba. Parliament also voted on the proposed EU biodiversity strategy for 2030, and on amendments to information systems required for operation of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System. In a formal ceremony, Parliament awarded the annual Lux Audience Award to a Romanian documentary, Collective, directed by Alexander Nanau.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Europeanising the elections of the European Parliament - Outlook on the implementation of Council](#)

[Decision 2018/994 and harmonisation of national rules on European elections](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 03-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Lorenzo CICCHI

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord almindelig valgret | anvendelse af EU-retten | Cypren | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-afgørelse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk valgmetode | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | POLITIK | politisk geografi | Spanien | stemmeafgivning | Tyskland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, looks into the main obstacles to unifying and modernising European elections in different Member States. It gives an overview of the implementation of Council Decision 2018/994 and highlights, in particular, the importance of the standardisation and harmonisation of electoral ballots as a means to properly inform voters and strengthen the European party system. As a more general remark, the study concludes that the European and national political parties should further strengthen their relationship, a vital element of the European political system that can increase the transnational nature of European elections.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Breaking the deadlock on strengthening Parliament's right of inquiry](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 02-06-2021

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | kontrolbeføjelse | parlament | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | politisk ramme | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | undersøgelsesudvalg

Resumé During the June I plenary session, the Council and the European Commission are expected to answer oral questions put by the European Parliament's Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) on the Parliament's proposal to repeal Decision 95/167/EC (which currently governs Parliament's right of inquiry) and adopt a new regulation to strengthen its investigative powers. Pointing out the Council's unwillingness to engage in political negotiations with Parliament on this file, the AFCO committee asks the reasons for this deadlock and questions the Council and the Commission on whether they would be willing to go back to the negotiating table.

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

[Council of Europe standards on judicial independence](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-05-2021

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedsdomstol | dommer | domstolenes uafhængighed | dømmende myndighed | europæisk regionalorganisation | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | jurisdiktion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | professionel etik | retspleje i disciplinærsager | retsreform | retsstat | retsvæsen | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé Judicial independence is one of the key components of the rule of law (Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union – TEU), together with the fundamental right to a fair trial (Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union) and the principle of effective judicial protection (Article 19(1) TEU). When it comes to standards for judicial independence, a special role is played by the Council of Europe and its judicial body, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in Strasbourg. This is especially relevant because, according to Article 6(3) TEU, fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, are in fact general principles of EU law. The importance of the Council of Europe standards and ECtHR case law have been highlighted, not least in the Commission's 2020 Rule of Law Report. This briefing discusses a number of documents of the Council of Europe and its bodies, including the Council of Europe's 2010 recommendation on judicial independence, the Magna Carta of Judges adopted by the Consultative Council of European Judges in 2010, and selected documents of the Venice Commission (the 2007 report on judicial appointments, the 2010 report on judicial independence, and the 2016 rule of law checklist). Finally, the briefing presents an overview of ECtHR case law on judicial independence, focusing on issues such as the concept and criteria for assessing it; procedures for appointing judges and possible irregularities; the question of the term of office, including the vetting of judges and early termination of term in office; the problem of external influences on judges (by the executive); possible lack of internal independence (from other judges); the question of combining judicial office with other work; and, finally, the question of judicial immunity.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 21-05-2021

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Forenede Kongerige | epidemi | EU-handelsaftale | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | krisestyring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | politisk geografi | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | topmøde | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021 will concentrate on climate policy, hold a strategic debate on relations with Russia, continue its coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic and review the implementation of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Regarding climate, EU leaders are expected to take stock of progress made in adopting the EU climate law and give further guidelines on and impetus to EU climate action and policy. The strategic debate on relations with Russia comes at a moment when bilateral relations have reached a new low, and the EU is reviewing its threat perception as part of the ongoing Strategic Compass exercise. The leaders' discussions on the EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic will include vaccines, international solidarity and the EU Digital Covid Certificate, which has recently been provisionally agreed on by the co-legislators.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – May 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-05-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ENERGI | energipolitik | EU's energipolitik | EU's forbindelser | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fordeling af EU-finansiering | information og informationsbehandling | international handel | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | TRIPS | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | vaccine | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé A number of important debates were held during the May 2021 plenary session, in particular on Parliament's rights to information regarding the ongoing assessment of the national recovery and resilience plans, on a revised industrial strategy for Europe and on recent migrant deaths in the Mediterranean. Members also held a debate on possible waiving of the WTO TRIPS agreement on Covid 19 vaccines to help developing countries fight the pandemic; on business taxation; and on Roma equality in the EU. Two joint debates took place, on hydrogen and energy strategies, and on data protection adequacy. Members debated a statement by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, on the EU position on the Israel-Palestine conflict. A number of programmes under the multiannual financial framework were approved, and debates and votes were also held, inter alia, on the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations in developing countries, on the digital single market, consumer use of artificial intelligence and on company liability for environmental damage.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The European Parliament's appointing powers

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-05-2021

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionel kompetence (EU) | organ (EU) | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentarisk kontrol | parlamentets forretningsorden | POLITIK | politisk ramme | udnævnelsesbeføjelse

Resumé The role and the prerogatives of the European Parliament have evolved and increased over time, not only as regards legislative powers and oversight but also in relation to the procedures to nominate, vet and appoint people to other senior positions in EU institutions, agencies and other bodies. Parliament's role varies from case to case depending on the legal basis. For instance, Parliament appoints the European Ombudsman, is consulted when appointing the members of the Court of Auditors and appoints one member to the panel which vets nominees for the European Court of Justice. Parliament's scrutiny of such candidates, in various different forms, helps in ensuring the credibility, accountability and legitimacy of the process as well as its transparency. What is today codified in the EU Treaties, secondary legislation and Parliament's Rules of Procedure is mostly the result of a set of Parliamentary processes that became established practices over the years. This demonstrates that Parliament has managed to use its political leverage to expand and formalise its power to nominate and appoint the holders of senior positions in EU institutions, agencies and other EU bodies. Moreover, through making informed scrutiny of the candidates, Parliament can better ensure that they are qualified for the job. Despite the heterogeneity of procedures, some common patterns may be highlighted, in particular, that candidates and nominees generally appear in front of the relevant committee(s) of the European Parliament, first making a statement and then answering questions from Members. Experience in recent years shows that Parliament has not been shy in using its powers. Suffice to mention the 2019 hearing process for the appointment of the von der Leyen Commission and the appointment of the first ever European Chief Prosecutor, where the Parliament's influence in the final appointments is clear.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding trilogue: Informal tripartite meetings to reach provisional agreement on legislative files

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-05-2021

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord almindelig lovgivningsprocedure | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Domstol | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union

Resumé Thanks to successive Treaty revisions, the European Parliament has acquired the status of legislator on an equal footing with the Council. Today the ordinary legislative procedure (Article 294 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union – TFEU), previously known as co-decision, covers a vast amount of policy areas. In order to pass legislation, Parliament, representing the EU citizens, and Council, representing the governments of the EU Member States, have to agree on an identical text, which requires time and negotiations. The complexity of the EU legislative process has been sometimes criticised for being lengthy and subject to gridlock, thus the risk of not responding to societal problems in a timely manner. To overcome this criticism, the legislators have developed informal contacts to speed up the legislative process while ensuring representativeness and oversight. One of the tools commonly used today to ensure the effectiveness of the legislative process is trilogue, defined as 'informal tripartite meetings on legislative proposals between representatives of the Parliament, the Council and the Commission'. These tripartite meetings have been the object of criticism for a number of reasons, including the fact that the number of participants is limited and that they take place beyond close doors. Due to the absence of any explicit reference in the Treaties, trilogues started on a very informal basis in the early 1990s and evolved over time. At the beginning, the institutions filled the legal void with informal practice that was subject to an increasing degree of formalisation over time and then resulted, *inter alia*, in successive modifications of Parliament Rules of Procedure (RoP). These modifications were driven by the need to ensure that trilogues efficiently support the legislative process in Parliament while remaining fully transparent and representative. Today, RoP define the key elements upon which trilogues are built, how to conduct negotiations, and how to ensure that both committees and plenary are fully informed and can exercise their oversight role. Still, some elements such as the number and frequency of meetings, the practical conduct of negotiations depend very much on the nature of the legislative file to be negotiated, and thus remain uncoded.

Briefing [EN](#)

Conference on the Future of Europe

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-05-2021

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | borgernes Europa | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU's industripolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | INDUSTRI | industripolitik og -struktur | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | krisestyring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé After many debates and statements of principle in recent years, the time for a more structured discussion on the future of Europe's development has arrived. The Conference on the Future of Europe, announced by the Commission's President Ursula von der Leyen in her inaugural address, is set to start after a long period of standstill owing not only to changed priorities brought by the coronavirus pandemic, but also to lengthy negotiations among the institutions. The aim of the conference is to debate how the EU should develop in the future, identify where it is rising to the challenges of current times, and enhance those areas that need reform or strengthening. A key aspect of this initiative is to bring the public closer to the EU institutions, listen to people's concerns, involve them directly in the process of the Conference and provide an adequate and meaningful response. In this respect, the ambition is to set up pan-European forums for discussion, for the first time ever, where citizens of all Member States can debate the EU's priorities and make recommendations, to be taken into account by the political-institutional powers that be and, ideally, translated into practical measures. The pandemic hit as the preparation of the conference was just beginning and inevitably caused a delay. In March 2021, the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission agreed on a joint declaration, laying down the common rules and principles governing the conference. It was agreed that the leadership of the conference would be shared by the three institutions, with the conference chaired jointly by their three presidents. The Conference on the Future of Europe has all the prerequisites to be an excellent opportunity to engage in a more structured debate between institutions and citizens, and arrive at concrete proposals to improve the way the EU works, in terms not only of institutional dynamics, but also of policies. Some have cautioned however that the initiative must be conducted with the utmost care, in particular as regards the follow-up, so that it remains a meaningful endeavour. This is an updated edition of a Briefing from December 2019.

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

[Best Practices in the whole-of-society approach in countering hybrid threats](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 06-05-2021

Ekstern forfatter Mikael WIGELL; Harri MIKKOLA; Tapio JUNTUNEN

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | Australien | casestudy | civilsamfund | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | digitale færdigheder | dokumentation | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Finland | forsyningssikkerhed | fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik | GEOGRAFI | indblanding | information og informationsbehandling | informationskrigsførelse | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Sverige | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem

Resumé Over recent years, the European Union has increased efforts to strengthen its resilience to hybrid threats. A model of preparedness based on the notions of 'whole-of-society', 'whole-of-government' and 'societal resilience' has gained ground in the EU's policy work. Although some progress has been made, many obstacles and challenges remain. The EU needs to address conceptual questions involved with the mapping of hybrid threats to facilitate targeted and effective countermeasures, as well as initiatives to improve societal resilience. Although the EU recognises the strategic value of resilience, the concept's precise meaning and level of added value remain vague. Its exact relationship to national preparedness and hybrid threats, as well as the whole-of-society approach requires clarification. In addition to addressing these issues, this study analyses some best practices from the whole-of-society approach by examining action taken by Finland, Sweden and Australia in this regard. The study also provides recommendations for further actions.

Studie [EN](#)

[Investing in destabilisation: How foreign money is used to undermine democracy in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 06-05-2021

Ekstern forfatter Edoardo BRESSANELLI

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

Nøgleord demokrati | desinformation | dokumentation | europæisk sikkerhed | FINANSER | finansiering af partier | indblanding | informationskrigsførelse | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | kommunikation | markedsføring | POLITIK | politisk parti | politisk ramme | reklame | sammenlignende undersøgelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk investering | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Foreign interference has become a major security threat for democracies. The European Union (EU) provides no exception and, in the last few years, has significantly stepped up its efforts to counter this threat. A specific type of foreign interference is the foreign funding of political parties. At the national level, regulations banning or limiting foreign funding are currently in place in most member states, but there is still significant variation across them. At the EU level, the recent reforms of the regulation on the funding of the Europarties and their associated foundations have banned contributions from abroad. Notwithstanding such welcome changes to party regulations, cases of foreign funding are still being reported in several member states, with foreign actors exploiting regulatory loopholes to channel funds or provide other types of support. To tackle this issue more effectively, regulatory convergence at the national level should be promoted, the transparency of party accounts should be enhanced, and the monitoring and sanctioning powers of the relevant control authorities strengthened.

Studie [EN](#)

[The six policy priorities of the von der Leyen Commission: State of play in spring 2021](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 03-05-2021

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Industri | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | grøn økonomi | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rapport | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedspolitik | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk politik

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses progress in attaining the policy agenda set out by Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and her College of Commissioners when they took office in December 2019. It looks in particular at the state of play in respect of delivery on the six key priorities asserted at that time and at how they have since been affected by the impact of the coronavirus crisis. The evidence so far suggests that, rather than undermine their original agenda or knock it badly off course, the Commission has been able to use the momentum of events to assert the increased relevance of their priorities – especially in the climate action and digital fields – and to operationalise them further through the €750 billion 'Next Generation EU' (NGEU) recovery fund. Concretely, EPRS finds that of the nearly 400 legislative and non-legislative initiatives foreshadowed by the von der Leyen Commission on taking office or since (397), almost half have already been submitted (192). Of these, one in five has already been adopted (43), while the great majority of the remainder are either proceeding normally in the legislative process (97) or are close to adoption (26). Conversely, a certain number of proposals are proceeding very slowly or are currently blocked (26).

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

[Access to medicinal products](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 01-05-2021

Ekstern forfatter Thyra de Jongh, Lennart Velten, Lonneke Schrijver

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Folkesundhed | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dokumentation | e-sundhed | EP-beslutning | epidemi | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | knaphed | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lægemiddel | politisk geografi | ret til sundhed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | syges rettigheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk samkvem

Resumé There are many factors that can prevent a patient from being able to obtain the medicine they need, ranging from selective marketing decisions by companies to products being too expensive or pharmacy stock-outs. Because of national differences in health systems and market characteristics, access to medicine is not evenly distributed across the European Union. In response to observed problems with access to medicine, in 2017 the European Parliament adopted a resolution containing 58 recommendations for action to the European Commission and Member States. This In-Depth Analysis reviews the main actions taken at the Union level since then that could improve access to medicine. It also includes illustrative examples of actions taken by Member States and other actors. The analysis concludes that the Commission has proposed or taken a combination of legislative and non-legislative actions with the potential to improve access to medicine in the Union and beyond, but that it will take time for the effects of these to become clear.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – April 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-04-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | digitalt indre marked | epidemi | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | finansiel forvaltning | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | GEOGRAFI | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sundhedsattest | toldpolitik | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The April 2021 plenary session featured a debate on the outcome of EU-UK negotiations and the vote on the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Members also debated the conclusions of the 25 and 26 March 2021 European Council meeting and the outcome of the 6 April 2021 high-level EU-Turkey meeting. Members debated ways to save the summer tourism season and provide EU support to the hospitality sector, and underlined the need for affordable Covid 19 testing. Parliament also debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on Russia, Alexei Navalny, the military build-up on Ukraine's border and the Russian attack on an arms depot in Czechia, on Chinese counter-sanctions, and on the fifth anniversary of the Peace Agreement in Colombia. Parliament also voted on a mandatory transparency register for outside interests meeting with the three institutions.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Primacy's Twilight? On the Legal Consequences of the Ruling of the Federal Constitutional Court of 5 May 2020 for the Primacy of EU Law](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-04-2021

Ekstern forfatter Niels Petersen - Konstantin Chatziathanasios

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dom | Domstolen (EU) | EU's retspraksis | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-rettens forrang | Europa | FINANSER | forfatningsjurisdiktion | fælles monetær politik | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlemsstatskompetence | politisk geografi | proportionalitetsprincippet | retskilder og retsområder | retslig virksomhed | retspraksis | retsvæsen | traktatbrudsprocedure (EU) | Tyskland | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The study analyses the repercussions of the judgment of the German Federal Constitutional Court of 5 May 2020. It puts the decision into context, makes a normative assessment, analyses possible consequences and makes some policy recommendations.

Studie [EN](#)

Disinformation and propaganda: impact on the functioning of the rule of law and democratic processes in the EU and its Member States - 2021 update

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 27-04-2021

Ekstern forfatter Judit BAYER; Bernd HOLZNAGEL; Katarzyna LUBIANIEC; Adela PINTEA; Josephine B. SCHMITT; Judit SZAKÁCS; Erik USZKIEWICZ

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord civilsamfund | datamatik og databehandling | demokrati | desinformation | dokumentation | forskningsrapport | grundlæggende rettigheder | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk propaganda | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | sociale medier | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | virkninger af informationsteknologi

Resumé Between January 2019 and January 2021, the impact of disinformation actions and responses to them were considerably different than in previous years. Our research showed that disinformation actions increasingly merged with genuine content, and their sources became even more difficult to identify. Particularly strong impacts were seen in cases where disinformation and manipulative propaganda were spread by individuals with high levels of political authority, who enjoy the trust and attention of citizens. Diverse legislative and policy measurements were introduced by various Member States and third states, and civil society responses also flourished, particularly in relation to increasing resilience against disinformation. Ongoing research into the psychological mechanism of manipulation and resilience gives more detailed results. This study aims to provide recommendations on legislative and policy measures to protect democracy, the rule of law, and fundamental rights from the impact of disinformation, as well as to create a structured informational ecosystem which promotes and protects these values.

Studie [EN](#)

Inter-institutional relations in the treatment of petitions: the role of the Commission

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-04-2021

Ekstern forfatter Maxime MOULAC, Consultant for Milieu Consulting SRL.
Marta BALLESTEROS, Senior Lawyer and Manager for Milieu Consulting SRL.

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord andragende | deltagelsesdemokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-organ | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | overtrædelse af EU-retten | parlament | POLITIK | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | spærreregulering | valgprocedure og valghandling | ytringsfrihed

Resumé This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the PETI Committee. It presents an analysis of the EU right to petition, as a key element of participatory democracy, and its procedure with a focus on the cooperation between the Committee on Petitions and the Commission. It examines the procedures to deal with petitions and infringements of EU law, in particular EU environmental law. It provides an overview of key features of national petition systems in relation to the EU system and proposes recommendations for action by the EP and the Commission to improve the way petitions are handled.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Options to enhance the EU's resilience to structural risks

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-04-2021

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-politik | europæisk integration | fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | krisestyring | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | varig udvikling | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk reform | økonomisk situation | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The coronavirus crisis has underlined the need for the European Union (EU) to devote greater efforts to anticipatory governance, and to attempt to strengthen its resilience in the face of risks from both foreseeable and unforeseeable events. This paper builds further on an initial 'mapping' in mid-2020 of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, and a second paper last autumn which looked at the EU's capabilities to address 33 of those risks assessed as being more significant or likely, and at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal. Delving deeper in 25 specific areas, this new paper identifies priorities for building greater resilience within the Union system, drawing on the European Parliament's own resolutions and proposals made by other EU institutions, as well as by outside experts and stakeholders. In the process, it highlights some of the key constraints that will need to be addressed if strengthened resilience is to be achieved, as well as the opportunities that follow from such an approach.

Studie [EN](#)

[The role of the European Council in negotiating the 2021-27 MFF](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 09-04-2021

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Budget | Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord budget | budgetbemyndigelse | budgetpolitik | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-udgift | FINANSER | flerårig finansiel ramme | institutionel kompetence (EU) | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé To assess the role of the European Council in the process of the adoption of the multiannual financial framework and its evolution over time, this paper provides a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the European Council's involvement in the 20142020 and 20212027 MFF negotiations. An additional content analysis of EU leaders' Twitter communication on the MFF focuses in particular on key moments in the European Council's decision-making process. The 20212027 MFF negotiations provide yet another example of the ways in which EU leaders not only intervene in the parts of the policy cycle envisaged for the European Council in the Treaties, but extend the scope of their involvement and influence, to areas where this is expressly prohibited by the Treaties, such as regarding legislation. The European Council's involvement in legislative matters against the letter of the Treaties can be considered both as 'déjà vu' and as a further evolution of its involvement.

[Indgående analyse](#) [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – March II 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 26-03-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | dagsorden | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fri kapitalbevægelighed | GEOGRAFI | information og informationsbehandling | kapitalmarked | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | vare med dobbelt formål | ØKONOMI | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé The highlight of the March II 2021 plenary session was the joint debate on the preparation of the European Council and Digital Green Certificates. A number of further joint debates were held on 2019 2020 enlargement progress reports on Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Serbia, on the reform of EU own resources, on a capital markets recovery package: adjustments to the securitisation framework and on a European strategy for data. These debates were followed by votes. Other debates held following Council and Commission statements concerned Turkey's withdrawal from the Istanbul Convention, and the assassination of Daphne Caruana Galizia and the rule of law in Malta. Proposals on guidelines for the 2022 EU budget, implementation of the Ambient Air Quality Directives, for a new EU-Africa strategy, and legislation on exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use goods, were also debated and voted.

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

[Interpretation and implementation of Article 50 TEU Legal and institutional assessment](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 24-03-2021

Ekstern forfatter PAPAGEORGIOU Ioannis

Politikområde Demokrati | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folketret

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-handelsaftale | EU-lovgivning | EU-samarbejdsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | forhandling om EU-aftale | fortolkning af retsregler | GEOGRAFI | Lissabon-traktaten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | overgangsperiode (EU) | politisk geografi | retskilder og retsområder | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the constitutional and institutional challenges that the European Union faced during the Brexit negotiations, and analyses whether the current wording of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union was applied in an adequate manner and allowed for an efficient and properly organised withdrawal procedure.

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

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

Understanding the European Committee of the Regions

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-03-2021

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Regionsudvalg | Det Europæiske Økonomiske og Sociale Udvalg | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | historisk fremstilling | institutionernes funktion | Regionsudvalgets udtalelse | sammenfatning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The European Committee of the Regions (CoR or 'the Committee') is one of two European Union (EU) advisory bodies, the other being the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). The CoR was established by the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht, following a period when regional and local interests had been demanding greater involvement in the European decision-making process. The CoR was set up as an advisory body of the Council and the European Commission, made up of local and regional representatives, independent in the performance of their duties. With the various Treaty changes, the CoR has managed to consolidate its position in the EU landscape, although some of its longstanding ambitions have yet to materialise – such as its recognition as a fully fledged EU institution with co-decision power over certain territorial matters. In particular, in addition to other reforms, the Treaties have increased the number of policy areas where the Council and the Commission (and since 1999, the European Parliament as well) have an obligation to consult the CoR during the legislative process, also affirming its budgetary and administrative autonomy. Significantly, the Lisbon Treaty gave the CoR the right to bring proceedings before the EU Court of Justice for infringement of the principle of subsidiarity in the fields of mandatory consultation or in the event of a breach of CoR prerogatives. Despite obvious progress over the years in terms of expanding its competences and adapting its way of work, views are divided over the CoR's influence in the EU decision-making process. Its opinions are not binding and other factors limit its impact on legislation and policy, particularly when compared with the co-legislators, Parliament and Council. Nevertheless, as the main point of confluence for subnational interests at EU level, the CoR is far from irrelevant. This briefing looks at the evolution and organisation of the European Committee of the Regions and describes its advisory work and its other activities, beyond the formal role assigned it by the Treaties.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – March I 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-03-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-initiativ | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-investeringer | EU-program | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fiskeri | fiskeriinspektion | investering og finansiering | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | offentlig sundhed | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed

Resumé The highlight of the March I 2021 plenary session was the official signature of the Joint Declaration on the Conference on the Future of Europe, allowing the Conference's work finally to get under way. Another important point was the celebration of International Women's Day, which was held just before the start of the session, with Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States of America, and Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister of New Zealand, addressing the plenary in video messages, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, also participating, in the chamber. The main debates held during the session concerned the economic impact of the Covid 19 pandemic – focusing on investment, competitiveness and skills, as well as the proposed action plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, in preparation for the Social Summit in Porto in May. Members also discussed the application of the rule of law conditionality mechanism, respect for the partnership principle in the preparation and implementation of national recovery and resilience plans, and ensuring good governance of the expenditure of EU funding. Proposals on the European Semester annual strategies, corporate due diligence and corporate accountability, as well as the InvestEU and EU4Health programmes, were also debated and voted. Parliament also adopted a resolution declaring the EU an LGBTIQ Freedom Zone. Members debated government attempts to silence free media in Poland, Hungary and Slovenia. Debates were held on reforming the EU policy framework to end tax avoidance in the EU following the OpenLux revelations. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on the current political situation in Georgia and on the continuing conflict in Syria.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The European Union and regional economic integration: Creating collective public goods – Past, present and future

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-03-2021

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | Det Forenede Kongerige | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forbrug | GEOGRAFI | indre marked | monetære forhold | monetært samarbejde | offentlige goder | politisk geografi | region og regionalpolitik | regional integration | udtræden af EU | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk integration | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik

Resumé EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important features of the European Union as a political and economic system. In this paper, Iain Begg, Professorial Research Fellow at the London School of Economics (LSE), reflects on the distinctive characteristics of the EU as the world's leading exemplar of regional economic integration, and its unique experience since the 1950s in generating collective public goods for its Member States as a foundation for the continent's collective prosperity.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Union and the multilateral system: Lessons from past experience and future challenges

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 05-03-2021

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | EU's internationale rolle | euro | europæisk integration | europæisk samarbejde | FINANSER | international politik | international sikkerhed | internationale relationer | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | mellemstatsligt EU-samarbejde | monetære forhold | multilaterale relationer | samarbejdspolitik | udenrigspolitik | valutaforhold

Resumé EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important features of the European Union as a political and economic system. In this paper, David O'Sullivan, former Secretary General of the European Commission and EU Ambassador to the United States, reflects on the Union's contribution to and standing in the multilateral system which it has done so much to support and pioneer, as well as on some of the issues that confront Europe if it is to maximise its influence in international economic fora of various kinds.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding the European Commission's right to withdraw legislative proposals

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 05-03-2021

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord almindelig lovgivningsprocedure | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-Domstolens dom | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | lovgivende myndighed | lovgivningsinitiativ | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde

Resumé Although the European Commission exercises its right to withdraw a legislative proposal sparingly, doing so may become a contentious issue, particularly where a legislative proposal is withdrawn for reasons other than a lack of agreement between institutions or when a proposal clearly becomes obsolete – such as a perceived distortion of the purpose of the original proposal. Closely connected with the right of legislative initiative attributed to the Commission under the current Treaty rules, the European Court of Justice issued a judgment on the matter in case C 409/13. The Court spelled out the Commission's power to withdraw a proposal relative to the power of the two co-legislators, and also indicated the limits of this power. In this sense, the Court considers the Commission's power to withdraw proposals to be a corollary of its power of legislative initiative, which must be exercised in a reasoned manner and in a way that is amenable to judicial review. However, the Court's judgment does not solve all the issues connected to this matter. Whilst the judgment develops the Court's arguments along the lines of the current institutional setting, academia has expressed some concern as to whether the judgment is truly in line with the recently emerged push for a higher democratic character in institutional dynamics. The forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe may provide the opportunity to rethink some of the issues surrounding the exercise of legislative initiative; which remains a matter of a constitutional and founding nature.

Briefing [EN](#)

Reform of the Comitology Regulation

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-03-2021

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forordning | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | institutionel kompetence (EU) | komitologi | POLITIK | politisk ramme | stemmeafgivning | udvalg (EU) | udøvende beføjelse | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé On 14 February 2017, the European Commission adopted a proposal amending Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 (the 'Comitology Regulation') in order to increase the transparency and accountability of the decision-making process leading to the adoption of implementing acts. The main elements of the proposal include amending the voting rules for the Appeal Committee (AC) in order to reduce the risk of a no opinion scenario and to clarify the positions of the Member States, providing for the possibility of a further referral to the AC at ministerial level if no opinion is delivered, and increasing the transparency of the comitology procedure by making public the votes of the Member States' representatives in the AC. Following the opinions of a number of committees, submitted in the previous and current terms, on 12 October 2020, Parliament's Committee on Legal Affairs adopted its report. It proposes to oblige Member States' representatives to give reasons for their vote, abstention or for any absence from the vote, and where particularly sensitive areas are concerned (consumer protection, health and safety of humans, animals or plants, or the environment), also case-specific detailed reasons for their vote or abstention. Other amendments concern better accessibility to the comitology register to increase transparency for citizens, and empowering Parliament and Council to call on the Commission to submit a proposal amending the basic act, where they deem it appropriate to review the implementing powers granted to the Commission. A partial first-reading report was adopted on 17 December 2020 in plenary and the file was referred back to the Legal Affairs Committee for interinstitutional negotiations. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Ombudsman's activities in 2019

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 03-03-2021

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord adgang til information | aktivitetsrapport | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | forskelsbehandling på grund af et handicap | forvaltning af institutionen | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | information og informationsbehandling | interessekonflikt | klage til Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | ret til information | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé At the first plenary session of March 2021, the European Parliament is set to discuss and adopt a resolution on the European Ombudsman's activities in the year 2019, based on the Ombudsman's annual report presented on 4 May 2020. The report covers the final year of Emily O'Reilly's first mandate as Ombudsman before her re election for a second term in late December 2019.

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

Strengthening cooperation with the Council of Europe

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-02-2021

Ekstern forfatter Luis María LOPEZ GUERRA, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | domstolsudtalelse | EU-lovgivning | Europarådet | europæisk regionalorganisation | europæisk samarbejde | international politik | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | tiltrædelse af en aftale

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, assesses the possible strengthening of the cooperation of the European Union with the Council of Europe. It examines, on the one side, the participation of Council of Europe bodies in the EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights, and, on the other, the accession of the European Union to Council of Europe Treaties, and particularly to the European Convention on Human Rights.

Studie [EN](#)

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

Complementary executive capacity

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-02-2021

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał | MILDEBRATH Hendrik Alexander

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's kompetence | EU-initiativ | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | institutionernes funktion | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk ramme | sammenfatning | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende myndighed

Resumé Against the backdrop of new and unprecedented crises and challenges, the advantages of coordinated approaches and effective cross-border responses are all the more evident, and gaining support among Europeans, as shown by recent Eurobarometer surveys. In this context, EU complementary executive capacity could be a way of meeting citizens' expectations, through complementing, without replacing, the executive capacities of the Member States. The concept of complementary EU executive capacity dovetails naturally with the ongoing transformation of the EU from a legislative union to a hybrid (legislative–executive) union, as it becomes more involved in implementing law rather than purely enacting it. Essentially, the notion repackages pre-existing administrative practices in a way that facilitates their operationalisation, draws attention to new areas of potential EU executive involvement, and presents a tool for communication with citizens that can be understood.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – February 2021](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-02-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord cirkulær økonomi | dagsorden | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | finansielt EU-instrument | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | kapitalmarked | kommunikation | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | sociale medier | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé The main debates held during the February 2021 plenary session concerned the state of play of the EU's Covid 19 vaccination strategy and the de facto abortion ban in Poland. Members also debated democratic scrutiny of social media platforms and the protection of fundamental rights, including the challenges ahead for women's rights more than 25 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The impact of coronavirus on young people and sport, relief measures for the transport sector, homologation and distribution of transparent masks and the humanitarian situation in Ethiopia were also discussed. Members debated statements by High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borell, on his visit to Russia in the light of the recent crackdown on protestors and the opposition, on the humanitarian and political situation in Yemen, and on the situation in Myanmar.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Transnational electoral lists: Ways to Europeanise elections to the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 08-02-2021

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk bevægelse | europæisk integration | europæisk valgmetode | fremme af den europæiske idé | parlament | parlamentets sammensætning | POLITIK | stemmeafgivning | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valglister | valgmetode | valgprocedure og valghandling | valget

Resumé Aiming to feed into the forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe and debate in the European Parliament on possible reforms of the 1976 European Electoral Act, this paper from the European Parliamentary Research Service analyses the main proposals to create a European constituency (or constituencies), in which Members of the European Parliament would be elected from transnational electoral lists. Such proposals have been discussed over the years in the European Parliament itself, as well as in other European and national institutions and academia. Following a review of these proposals, the paper then details the legal changes that would be needed at European and national levels to bring the idea to fruition.

Studie [EN](#)

[European Commission: Facts and Figures](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-02-2021

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-ansat | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-statistik | forvaltning af institutionen | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | Kommissionens formand | kvindelig arbejdskraft | lovgivningsinitiativ | medlem af Kommissionen | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | traktatbrudsprocedure (EU) | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union. Under the Treaties, its tasks are to 'promote the general interest of the Union', without prejudice to individual Member States, to 'ensure the application of the Treaties' and adopted measures, and to 'execute the budget'. It also holds a virtual monopoly on the right of legislative initiative, alone proposing nearly all EU legislation to the European Parliament and the Council of the EU. The College of Commissioners is currently composed of 27 individuals: the President, Ursula von der Leyen, three Executive Vice-Presidents, five Vice-Presidents and eighteen Commissioners. The Executive Vice-Presidents both manage a specific portfolio and coordinate one of the core parts of the Commission's political agenda. The five Vice-Presidents each coordinate a single specific policy priority. The other Commissioners manage the specific portfolios, under the coordination of the Vice-Presidents. This Briefing sets out the responsibilities, composition and work of the Commission and its leadership, both in the current Commission and in the past. It also gives details of the staff of the Commission's departments, their main places of employment, gender distribution and national background, as well as providing a breakdown of the EU's administrative budget and budgetary management responsibilities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Democratic institutions and prosperity: The benefits of an open society

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-02-2021

Forfatter SAULNIER JEROME LEON | SGUEO Gianluca | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord civilsamfund | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Fælles Forskningscenter | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | INDUSTRI | industriel revolution | industripolitik og -struktur | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | monokrati | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | politiske rettigheder | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | styreformer | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | åben høring | ØKONOMI | økonomisk situation | økonomisk udvikling

Resumé The ongoing structural transformation and the rapid spread of the technologies of the fourth industrial revolution are challenging current democratic institutions and their established forms of governance and regulation. At the same time, these changes offer vast opportunities to enhance, strengthen and expand the existing democratic framework to reflect a more complex and interdependent world. This process has already begun in many democratic societies but further progress is needed. Examining these issues involves looking at the impact of ongoing complex and simultaneous changes on the theoretical framework underpinning beneficial democratic regulation. More specifically, combining economic, legal and political perspectives, it is necessary to explore how some adaptations to existing democratic institutions could further improve the functioning of democracies while also delivering additional economic benefits to citizens and society as whole. The introduction of a series of promising new tools could offer a potential way to support democratic decision-makers in regulating complexity and tackling ongoing and future challenges. The first of these tools is to use strategic foresight to anticipate and control future events; the second is collective intelligence, following the idea that citizens are collectively capable of providing better solutions to regulatory problems than are public administrations; the third and fourth are concerned with design-thinking and algorithmic regulation respectively. Design-based approaches are credited with opening up innovative options for policy-makers, while algorithms hold the promise of enabling decision-making to handle complex issues while remaining participatory.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policing in national parliaments: How parliaments organise their security

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-02-2021

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé National parliaments organise their security in a variety of ways. Whereas in some cases the principles of separation of powers or of parliamentary autonomy prevent police forces from entering parliamentary premises – meaning that these legislative chambers rely on in-house security services – in others the security of parliaments is ensured exclusively by the police or other state forces with responsibilities in the area of security, defence or civil protection. Other national parliaments exhibit a mixed model, whereby parliamentary security departments are supplemented by national police or military units. This briefing provides an overview of the structures responsible for maintaining security and order in and around the parliaments of 11 EU Member States, namely Belgium, Germany, Spain, Estonia, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Finland, and also 3 non-EU countries – Canada, the United Kingdom (UK) and the United States (US). It focuses on the competences and tasks assigned to the services responsible for the security of each national parliament and highlights modes of cooperation with other external state forces. Furthermore, the briefing indicates, for each parliament, the ultimate authority in charge of the services responsible for maintaining order and security on and off the premises.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Parliament and Greece's accession to the European Community

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-01-2021

Forfatter SALM Christian

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Resumé Enlargement of the European Communities (EC) to the south represented one of the most profound changes in European politics of the 1980s. It dramatically altered political, economic and social structures not only in the EC and the then Member States, but also in the three accession countries: Greece, Portugal and Spain. This year marks the 40th anniversary of Greece's accession to the European Communities (now Union). Greece became the tenth EC Member State in 1981, following its transformation from an authoritarian to a democratic system of government. Importantly, Greece's EC accession was connected with the consolidation of the country's emerging democratic system, starting with the transitional government under Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis from July 1974 on. Although in the mid-1970s it was not formally involved in deciding on EC membership, the European Parliament saw itself politically obliged to discuss the major guidelines of EC accession and to assert the need for democratic conditions in Greece. Against this background, this Briefing looks at the democratisation process in Greece and the country's EC accession from the perspective of the European Parliament. First, it demonstrates that the Parliament demanded the fulfilment of fundamental democratic criteria before accepting any rapprochement between Greece and the Community. Resting on the basic understanding of democracy, the core demand was the holding of free and fair parliamentary elections. Second, it shows that, following the establishment of democratic structures, the European Parliament quickly developed relations with Greece, for example with the Greek Parliament in the form of a joint parliamentary committee. These relations served to support the accession process by discussing and preparing the baselines of EC enlargement.

Briefing [EL](#), [EN](#)

Digital automation and the future of work

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-01-2021

Ekstern forfatter DG, EPRS This study has been written by David Spencer, Matt Cole, Simon Joyce, Xanthe Whittaker and Mark Stuart of the Leeds University Business School, University of Leeds, UK, at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Beskæftigelse | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord arbejde | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | beskæftigelse | datamatik og databehandling | digital teknologi | EU's beskæftigelsespolitik | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | ny teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | virkninger af informationsteknologi

Resumé This report addresses the nature, scope and possible effects of digital automation. It reviews relevant literature and situates modern debates on technological change in historical context. It also offers some policy options that, if implemented, would help to harness technology for positive economic and social ends. The report recognises that technological change can affect not just the volume of work but also its quality. It identifies threats to job quality and an unequal distribution of the risks and benefits associated with digital automation. In response, it recommends a number of policy options – ones that aim to go beyond the provision of skills and training and which seek a human-centred approach to digital transformations of work based on industrial democracy and social partnership. Overall, the report pushes for a new Digital Social Contract and a future of work that works for all

Studie [EN](#)

Bilag 1 [EN](#)

Plenary round-up - January 2021

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-01-2021

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | International Handel | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Menneskerettigheder | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | balance mellem arbejdsliv og privatliv | beskæftigelse | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | distancearbejde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | international handel | international handel | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentssession | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKØB

Resumé The main debates of the January 2021 plenary session were on the inauguration of the new President of the United States, and the presentation of the Portuguese EU Council Presidency. Members also debated the humanitarian situation of refugees and migrants at the EU's external borders, as well as the EU global strategy on Covid 19 vaccinations, and the social and employment crisis caused by the pandemic and the EU's response. Lack of transparency in Council appointments to the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the consequences of earthquakes in Croatia were also discussed. Members discussed the Court of Auditors' annual report, and Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on the arrest of Aleksei Navalny, on enhancing EU external action in Latin America and the Caribbean, and on the latest developments in the National Assembly of Venezuela.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The Portuguese Parliament and EU affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-01-2021

Forfatter GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | institutionel kompetence | lovgivende myndighed | mellemstatsligt EU-samarbejde | nationalt parlament | nærhedsprincip | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | parlamentarisk styre | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | Portugal | repræsentativt demokrati | økonomisk geografi

Resumé According to the Portuguese Constitution adopted in 1976, Portugal is a semi-presidential Republic and a parliamentary democracy. It is a unitary state which also includes two autonomous regions (the Azores and Madeira archipelagos) with their own political and administrative statutes and self-governing institutions (Article 6 of the Constitution). The Constitution of the Third Republic created a single representative body: the Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da República). The Assembly exercises national sovereign power alongside the President of the Republic, the Government and the courts. Its primary function is to represent all Portuguese citizens, and as such it acts as the main legislator and is the body to which the executive is accountable. The Assembly and the Government share legislative competence, but the Assembly also has exclusive responsibility to legislate on certain specific matters such as on elections and referendums, the working of the Constitutional Court, political associations and parties, and national symbols (see Article 164 of the Constitution for the full list). This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the Portuguese EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-01-2021

Forfatter ATTARD LUCIENNE

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EU's bankunion | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-støtte | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | FINANSER | flerårig finansiel ramme | GEOGRAFI | informationssikkerhed | Klimapolitik | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | politisk geografi | Portugal | Rådets formandskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé Portugal is a democratic republic with a unitary semi-presidential system of government, whereby the Prime Minister of Portugal is the head of government. The current Prime Minister is António Luís Santos da Costa, from the Socialist Party, and a former MEP who was a Vice-President of the European Parliament between July 2004 and March 2005. The President of Portugal, Marcelo de Sousa, from the Social Democrat Party, is the executive head of state and has several significant political powers. Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the Assembly of the Republic. The Judiciary of Portugal is independent of the executive and the legislature. The political landscape is composed of several political parties, primarily the Socialist Party (PS) and the Social Democratic Party (PSD). Other parties are the Popular Party (PP), the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), the Left Bloc (BE) and the Green Ecologist Party (PEV). The Communists and the Greens are in coalition as the Unitary Democratic Coalition (UDC). Portugal will hold the Presidency of the European Council for the fourth time from 1 January 2021. The last time it held the Presidency was in 2007, when the Treaty of Lisbon was signed on 13 December 2007. Portugal is part of the Trio also composed of Germany and Slovenia. The Trio adopted a Declaration outlining the main areas of focus for their Trio, including democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as an economically strong EU based on growth and jobs and the social dimension. Likewise the three Member States pledged to work on the challenges of digitalisation, climate change and energy transition. The Strategic Agenda 2019-2024 endorsed by the Member States at the European Council on 20 June 2019 will remain, however, a guiding instrument. The Agenda covers the protection of citizens' freedoms; developing a strong and vibrant economic base; building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and promoting European interests and values on the global stage.

Briefing [EN](#)

Data subjects, digital surveillance, AI and the future of work

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-12-2020

Ekstern forfatter This study has been written by Associate Professor Dr Phoebe V. Moore, University of Leicester School of Business, United Kingdom, and Guest Research Fellow, Weizenbaum Institute, Wissenschaftszentrum für Sozialforschung, Berlin. The study was prepared at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Beskæftigelse | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkeret | Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | arbejdsnorm | arbejdsorganisation og -betingelser | arbejdsvilkår | beskyttelse af privatlivet | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | EU-medlemsstat | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | LOVBESTEMMELSER | ny teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | sammenlignende analyse | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | virkninger af informationsteknologi | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The report provides an in-depth overview of the social, political and economic urgencies in identifying what we call the 'new surveillance workplace'. The report assesses the range of technologies that are being introduced to monitor, track and, ultimately, watch workers, and looks at the immense changes they imbue in several arenas. How are institutions responding to the widespread uptake of new tracking technologies in workplaces, from the office, to the contact centre, to the factory? What are the parameters to protect the privacy and other rights of workers, given the unprecedented and ever-pervasive functions of monitoring technologies? The report evidences how and where new technologies are being implemented; looks at the impact that surveillance workspaces are having on the employment relationship and on workers themselves at the psychosocial level; and outlines the social, legal and institutional frameworks within which this is occurring, across the EU and beyond, ultimately arguing that more worker representation is necessary to protect the data rights of workers.

Studie [EN](#)

Bilag [EN](#)

Multimedia [Workplace Monitoring In The Era Of Artificial Intelligence](#)

Plenary round-up – December 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-12-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiel ramme | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udtræden af EU | Unionens højststående repræsentant for udenrigsanliggender og sikkerhedspolitik | vaccination | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The December 2020 plenary session focused on the agreement on EU finances for the coming years, as well as the conclusions of the 10-11 December European Council meeting. Members debated future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom, and adopted first-reading positions on temporary contingency measures on air and road connectivity, fisheries and aviation safety, to come into force should no agreement be reached with the UK by the end of this year. Members also discussed the preparation of an EU strategy on Covid 19 vaccination, including its external dimension, an EU Security Union strategy and a dedicated Council configuration on gender equality. Members discussed the European Citizens' Initiative, Minority Safepack, seeking to protect minority languages and cultures. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on recent developments in the Eastern Partnership, on the situation in Mozambique and on the 25th anniversary of the Barcelona Process and the Southern Neighbourhood.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The Effectiveness of Conflict of Interest Policies in the EU- Member States

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 17-12-2020

Ekstern forfatter Christoph DEMMKE; Maros PAULINI; Jari AUTIONIEMI; Florian LENNER

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Konkurrence Lovgivning

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | interessekonflikt | minister | POLITIK | politikanalyse | regeringschef | sammenlignende undersøgelse | tjenestemand | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This comparative study - commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs - analyses the effectiveness of relevant rules, policies and practices within Member States regarding conflict of interest for top political appointment (Head of Government, Ministers and other high ranking officials). The research highlights the theoretical and practical aspects of the notion of conflict of interest, giving some policy recommendations

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

Passerelle clauses in the EU Treaties: Opportunities for more flexible supranational decision-making

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-12-2020

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord almindelig lovgivningsprocedure | De Europæiske traktater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | forskningsrapport | institutionernes funktion | international ret | kvalificeret flertal | LOVBESTEMMELSER | overstatslighed | POLITIK | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | særlig lovgivningsprocedure | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valgprocedure og valghandling | énstemmighed

Resumé Passerelle clauses are a mechanism for introducing Treaty change of a very specific nature. They modify the decision-making rules that affect acts of the Council, by allowing a shift from unanimity to qualified majority voting or from a special legislative procedure to the ordinary legislative procedure. This study explores the differences between passerelle clauses and other flexibility measures (enhanced cooperation, the flexibility clause, and accelerator or brake clauses) and explores the main legal issues surrounding the introduction, revocation, and effects of passerelle clauses and their relationship with the other Treaty revision mechanisms. The analysis focuses not only on the two general passerelle clauses set out in Article 48(7) TEU, but also on the specific passerelle clauses contained in the Treaties in the field of environment, social policy, the multiannual financial framework, common foreign and security policy, family law and enhanced cooperation. Finally, the study outlines recent Commission proposals to use general and/or specific passerelles in certain policy areas, and the approaches taken by other institutions with respect to this constitutional tool.

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

[What future for democracy?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-12-2020

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord deltagelsesdemokrati | desinformation | digital teknologi | direkte demokrati | dokumentation | informationsspredning | kommunikation | offentlig mening | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | populisme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | public relations | repræsentativt demokrati | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | åben høring

Resumé A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed the future of democracy in the light of the coronavirus pandemic. Participatory democracy was seen as a potential remedy for polarisation, while digitisation brings a need for careful governance. Misinformation and disinformation needs to be addressed through education. A poll of attendees identified tax equity as a key innovation for successfully rebuilding democracy.

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

[Sustainable economic recovery](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-12-2020

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Budget | Budgetkontrol | Demokrati | Det Europæiske Semester | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | ENERGI | energipolitik | epidemi | EU-støtte | fossilt brændsel | grøn økonomi | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | ren teknologi | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé A panel at the 2020 ESPAS conference discussed how to create a sustainable economic recovery after the coronavirus pandemic. Robust governance is needed to get the most out of the new resources created at EU level. Both public funding and private capital are needed for the green transition. Public access to big data sets was identified as a critical issue, to prevent harmful monopolies. A poll of attendees identified dependence on fossil fuels as a key obstacle to a sustainable recovery.

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

[Amending the Comitology Regulation](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-12-2020

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-forordning | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-kontrol | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | Europa-Kommissionen | GEOGRAFI | institutionel kompetence (EU) | komitologi | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsgrundlag | revision af lov | udøvende beføjelse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé When adopting implementing acts, the Commission acts under the scrutiny of the Member States (represented in specialised committees and an appeal committee) following mechanisms set out in the Comitology Regulation. In 2017, the Commission proposed amendments to this Regulation, aimed at eliminating 'no opinion' deadlocks in the appeal committee and increasing transparency in the procedure. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during the December plenary session.

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

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Normative response and parliamentary oversight in EU Member States during the first wave of the pandemic

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 04-12-2020

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluerings af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord anordningsmyndighed | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | forfatning | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalt parlament | nødstilstand | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | retskilder og retsområder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study examines the normative response of the 27 EU Member States during the first phase of the Covid 19 pandemic (March to mid June 2020) and parliamentary oversight over the measures adopted. The study reveals that Member States' normative responses to the pandemic were generally efficient, as very few of them were not preventively equipped with a set of rules enabling the national authorities to adopt the containment measures needed to address the first peak of the health crisis, and because the Member States lacking those normative tools were able to adopt the necessary empowering legislative acts quickly. The study also reveals that all EU national parliaments played some role in the management of the pandemic, either through the supervision of the measures adopted by the executive to contain the spread of the virus or through the exercise of their ordinary legislative and budgetary powers to provide the government with the normative tools needed to address the pandemic.

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

Plenary round-up – November II 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 27-11-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Budget | Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlig udtalelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | parlamentssession | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | seksualforbrydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | Unionens højtstående repræsentant for udenrigsanliggender og sikkerhedspolitik | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | ytringsfrihed

Resumé During the second November 2020 plenary session, Parliament held a number of debates with Council and the European Commission. Discussions concerned fundamental rights issues such as abortion rights in Poland, the new LGBTIQ equality strategy, and Hungarian interference in the media in Slovenia and North Macedonia. In a debate with Council and Commission, Members also discussed the forthcoming European Council meeting, on 10-11 December 2020. Debates with the Commission included discussion of a new consumer strategy and a pharmaceutical strategy for Europe. Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell made statements on escalating tensions in Varosha, and on the fight against impunity for crimes committed against journalists around the world, followed by a debate with Members. Members also voted, inter alia, on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers, on customs duties on certain products, on tariff quotas with Northern Ireland, as well as on a number of own-initiative reports, including on industrial policy.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Taking stock of the 2019 European elections

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-11-2020

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord almindelig valgret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk valgmetode | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk parti | politiske partier | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgdeltagelse | valgkampagne | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé At its second November plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on an own-initiative report taking stock of the May 2019 European elections, the ninth direct elections to the European Parliament since the first ones in 1979, and of the subsequent appointment of the College of Commissioners. This report makes concrete proposals to strengthen the electoral process and enhance its European dimension.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Article 50 TEU in practice: How the EU has applied the 'exit' clause](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 17-11-2020

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | politisk geografi | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The United Kingdom's 2016 referendum on EU membership triggered the first ever application of Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), the withdrawal clause. However, as Article 50 TEU had never been tested, some aspects of the procedure had to be defined in real time, a process that was not without controversy. This EPRS In-depth Analysis looks at how the EU has applied the 'exit clause' that sets out the conditions and procedure to be followed in the event of a Member State wishing to leave the Union. Looking first at the origins and the main features of the withdrawal clause, the paper then emphasises the way in which the Union filled in certain gaps left open in the drafting of Article 50 TEU and took the lead in establishing the main parameters for the withdrawal negotiations with the UK. It also analyses the European Parliament's success in forging a more substantial role in the withdrawal negotiations than that originally assigned to it by the Treaties.

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

[Plenary round-up – November I 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-11-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord bæredygtigt fiskeri | coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fiskeri | fiskeriaftale | flerårig finansiell ramme | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | markedsføring | oprindelsesbetegnelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | terrorisme | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SÅMKVEM

Resumé During the first November 2020 plenary session, the main debate followed Council and Commission statements on the multiannual financial framework (including own resources), on a rule of law conditionality mechanism and the recovery fund for Europe, subsequent to the agreements recently reached by Parliament's negotiators in trilogue negotiations. Members also discussed the outcome of the United States presidential elections, and condemned recent terror attacks following Council and Commission statements on fighting terrorism and the right to freedom of expression and education. Members also held debates on access to Covid 19 vaccination and the impact of Covid 19 emergency measures on democracy, fundamental rights and the rule of law.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Vacancy for a Parliament Vice-President](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-11-2020

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP-næstformand | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | ledigt mandat | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | POLITIK | suppleringsvalg | udbud af stillinger | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé On 7 October 2020, the European Parliament approved by an overwhelming majority the appointment of Mairead McGuinness as European Commissioner for Financial Services, Financial Stability and Capital Markets Union, as well as the change of portfolio of Commission Executive Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis, to become the new Trade Commissioner. Mairead McGuinness was subsequently appointed by the Council (Article 246 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU) on 12 October and thus ceased to be a Member of the European Parliament as well as its first Vice-President. Parliament is expected to hold a vote on the election of a new Vice-President during the November I plenary part-session.

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

[Strengthening transparency and integrity via the new 'Independent Ethics Body' \(IEB\)](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 31-10-2020

Ekstern forfatter FRISCHHUT Markus

Politikomsråde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | Budgetkontrol | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | humanvidenskaber | moral | organ (EU) | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | professionel etik | sammenlignende analyse | VIDENSKAB

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, provides an overview of transparency and integrity-related elements in the current EU setting, covering both substantive elements (including, in particular, conflict of interest and revolving-doors) as well as the body in charge of ethical control and guidance. Based on a comparison covering France, Ireland and Canada, this study proposes an 'Independent Ethics Body' (IEB) via a new interinstitutional agreement.

Studie [EN](#)

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

[Protecting civil society space: strengthening freedom of association, assembly and expression and the right to defend rights in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-10-2020

Ekstern forfatter Lina VOSYLIŪTĖ, Ngo Chun LUK

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord civilsamfund | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, covers the challenges facing the civil society space. Watchdog NGOs and other human rights defenders have been under pressure during the humanitarian and rule of law 'crises'. Several EU Member States have passed laws that fall short of international, regional and EU freedom of association standards. Some governments have used the COVID-19 pandemic to further restrict the civic space. The study explores how the EU could protect civil society from unjust state interference by strengthening freedom of association, assembly and expression, as well as the right to defend human rights. The study elaborates on four policy options: introducing a European association statute; establishing internal guidelines to respect and protect human rights defenders; developing a civil society stability index; and creating a network of focal contact points for civil society at EU institutions. It recommends strengthening the independence of critical civil society actors and increasing funding for activities such as strategic litigation to uphold EU laws and values.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Plenary round-up – October II 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 26-10-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikomsråde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | budget | coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | decharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Fond for Tilpasning til Globaliseringen | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fælles landbrugspolitik | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | MILJØ | miljøødelæggelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | parlamentssession | POLITIK | skovrydning | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé During the second October 2020 plenary session – the first at which Members were able to speak remotely, and not only vote, from the Member States – the European Commission presented its 2021 work programme, which Members largely welcomed. Members also discussed the conclusions of the 15 16 October 2020 European Council meeting, EU measures to mitigate the social and economic impact of Covid 19, police brutality within the EU, the sale of EU passports and visas to criminals, the State of the Energy Union and aligning the Energy Charter Treaty with the European Green Deal. Parliament announced that its 2020 Sakharov Prize will be awarded on 16 December to the Belarusian opposition, in particular the Coordinating Council, for 'an initiative launched by courageous women'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Understanding the European Economic and Social Committee

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-10-2020

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Økonomiske og Sociale Udvalg | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | historisk fremstilling | sammenfatning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØSU-udtalelse

Resumé The European Social and Economic Committee (EESC), established in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome, is one of the two advisory bodies of the European Union (EU). Composed of representatives of various European economic and social groups and categories, such as employers, workers, producers, farmers, liberal professions and civil society organisations, the EESC assists the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in the policy-making and legislative process, in an advisory capacity. EESC members are appointed by the Council according to the proposals of national governments and after consulting the European Commission, for a mandate of five years. Since the 2002 Treaty of Nice the maximum number of EESC members has been fixed at 350. With the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, the 24 UK members of the EESC also left. In the new mandate starting on 21 September 2020, the total number of members is 329. Over time, the EU Treaties have increased the number of policy areas in which the consultation of the EESC is required for the adoption of legislation; however, the EU institutions often request the Committee's opinion beyond these mandatory areas, and even before legislation is proposed, in order to assess the views of civil society on a specific topic. Importantly, the EESC has acquired the right to give its views on any EU-related issue and the Committee's own-initiative opinions and information reports currently account for around 15 to 20 % of the opinions it adopts every year. In addition to the consultative role assigned by the Treaties, the Committee has set for itself the task of communicating the European Union to citizens, reinforcing participatory democracy and providing a forum for civil dialogue between the EU institutions and civil society. For over 20 years, the EESC has organised events on various topics, cooperated with national economic and social committees and, in general, strived to enhance the role of civil society both in Europe and outside. In all its aspects, the EESC has become a bridge between Europe and organised civil society.

Briefing [EN](#)

Foresight within the EU institutions: The ESPAS analysis so far

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-10-2020

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-politik | europæisk integration | kortsigtet prognose | langsigtet prognose | langtidsprognose | POLITIK | politikanalyse | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé Three ESPAS Global Trends Reports identify major shifts through the 2010s and the challenges they pose for the European Union. The reports tease out both risks and opportunities arising in geopolitics, the economy, technology, the environment and society. They underline the need for anticipatory governance and for the development of a strategic foresight culture within the EU institutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Foresight within the EU institutions: The ESPAS analysis so far](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, October I 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 09-10-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | FINANSER | flerårig finansiel ramme | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | grundlæggende rettigheder | hvidvaskning af penge | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | parlamentssession | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valutaforhold | virtuel valuta

Resumé During the first October 2020 plenary session in Brussels, Parliament held a debate on the rule of law and fundamental rights in the context of introducing conditionality measures in the framework of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) and Next Generation EU. In parallel, Parliament's negotiating team on the next MFF announced a pause in talks, due to concerns over the Council's lack of engagement on the key issue of top-ups for 15 flagship EU programmes. Parliament also discussed the conclusions of the special European Council meeting of 12 October and the preparations for the next regular European Council meeting, on 15-16 October 2020. Parliament approved the allocation of new responsibilities to Executive Vice-President of the Commission Valdis Dombrovskis and approved the appointment of Mairead McGuinness as member of the European Commission. Parliament also debated the role of the European Supervisory Authorities in the Wirecard scandal, on the fight against money laundering, following the FinCEN revelations, and on the impact of the Covid 19 outbreak on long-term care facilities. Parliament debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the resumption of hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, on the EU diplomatic mission in Venezuela, and on the situation in Iran.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: Capabilities and gaps in the EU's capacity to address structural risks

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-10-2020

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | Den Europæiske Union | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | Kina | krisestyring | POLITIK | politikudformning | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on and discussion about the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper builds on an initial 'mapping' of some 66 potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade. Taking 33 risks which are assessed as being more significant or likely, it looks first at the capabilities which the EU and its Member States already have to address those risks, and then looks at the various gaps in policy and instruments at the Union's disposal, suggesting possible approaches to overcome them in the short and medium terms.

Studie [EN](#)

Foresight for resilience: The European Commission's first annual Foresight Report

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-10-2020

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Global Styring

Nøgleord aktivitetsrapport | cirkulær økonomi | coronavirussygdom | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | geopolitik | grøn økonomi | humanvidenskaber | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB | virkninger af informationsteknologi | ØKONOMI | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé The first Annual Foresight Report sets out how foresight will be used in the EU's work towards a sustainable recovery and open strategic autonomy. Horizon scanning can identify emerging risks and opportunities. Scenario development can tease out potential synergies, for example between green and digital objectives. Dashboards can be used to measure progress towards agreed goals, while a European Foresight Network can enhance the interaction between different levels of governance.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Accountability Mechanisms of the Bank of England and of the European Central Bank

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 30-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Rosa M. LASTRA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord centralbank | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | FINANSER | forskningsrapport | fælles monetær politik | GEOGRAFI | politisk geografi | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This paper analyses the accountability mechanisms of the European Central Bank and of the Bank of England and focuses on parliamentary accountability for the monetary policy functions. The paper suggests ways to improve the Monetary Dialogue between the ECB and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (European Parliament). This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studie [EN](#)

How Can the European Parliament Better Oversee the European Central Bank?

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 30-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Grégory CLAEYS, Marta DOMÍNGUEZ-JIMÉNEZ

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | centralbank | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Eurogruppen (euroområdet) | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | forskningsrapport | fælles monetær politik | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | GEOGRAFI | grøn økonomi | Japan | kontrolbeføjelse | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politisk ramme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This paper assesses how the European Parliament (EP) holds the European Central Bank (ECB) accountable. The same exercise is done for the Bank of Japan, in order to identify possible lessons for the ECB and the EP. Possible improvements to the ECB accountability framework include procedural changes to the Monetary Dialogue to increase its effectiveness, the release of detailed minutes and votes from ECB governing council meetings, and the establishment of a ranking by the EU legislators of the ECB's secondary objectives. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Accountability at the Fed and the ECB

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 30-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Karl WHELAN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | beskikkelse af medlemmer | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | forskningsrapport | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | GEOGRAFI | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | kontrolbeføjelse | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This paper reviews the independence and accountability of the ECB and the Federal Reserve. While the ECB makes significant efforts to be accountable for its actions, there are several improvements that could be made to European institutions to improve its independence and accountability. These include reforming the process of appointing ECB Executive Board members, improving the transparency of ECB decision-making and reforming aspects of the Monetary Dialogue to make the questioning more effective. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Independence with Weak Accountability: The Swiss Case

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 29-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Charles WYPLOSZ

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord centralbank | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | finansiell stabilitet | forskningsrapport | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fælles monetær politik | GEOGRAFI | inflation | institutionernes funktion | kontrolbeføjelse | offentlig mening | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | Schweiz | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk situation

Resumé The Swiss National Bank is highly independent but weakly accountable. Weak accountability is rooted in the formal legislation on central banking but also in the reputation of the Bank, which is unanimously considered as highly successful. The ECB too is highly independent and weakly accountable but it faces diverse public opinions whose views differ across countries. Buttressing ECB accountability is important, therefore, and the European Parliament should consider strengthening the Monetary Dialogue. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[On the path to 'strategic autonomy': The EU in an evolving geopolitical environment](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-09-2020

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | IMMENKAMP Beatrix | LAZAROU Eleni | SAULNIER JEROME LEON | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's internationale rolle | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | Kina | Lissabon-traktaten | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In confronting the EU with an unprecedented crisis, the coronavirus outbreak is testing the bloc's unity, but may also accelerate the construction of EU strategic autonomy, as the roadmap for recovery is implemented. Political will, still in the making, and the capacity to act are key prerequisites for achieving effective European strategic autonomy. The EU is increasingly at risk of becoming a 'playground' for global powers in a world dominated by geopolitics. Building European strategic autonomy on a horizontal – cross-policy – basis would strengthen the EU's multilateral action and reduce dependence on external actors, to make the EU less vulnerable to external threats; while promoting a level playing field that benefits everyone. The EU could thus reap the full dividend of its integration and possibly benefit from greater economic gains. To build European strategic autonomy, the EU may choose to use the still 'under-used' or 'unused' potential of the Lisbon Treaty, with the European Council having a key role to play in triggering some of the Treaty provisions, particularly in foreign and security policy. European strategic autonomy may also result from a deepening of the EU integration process. Nevertheless, it remains to be seen whether the Member States will wish to grasp the opportunity offered by the Conference on the Future of Europe to deepen the European project.

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

Multimedia [What is Strategic Autonomy?](#)

[Protecting EU common values within the Member States: An overview of monitoring, prevention and enforcement mechanisms at EU level](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 25-09-2020

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-finanser | EU-institution | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-sanktion | europæisk semester | FINANSER | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | traktatbrudsprocedure (EU) | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvælgelseskriterium | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study analyses the existing and proposed mechanisms available to the institutions of the EU that may be deployed in order to monitor and enforce the observance of EU values by the Member States. More specifically, the study addresses the status and meaning of EU values (Article 2 TEU) and also discusses existing monitoring and preventive mechanisms (European Semester, EU Justice Scoreboard, Commission's rule of law framework, the Council's dialogues on the rule of law, and the preventive arm of Article 7 TEU) and enforcement mechanisms (preliminary reference rulings, infringement procedures and the sanctions arm of Article 7 TEU). It also analyses a number of proposed mechanisms: the pact on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights; rule of law review cycle; reviewed Council dialogues on the rule of law; and the rule of law budgetary conditionality.

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

Multimedia [Protecting EU common values within the Member States](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, September 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-09-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | egne indtægter | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | forurening fra skibe | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | jernbanetransport | Kina | landtransport | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | seksuelt mindretal | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | TRANSPORT | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The September 2020 plenary session was the sixth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were again present in Brussels. As well as the Commission President's traditional State of the Union address, Parliament held a joint debate on the risk of breach of the rule of law and LGBTI-free zones in Poland. Parliament also debated European Commission statements on the preparation of the special European Council focusing on Turkey's actions in the eastern Mediterranean, on the consequences for the single market of EU coordination of sanitary measures in the ongoing pandemic, on combatting sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and on the need for a humanitarian EU response to the situation in the Moria refugee camp. Parliament also debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the situation in Belarus, in Lebanon and the poisoning of Alexei Navalny. Parliament also voted on legislative proposals and resolutions, including on arms exports, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the EU Association Agreement with Georgia, protecting world forests, EU-African security cooperation in the Sahel, type approval of motor vehicles and the importance of urban and green infrastructure.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Members of the European Parliament from February 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-09-2020

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aldersfordeling | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | grafisk illustration | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | POLITIK | politisk gruppe (EP) | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé In May 2019, on a turnout of 51%, European Union citizens elected their representatives to the European Parliament for the next five years. On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the Union. Of the 73 seats vacated by Members elected in the UK, 27 have been redistributed among 14 Member States, while 46 remain available for potential EU enlargements and/or the possible creation of a transnational constituency in the future. The number of seats in the Parliament has fallen from 751 to 705. The 705 MEPs elected have an average age of 51 years (with the youngest being 22 and the oldest 83). A majority of MEPs (415) are new to the Parliament. Women now represent 39.6% of all MEPs.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Brexit: Towards the end-game \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-09-2020

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's indre grænser | EU's ydre grænse | EU-handelsaftale | Europa | europæisk integration | forhandling om EU-aftale | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Nordirland | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | regioner i EU's medlemsstater | tænketank | udtræden af EU

Resumé There is now growing doubt about possible progress on future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom. The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has tabled a bill on the internal market within the country, which contains provisions relating to the border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK that violate the agreement on Britain's withdrawal from the EU, and would thus constitute a breach of international law. The European Parliament has already indicated that it would not be able to ratify any post-Brexit EU-UK trade agreement, if such arrangements were to be adopted. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on numerous challenges facing the UK, EU and their future ties after their divorce.

Briefing [EN](#)

[What if 'rewilding' could help reverse biodiversity loss in Europe?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-09-2020

Forfatter KULJANIC Nera

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Miljø

Nøgleord beskyttelse af dyr | beskyttelse af flora | beskyttet art | biologisk mangfoldighed | fredet område | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | naturligt miljø

Resumé Biodiversity is in crisis across the globe: species extinctions and a loss of nature occurring at rates unprecedented in human history, and with the EU no exception, our biodiversity and the essential value it brings are under threat. Could 'rewilding' help restore Europe's nature?

Oversigt [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if 'rewilding' could help reverse biodiversity loss in Europe?](#)

[Police Information Exchange - The future developments regarding Prüm and the API Directive](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Dr Niovi VAVOULA, Queen Mary University of London

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord datakommunikation | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | personoplysninger | POLITIK | politisamarbejde (EU) | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to provide background information and policy recommendations concerning police information exchange and in particular the future developments regarding Prüm and the API Directive (Directive 2004/82/EC).

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Accountability Mechanisms of Major Central Banks and Possible Avenues to Improve the ECB's](#)

[Accountability](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-09-2020

Ekstern forfatter Rosa M. LASTRA, Charles WYPLOSZ, Grégory CLAEYS, Marta DOMÍNGUEZ-JIMÉNEZ, Karl WHELAN

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finansielt tilsyn | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fælles monetær politik | magtens deling | offentlighed i forvaltningen | POLITIK | politisk ramme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | valutaforhold

Resumé Independence of monetary authorities is a key tenet of modern central banking. Independence, however, must go hand in hand with accountability towards the public and its elected representatives. Four studies were prepared for the ECON Committee by the Monetary Expert Panel, comparing the accountability practices of major central banks in other jurisdictions (the Bank of England, the Swiss National Bank, the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve) with those of the European Central Bank (ECB) and offering recommendations on how to improve the ECB's accountability framework.

Studie [EN](#)

[The State of the Union debate in the European Parliament, 2020](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-09-2020

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | flerårig finansiell ramme | institutionernes funktion | Kommissionens formand | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | POLITIK | tale | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The State of the Union address of 2020 will be delivered at a time when the coronavirus pandemic continues to create challenges for the European Union and its Member States. At the same time, the next multiannual financial framework (MFF), the EU's long-term budget, is yet to be agreed. Unresolved challenges also include ensuring respect for EU values (Article 2 TEU) in the Member States, addressing the threat of climate change, and ensuring Europe is fit for the digital age. The tradition of EU State of the Union addresses, delivered by the President of the European Commission before the European Parliament, dates back to 2010. The address takes stock of the achievements of the past year and presents the priorities for the year ahead. The State of the Union speech constitutes an important instrument for the European Commission's ex-ante accountability vis-à-vis Parliament. It is also aimed at rendering the definition of priorities at EU level more transparent, and at communicating those priorities to citizens. It resembles similar speeches in national democracies. The United States of America, for instance, has a long-standing tradition of presidential State of the Union addresses, in which the President speaks in the Capitol to a joint session of Congress, thus fulfilling his constitutional obligation. By contrast to the US Constitution, the EU Treaties do not prescribe the State of the Union address, which was instigated with the 2010 Framework Agreement between Parliament and the Commission. Former Commission Presidents José Manuel Barroso (2010 to 2013, marked mainly by the economic and financial crisis) and President Jean Claude Juncker each gave four State of the Union speeches. In his 2015 address, Jean Claude Juncker presented new proposals on migration, external action, and economic and fiscal policy. In 2016, he announced new initiatives to invest in Europe's young people, jobseekers and start-ups, to expand public access to wifi, and make fairer copyright laws. In 2017, he proposed a roadmap for a more united, stronger and more democratic union. In his final speech in 2018, he called for a more sovereign Europe that allows its nations to be global players, setting out proposals on migration, cybersecurity and foreign policy. This briefing further updates an earlier one, from September 2016, originally written by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The State of the Union 2020 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-09-2020

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikomsråde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | grøn økonomi | Kina | Kommissionens formand | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | tale | tænketank | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

The von der Leyen Commission's six priorities: State of play in autumn 2020

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 10-09-2020

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af edb | Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | datamatik og databehandling | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU's internationale rolle | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-strategi | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | GEOGRAFI | grøn økonomi | institutionernes funktion | Kina | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In her statements to the European Parliament in July and November 2019, Commission President Ursula von der Leyen outlined the political priorities that would shape the Commission's work programme for the years 2019 to 2024. The 2020 Commission work programme, adopted before the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic in Europe, mirrored these priorities. Without changing the overall structure of the six priorities, the spread of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and its significant impact across Member States obliged the Commission, however, to focus on immediate crisis management. As a result, at the end of May, the Commission adjusted its work programme for 2020, prioritising initiatives that it considered to be essential or necessary for the EU's post-crisis recovery, in line with the Recovery Plan for Europe. The State of the Union debate provides the opportunity to take stock of the progress made thus far and to look ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

Replacement of individual Commissioners

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-09-2020

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela | DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | beskikkelse af medlemmer | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-Domstolens dom | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | GEOGRAFI | Irland | Kina | medlem af Kommissionen | offentlig sundhed | politisk geografi | Retten (EU) | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | økonomisk geografi

Resumé On 26 August 2020, Commissioner Phil Hogan tendered his resignation to the President of the European Commission following controversy over his participation in an Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) Golf Society dinner attended by more than 80 people, despite the applicable Irish public health guidelines adopted to contain the spread of Covid-19 limiting gatherings to a fraction of that number. In addition, questions were raised as to whether he had complied with applicable restrictions on movements after his arrival in Ireland. Although President Ursula von der Leyen had not formally requested his resignation, she accepted it and thanked Commissioner Hogan for 'his tireless and successful work' during the current mandate as Trade Commissioner and in his previous mandate as Agriculture and Rural Development Commissioner. Consequently, the procedure to replace him has started, with President von der Leyen requesting that the Irish government propose both a female and a male candidate. On 4 September, the Irish government proposed two candidates to replace Phil Hogan: Mairead McGuinness, current European Parliament First Vice-President, and Andrew McDowell, a recent European Investment Bank Vice-President. On 8 September, President von der Leyen announced she had chosen Mairead McGuinness, and that she would take over financial services, financial stability and the capital markets union from Valdis Dombrovskis. The latter would take the trade portfolio permanently (having already taken it temporarily in the meantime), while continuing in his role of Executive Vice-President. Parliament is now expected to organise hearings with both.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Enforcement and cooperation between Member States

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-08-2020

Ekstern forfatter Melanie SMITH

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styling | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | elektronisk handel | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | økonomisk geografi | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The original full study presents an overview of possible options for an effective model of enforcement for a future Digital Services Act (DSA). Four key areas of regulatory design are emphasised: the failure of self-regulation in relation to platforms; the importance of correct regulatory framing; the necessity of focusing on the internal operations of platforms; and that the scope of a DSA should be limited but include robust transparency and enforcement measures. A range of enforcement strategies are then evaluated across a suite of Digital Single Market (DSM) legislation, alongside barriers to Member States cooperation and effective enforcement.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Elections of May 2019: Electoral systems and outcomes](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-07-2020

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk valgmetode | POLITIK | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgresultat

Resumé This EPRS study provides an overview of the electoral systems and outcomes in the May 2019 elections to the European Parliament. It analyses the procedural details of how parties and candidates register their participation, how votes are cast, how valid votes are converted into seats, and how seats are assigned to candidates. For each Member State the paper describes the ballot structure and vote pattern used, the apportionment of seats among the Member State's domestic parties, and the assignment of the seats of a party to its candidates. It highlights aspects that are common to all Member States and captures peculiarities that are specific to some domestic provisions.

Studie [EN](#)

[Towards a more resilient Europe post-coronavirus: An initial mapping of structural risks facing the EU](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-07-2020

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-politik | europæisk integration | konsekvensundersøgelse | social indvirkning | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | ØKONOMI | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé The current coronavirus crisis emphasises the need for the European Union to devote more effort to anticipatory governance, notably through analysis of medium- and long-term global trends, as well as structured contingency planning and the stress-testing of existing and future policies. In order to contribute to reflection on, and discussion about, the implications of the coronavirus pandemic for EU policy-making, this paper offers an initial 'mapping' of some of the potential structural risks which could confront Europe over the coming decade, with 66 such risks analysed briefly in a series of short notes. The document then goes on to take a closer look at some of the more immediate risks to be considered in the near-term and outlines possible EU action to prevent or mitigate them over the remainder of the 2019-24 institutional cycle.

Studie [EN](#)

[Linking the levels of governance in the EU](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 29-07-2020

Forfatter RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | europæisk samarbejde | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | mellemstatsligt EU-samarbejde | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed

Resumé The coronavirus crisis has further underlined the need for a more cohesive European Union (EU). Previous ideas about how best to link the levels of the EU's system of multilevel governance have become even more important, while new paths of cooperation have been opened by changes triggered by the crisis itself. Every level of governance, from the EU to the local, via the national and regional levels, has been affected by the crisis and all are involved in the response. This crisis has shown that coordination between the levels can improve and should be improved. EU decision-making could become even more effective, efficient and legitimate if it draws appropriate lessons from the crisis. The first part of this paper focuses on the rationale for, and form of, an EU strategy to better connect the different levels of the multilevel system of governance in Europe. The second part assesses the consequences of the current crisis for the links between EU governance levels, reflecting on the various lessons to be drawn, for each level, and suggesting different practical implications for the process, such as the need to adjust the network of key partners and seize the moment to further incorporate digital technologies in partnership-building. Finally, the paper highlights the historic opportunity provided by the forthcoming Conference on the Future of Europe to develop and establish a more permanent system to link the levels of our Union. Concrete proposals are summarised in a table of potential initiatives.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Scenarios for geo-politics after coronavirus: A recent Atlantic Council analysis](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 16-07-2020

Forfatter SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Global Styring | International Handel | Langtidsplanlægning | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Socialpolitik | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | Europa | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | Kina | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | tænketank | VIDENSKAB | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The Atlantic Council report, 'What World Post-Covid-19? Three Scenarios', has two main takeaways: first, Chinese-US rivalry could get worse and go global, destabilising an increasingly divided EU and endangering the United States' alliances system in Asia. Second, there is no way around the US, Europe and China cooperating to develop a positive, global 'new normal'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS AND THE FIGHTING OF CORRUPTION IN THE EU

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-07-2020

Ekstern forfatter Tarlach McGONAGLE

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | kommunikation | kommunikationserhverv | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | pressefrihed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed

Resumé Journalism and journalists face a growing range of threats, including violence and harassment; the misuse of defamation and other laws against them, and restrictive measures on freedom of information and expression adopted in response to the Covid-19 crisis. States must ensure a safe and favourable environment for journalists to perform their public watchdog function. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the overall chilling effect of crimes and threats against journalists and explores various regulatory and other measures to counter them.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Hate speech and hate crime in the EU and the evaluation of online content regulation approaches

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-07-2020

Ekstern forfatter Judit BAYER, Petra BÁRD

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indhold | dokumentation | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | forbrydelser mod personer | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | retsstat | sammenlignende analyse | sociale medier | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | Traktat om Den Europæiske Union | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | økonomisk geografi

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. The study argues that hate speech and hate crimes poison societies by threatening individual rights, human dignity and equality, reinforcing tensions between social groups, disturbing public peace and public order, and jeopardising peaceful coexistence. The lack of adequate means of prevention and response violates values enshrined in Article 2 of the TEU. Member States have diverging rules, and national public administrations are torn by disagreement in values. Therefore, EU regulation is needed to reinforce the existing standards and take measures to counter hate speech and counter-act against hate speech and hate crime. The study – on the basis of a cross-country comparison conducted – proposes concrete, enforceable and systematic soft and hard law measures to counter hate speech and hate crimes EU-wide efficiently.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Organised Property Crime in the EU

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 14-07-2020

Ekstern forfatter Ernesto U. SAVONA, Director of Transcrime (Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime) Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan (www.transcrime.it)
Matteo ANASTASIO, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies and intern at Transcrime-Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan

Politikomsråde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | europæisk integration | forbrydelser mod ting | LOVBESTEMMELSER | organiseret kriminalitet | politisamarbejde (EU) | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), aims to provide information on Organised Property Crime in the EU, by offering a strategic discussion on the Union policies on this topic and highlighting key recommendations for future action. The study proposes a holistic approach to the problem, adding new elements to existing measures.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, July 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-07-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | Den Europæiske Investeringsbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international vejtransport | Kina | landtransport | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migration | rettigheder og friheder | roma | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | svig mod Unionen | TRANSPORT | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk opsving | økonomisk situation

Resumé The July 2020 plenary session was the fifth conducted with Members participating remotely, using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau, although a majority were present in Brussels. During this session a number of Council and European Commission statements were debated, with the presentation of the programme of activities of the German Presidency a highlight. Members also debated the conclusions of the European Council meeting of 19 June and preparation of the meeting of 17-18 July 2020. Members heard Council and Commission statements on Union policy on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, on the state of play of Council negotiations on the proposed regulation on the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, and on cultural recovery in Europe. Parliament also debated a Commission statement commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide. Members debated statements from the Vice-President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on stability and security in the Mediterranean and the negative role of Turkey, and on the situation in Belarus. Parliament voted on a number of legislative proposals and resolutions including on the European citizens' initiative, a resolution on the humanitarian situation in Venezuela, and a chemicals strategy for sustainability.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Jacques Delors: Architect of the modern European Union

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-07-2020

Forfatter LEHMANN Wilhelm | SALM Christian

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | FINANSER | historisk fremstilling | Kommissionens formand | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold

Resumé The consensus among most historians of European integration and political scientists is that Jacques Delors, who served as President of the European Commission from 1985 to 1995, was the most successful holder of that post to date. His agenda and accomplishments include the EU single market, the Single European Act, Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the rapid integration of the former German Democratic Republic into the European Community. His combination of coherent agenda-setting and strong negotiating skills, acquired through long experience of trade union bargaining and years of ministerial responsibilities in turbulent times, puts Delors above other Commission Presidents, whether in terms of institutional innovation or the development of new Europe-wide policies. He also showed himself able to react swiftly to external events, notably the collapse of the Soviet bloc, whilst building Europe's credibility on the international stage. This Briefing records Delors' life across its crucial stages, from trade union activist, senior civil servant, French politician, and Member of the European Parliament, to the helm of the European Commission, where he left the greatest individual impact on European integration history to date. It also traces the most important ideas that guided Delors in his national and European roles. Finally, it describes the political events and key actors which made Delors' decade in office a time of important decisions and progress in the process of European integration and, in doing so, it draws on recent academic literature and on speeches Delors gave in the European Parliament.

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

The European Parliament's right of initiative

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 09-07-2020

Ekstern forfatter Andreas MAURER, Michael C. WOLF

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | initiativbeføjelse | lovgivningsinitiativ | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentskompetence | POLITIK | politisk ramme

Resumé The European Parliament is the only democratically elected body in the EU. Yet, unlike most parliaments, it has no formal right of legislative initiative. Initiating legislation lies almost solely with the EU's executive bodies, the Commission, and – to a limited but increasing extent – the European Council and the Council. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, reveals that Parliament's „own-initiative-reports“ form a widely underestimated and unrecognized tool to informally shape the EU's policy agenda. The study provides for a comprehensive analysis of non-legislative and legislative own-initiative reports. We argue that Parliament is able to create a cooperative environment in order to bring the Commission in line with its own legislative priorities and sometimes very specific legislative requests. Building on the empirical evidence of Parliament's practice since 1993, we finally discuss means and ways for pragmatic reform and Treaty revision.

Studie [EN](#)

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

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States IV

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-07-2020

Forfatter CUNDERLIKOVA Zuzana | DEL MONTE Micaela | ECKERT GIANNA | KOTANIDIS Silvia | LANGOVA VENDULA | RAKOVSKA Violeta

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | Cypern | epidemi | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | Irland | Kina | Litauen | nødstilstand | offentlig sundhed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Slovakiet | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | Tjekkiet | økonomisk geografi

Resumé With the virulence of the coronavirus pandemic gradually diminishing, and in the light of the restrictive measures adopted by Member States, attention remains on the way chosen by the various states to respond to the crisis. With states at various stages of relaxing emergency constraints, the effects of the coronavirus pandemic are likely to last in terms of health, economic, social, psychological and possibly even political impact. Although public attention is now turned towards the widely differing measures that states are taking in order to live with the virus, new challenges are emerging as international and domestic traffic, trade and free movement of people are re-established, having been all but frozen. In this context, it is still necessary to complete the overview of Member States' constitutional frameworks in response to the coronavirus pandemic with the hope that this might offer some guidance or insight, should a comparable crisis arise in the future. This is the last in a series of four briefings and completes the comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis by analysing the legislation of Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania and Slovakia. The first in the series gave an overview of the responses in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain, the second covered Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovenia, while the third covered Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.

Briefing [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the German EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-07-2020

Forfatter ATTARD LUCIENNE

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rådets formandskab | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | Tyskland | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk og social samhørighed

Resumé Germany is a federal parliamentary republic, with federal power vested in the Bundestag (the German parliament) and the Bundesrat (the representatives of Germany's regional states, Länder). The Bundestag is the only body at the federal level directly elected by the people, and is currently composed of 709 members. The Bundestag is elected every four years by German citizens aged 18 and over. The current Bundestag is led by the CDU (Christian Democratic Union) with 33 % of representation, followed by the SPD (Social Democratic Party) with 24 % and then by the AfD (Alternative for Germany) with 11 %. These are followed by: the Free Democratic Party (FDP), the Left (Die Linke), Alliance 90/The Greens (Grüne) and the Christian Social Union (CSU). Chancellor Angela Merkel, who has been in office since 2005, heads the executive government. The executive is elected by the Bundestag and is responsible to it. The German head of state is the federal President, currently Frank-Walter Steinmeier. The federal President has a role in the political system, particularly in the establishment of a new government and its possible dissolution. Germany has held the Council Presidency 12 times since becoming a founding member of the European Economic Community in 1957. The country last held the Presidency in 2008. It will take the helm of the EU Council Presidency on 1 July 2020, starting the trio Presidency composed of Germany, Portugal and Slovenia. The Trio has adopted a Declaration outlining the main areas of focus for their Trio, including democracy, human rights and the rule of law, as well as an economically strong EU based on growth and jobs and the social dimension. Likewise the three Member States have pledged to work on the challenges of digitalisation, climate change and energy transition. It is to be noted that the Trio is working on a revised declaration to reflect the changed situation in Europe due to the coronavirus pandemic. The Strategic Agenda 2019-2024 endorsed by the Member States at the European Council meeting of 20 June 2019 will remain, however, a guiding instrument. The Agenda covers the protection of citizens' freedoms; developing a strong and vibrant economic base; building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and promoting European interests and values on the global stage.

Briefing [EN](#)

The German Parliament and EU affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-07-2020

Forfatter EISELE Katharina | RITTELMAYER Yann-Sven | ZUMER KLEMEN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Europa | forbundsstat | GEOGRAFI | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk styre | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | Tyskland | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The Federal Republic of Germany has a parliamentary system consisting of the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, established in 1949. The Bundestag is the main legislative body, which determines all laws at federal level. It does so with the participation of a 'second chamber', the Bundesrat, which represents the 16 constituent states (Bundesländer). Competencies are shared between the Federation and the Länder, with the Länder having the right to legislate insofar as the Grundgesetz (Basic Law) does not confer legislative power on the Federation. Federal law takes precedence over Länder law. Areas of exclusive federal legislation, such as foreign policy, defence and trade, are governed at federal level. In areas of concurrent legislation, the Länder can adopt legislation as long as there is no existing federal legislation. Over time, federal legislation has been expanding. Only in some areas, for example in education, culture, police and administrative law, have the Länder retained their exclusive legislative powers. This briefing is part of an EPRS series on national parliaments and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the national parliaments of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant publications of the national parliaments.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, June 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-06-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | budget | budgetændring | bæredygtig mobilitet | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | Det Forenede Kongerige | epidemi | EU-finanser | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | fiskeri | fiskeriaftale | GEOGRAFI | Hongkong | Kina | kommunikation | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | opstilling af EU's budget | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | sundhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | turisme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The June 2020 plenary session was the fourth conducted with Members participating remotely, although this time a majority were present in Brussels, and using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau. The session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as votes on draft amending budgets and the guidelines for the 2021 EU budget. Parliament adopted recommendations on the negotiations for a new partnership with the United Kingdom, and discussed the European Council meeting held subsequently on 19 June. Members heard Council and European Commission statements on anti-racism protests, on the Conference on the Future of Europe, and on Covid-19 related issues: protecting strategic sectors; tackling disinformation; and protection of cross-border and seasonal workers. Members also discussed the situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak, as well as tourism and transport in 2020 and beyond, and land-grabbing and deforestation in the Amazonas. Members debated statements from the Vice President of the Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borell, on the foreign policy consequences of the Covid-19 crisis, on China's national security law for Hong Kong, and on the EU response to the possible Israeli annexation of the West Bank. Finally, Parliament adopted decisions creating a subcommittee on tax matters, a special committee on beating cancer, a special committee on foreign interference and a special committee on artificial intelligence.

Oversigt [EN](#)

EU and UK citizens' rights after Brexit: An overview

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-06-2020

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-aftale | EU-borger | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk statsborgerskab | fri bevægelighed for personer | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | overgangsperiode (EU) | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | udenlandsk statsborger | udtræden af EU | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This EPRS paper analyses the implications of Brexit for the rights of both European Union and United Kingdom citizens and provides an overview of the rights protected by the Withdrawal Agreement, which entered into force on 1 February 2020, as well as of the national measures envisaged by the UK and the EU Member States to give effect to the relevant provisions thereof. As a result of the UK leaving the EU and becoming a third country, UK citizens are no longer EU citizens and they will therefore lose a series of rights based on EU citizenship once the transition period provided for in the agreement expires. Currently, UK and EU citizens may still move to the EU and the UK respectively, under the applicable EU rules. Beyond the end of the transition period, the agreement guarantees the rights of EU and UK citizens who had made use of their freedom of movement rights by the end of 2020.

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

States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States III

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-06-2020

Forfatter BENTZEN Naja | BOSTRÖM KARL ERIK ALBIN | DEL MONTE Micaela | ODINK Ingeborg | PRPIC Martina | TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | krisestyring | nødstilstand | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | sammenlignende analyse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The spread of the coronavirus pandemic has prompted countries to take extensive and far-reaching measures to tackle the consequences of the outbreak. Apart from curbing the spread of the disease, these measures have also posed legal and economic challenges, significantly affecting people's lives. Due to the nature of the virus, citizens' rights and freedoms have been curtailed, inter alia affecting their freedom of movement and assembly, as well as the right to conduct economic activities. Whilst the measures are currently being relaxed, there is debate in some Member States over whether the measures were justified and proportionate. Some Member States resorted to declaring a 'state of emergency', whilst others did not, either because they have no such mechanism in their constitutional framework or because they chose a different path, giving special powers to certain institutions or using and modifying existing legislation. In either case, democratic scrutiny over the situation has been highly important, making parliamentary oversight crucial to ensure the rule of law and respect for fundamental democratic principles. This briefing covers the following countries: Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden. It focuses on three key aspects: i) the constitutional framework of the state of emergency or legitimisation of the emergency legislation; ii) the specific measures adopted; and iii) the extent of parliamentary oversight exercised on the adopted measures. This briefing is the third in a series aimed at providing a comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis. The first in the series gives an overview of the responses in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain, while the second covers Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovenia.

Briefing [EN](#)

The practice of democracy: A selection of civic engagement initiatives

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 17-06-2020

Forfatter SGUEO Gianluca

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Resumé Public authorities are currently facing extraordinary challenges. These include managing an unprecedented public health crisis, restoring economic growth without damaging the environment, combating inequality, securing peace, and many more. In the coming decades, public regulators, and with them academics, civil society actors and corporate powers, will have to confront another dilemma that is fast becoming a clear and present challenge: whether to preserve and protect the current structures of democratic governance, in spite of the widespread perception of their inefficiency, or to adapt them to fast-changing scenarios (and in doing so run the risk of further weakening democracy). The tension between these two opposing tendencies raises a number of key questions, to which policy-makers and analysts need to find answers. What is driving this transformation of democratic systems? Should new, hybrid forms of democratic participation replace classic democratic structures? And, lastly, amid these transformative processes, how are power roles to be redistributed?

Studie [EN](#)

Multimedia [What could be the future of democracy?](#)

Coronavirus and elections in selected Member States

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-06-2020

Forfatter MAŃKO Rafał | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | folkeafstemning | GEOGRAFI | organisering af valg | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valg | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, many countries around the world that were or are due to organise elections or referendums, have had to decide whether to hold them as originally planned, introducing mitigating measures, put them on hold or postpone them to a later date. When deciding whether to continue with elections or not, decision-makers have needed to take into account a variety of legal, technical and sanitary parameters and implications, as well as constitutional arrangements, to ensure that democratic institutions function as they would in normal circumstances and to ensure people's fundamental rights and freedoms are upheld. While postponing an election may be the most feasible and responsible option from the public health perspective, the decision may open the door to other risks, including undermining people's trust in democracy and casting doubt on the regular nature of elections. However, as experts suggest, democracy can also be undermined by holding elections during the pandemic, as their free and fair nature might be questioned. In order to protect election staff and voters, health and safety procedures can be built into election-related procedures, and special voting arrangements can be introduced, such as postal or e-voting, that allow citizens to cast their votes remotely. These entail other technological, security and social challenges, however, that need to be taken into account. This briefing provides example of how selected EU Member States have dealt with elections and referendums that were due to take place during the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Institutions and foreign interferences

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-06-2020

Ekstern forfatter Edoardo BRESSANELLI, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa (Principal Investigator)
Anna DI PALMA, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa
Gaetano INGLESE, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa
Sofia MARINI, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa
Eric REPETTO, Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | desinformation | epidemi | finansiering af partier | indblanding | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kommunikation | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk parti | politisk propaganda | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCD Committee, assesses the EU responses to counter foreign interferences. It examines in particular the effectiveness of the EU action against foreign interferences in the 2019 European Parliament elections, the COVID-19 crisis and the issue of foreign donations to European political parties. The study concludes with specific policy recommendations to enhance the EU's responses.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-06-2020

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | RATCLIFF Christina

Ekstern forfatter Ida RÜFFER, Carlos NOBREGA, Hans SCHULTE-NÖLKE, Aneta WIEWÓROWSKA-DOMAGALSKA

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | elektronisk handel | europæisk integration | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This at a glance presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Oversigt [EN](#)

[How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-06-2020

Ekstern forfatter Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | elektronisk handel | europæisk integration | forfatterret | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Europeanising European Public Spheres](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-06-2020

Ekstern forfatter Katrin AUER, Guido TIEMANN

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | formidling af EU-information | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | kommunikation | massekommunikationsmiddel | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | undervisning | universitet | universitetsforskning | valg til Europa-Parlamentet | valgprocedure og valghandling | åben høring

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, provides a brief overview of the academic debates on Europeanisation as well as contestation and politicisation of the EU and European integration. Against this background, it focuses on the European public sphere(s), in particular those based on the media and parliaments. The study further discusses current reform proposals aiming to Europeanise the European elections and concludes with recommendations on increasing the legitimacy of the European Union.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

New aspects and challenges in consumer protection

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-06-2020

Ekstern forfatter Prof Dr Giovanni Sartor

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | digital teknologi | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | fri udveksling af tjenesteydelser | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | reklame | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The original full study discusses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services that are provided by artificial intelligence, in particular which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. The discussion addresses the way in which digital services rely on Artificial Intelligence (AI) for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. Also addressed is the relevance of AI for the liability of service providers in connection with the use of AI systems for detecting and responding to unlawful and harmful content.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's response to the coronavirus 'infodemic'

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-06-2020

Forfatter BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | desinformation | epidemi | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk propaganda | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ytringsfrihed

Resumé In parallel to the coronavirus pandemic, governments across the world are having to tackle a viral 'infodemic'; a wave of coronavirus-related information including hoaxes, conspiracy theories and disinformation by third parties. In many countries, the situation is hampering freedom of expression. During the June plenary session, the European Commission and the Council are scheduled to make statements on the fight against disinformation campaigns during the Covid-19 crisis and the impact on freedom of expression.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Conference on the Future of Europe

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-06-2020

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk konference | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Kina | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Announced by Ursula von der Leyen and supported by Parliament, the Conference on the Future of Europe was supposed to offer the opportunity for a thorough reflection on the direction of the EU and its institutional set up. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has halted the preparation process, with the result that the three institutions have not yet agreed on the format, composition and structure of the Conference. Parliament is nevertheless fully engaged in resuming this initiative as soon as possible in the post-coronavirus context, and will debate the issue with the Council and Commission during the June plenary session.

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

Possible Avenues for Further Political Integration in Europe - A Political Compact for a More Democratic and Effective Union?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 03-06-2020

Ekstern forfatter FABBRINI Federico

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | De Europæiske traktater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | dokumentation | epidemi | EU's regeringskonference | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | europæisk mønt | FINANSER | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | migration | migrationskontrol | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udtræden af EU | udvalg (EP) | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, analyses possible avenues for further political integration in the EU after Brexit. The study maps the multiple crises that the EU has weathered in the past decade and explains how these crises, including the recent Covid-19 pandemic, reveal several substantive and institutional weaknesses in the current EU system of governance. The study considers the potentials of the nascent Conference on the Future of Europe to renew the EU and examines the obstacles and opportunities for EU treaty reforms, considering the option of channelling the Conference's outcome into a new Political Compact, subject to new, less-than-unanimous ratification rules.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Unlocking the potential of the EU Treaties: An article-by-article analysis of the scope for action

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 28-05-2020

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord De Europæiske traktater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's kompetence | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | illegal migration | informationsanalyse | Klimapolitik | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politikudformning | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | terrorisme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The latest Eurobarometer surveys indicate that there is consistent support for more EU action in various policy areas, including preventing climate change, tackling irregular migration, designing a common foreign and security policy and preventing terrorism. Assuming that the Treaty of Lisbon will be the framework for EU action for the foreseeable future, this paper explores possibilities for broadening the scope of EU action in order to respond to these repeated calls from EU citizens. With a view to reappraising the legal framework of the EU, it aims at identifying those legal bases in the Treaties that remain either under-used (in terms of the purposes they could be used to achieve) or completely unused. It analyses possible ways of delivering on EU policies, including in the development of common rules, providing enhanced executive capacity, better implementation of existing measures, targeted financing and increased efficiency. An overview table sets out possible initiatives, which are then explored in greater detail in 50 fiches, organised according to broad policy clusters reflecting the priorities of the von der Leyen Commission. Possible measures are mentioned in each fiche, along with the legal bases in the current Treaties on which action could potentially be based. It is a revised and expanded version of a paper published in January 2019, ahead of the European elections.

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

Foresight within the EU institutions: The ESPAS process so far

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-05-2020

Forfatter NOONAN EAMONN

Politikområde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord administrativt samarbejde | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institution | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politikanalyse | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) brings together the various European Union (EU) institutions and bodies in a process of administrative-level cooperation designed to identify and analyse the medium- and long-term trends facing the European Union and their implications for policy-makers. This dialogue was established in the early 2010s as a means of promoting longer-term thinking in the EU policy process and encouraging the Union's various institutions to cooperate more closely in this field. This EPRS Briefing traces the origins of the ESPAS process and describes its operation to date, with the digital version of the Briefing offering links to some of its key output since 2012. A parallel Briefing will compare and contrast the three Global Trends Reports produced by the ESPAS process, in 2012, 2015 and 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, May 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-05-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Fiskeri | Folkesundhed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | budget | coronavirussygdom | datamatik og databehandling | decharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP's præsidium | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | fiskeri | fiskeritale | flerårig finansiell ramme | GEOGRAFI | Kina | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | makrofinansiell bistand | POLITIK | politisk ramme | programmel | retsstat | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | vaccine | valgmode | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The May 2020 plenary session was the third conducted with a majority of Members participating remotely, although more were present in Brussels than at the April session, and using the alternative voting procedure put in place in March by Parliament's Bureau. The session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as votes on discharge for EU institutions and bodies concerning the 2018 budget. On the response to the Covid 19 pandemic, Parliament called upon the European Commission to set up a recovery plan as part of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). Members heard Council and Commission statements on the conclusions of the video-conference meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2020 and the MFF, own resources and recovery plan. They also debated statements relating to: emergency legislation in Hungary and its impact on the rule of law and fundamental rights; on the use of contact-tracing apps; and on vaccines and therapeutics. Members also held a debate on the 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The Legal Framework for E-commerce in the Internal Market

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Ida RÜFFER, Carlos NOBREGA, Hans SCHULTE-NÖLKE, Aneta WIEWÓROWSKA-DOMAGALSKA

Politikområde Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | elektronisk handel | europæisk integration | fri udveksling af tjenesteydelser | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKØB

Resumé This study presents an overview of the current state of play in the area of e-commerce. It discusses the existing legislative framework of the Digital Single Market as well as the technology-driven changes of market and economy that have taken place over the last twenty years. The analysis identifies areas prone to producing a positive reaction to legislative intervention. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Studie [EN](#)

Setting New Priorities for the ECB's Mandate

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Emmanuelle FAURE and Paul HUBERT

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finansiell stabilitet | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fuld beskæftigelse | inflation | institutionel kompetence (EU) | klimændring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | monetær politik | pris | prisstabilitet | skatteforhold | skattepolitik | valutaforhold | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé Beyond price stability, the EU Treaties assign to the ECB a range of secondary objectives. We investigate the linkages between price stability and these objectives to assess whether they are independent, complementary or substitutable, which is important to refine the definition of the mandate. Keeping the current mandate would not provide leeway for the ECB to reach other objectives. We propose to broaden the mandate to include employment and financial stability. Enhanced coordination should contribute to fulfilling the objectives. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Alexandre de STREEL and Martin HUSOVEC

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | EF-direktiv | elektronisk handel | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | internet | kommunikation | konsekvensundersøgelse | markedsføring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The e-commerce Directive was adopted in 2000 and has played a key role in the development of online platforms in Europe. The study assesses the effects of the Directive as a cornerstone of the Digital Single Market. On that basis, it proposes some reforms for the future Digital Services Act.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[E-commerce rules, fit for the digital age - IMCO Workshop Proceedings](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Forfatter BLANDIN LOUISE MATHILDE CAROLINE

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital teknologi | digitalt indre marked | EF-direktiv | elektronisk handel | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | internet | kommunikation | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The report summarises the discussion that took place at the workshop on "E-commerce rules, fit for the digital age". The E-commerce directive was elaborated twenty years ago and has been key in regulating online services. However, the role of the internet has drastically evolved over the last two decades. The Chair of IMCO Committee Prof Dr Petra de Sutter and the Rapporteur for the Digital Services Act (DSA) Mr Alex Agius Saliba co-chaired this workshop in order to discuss which areas of the E-commerce directive are no longer fit for purpose and need reforming in the DSA. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies for the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The Dimensions of Responsibility: Perspectives on the ECB's Monetary Policy Mandate](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Joseph E. GAGNON, Jacob F. KIRKEGAARD, David W. WILCOX, Christopher G. COLLINS

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finansiell stabilitet | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fuld beskæftigelse | inflation | institutionel kompetence (EU) | klimaaendring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | monetær politik | pris | prisstabilitet | valutaforhold | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk situation

Resumé A strong theoretical and empirical case exists for a dual monetary policy mandate. Central banks should aim to stabilise both prices (or inflation) and output (or employment). Other objectives, such as financial stability, reversing climate change, and reducing inequality are at best secondary objectives for which better policy tools are available. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[The ECB Mandate: Perspectives on Sustainability and Solidarity](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Rosa Maria LASTRA, Kern ALEXANDER

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord banktilsyn | coronavirussygdom | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finansiell stabilitet | fri kapitalbevægelighed | fælles monetær politik | institutionel kompetence (EU) | kredit- og finansinstitutter | pris | prisstabilitet | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valutaforhold | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk politik | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This report analyses the ECB mandate in light of its primary objective of price stability along with its secondary objective to support the general economic policies in the Union (Article 127 TFEU), which include employment, growth, climate change, and the quality of the environment, bearing in mind the broader goals of sustainability and solidarity (Article 3 TEU). The pursuit of financial stability directly interacts with the price stability mandate. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

New Developments in Digital Services

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Nick SOHNEMANN et al.

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | elektronisk handel | europæisk integration | internet | kommunikation | markedsføring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The study lays out predictions for digital services in the next one to ten years and provides recommendations for action for the European Parliament in preparation for the Digital Services Act.

Briefing [EN](#)

The functioning of the Internal Market for Digital Services: responsibilities and duties of care of providers of Digital Services

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Jan Bernd NORDEMANN

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | dokumentation | EF-direktiv | elektronisk handel | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | intellektuel ejendomsret | internetudbydere | kommunikation | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | søgemaskiner | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The paper reflects on responsibilities and duties of care of online intermediaries as set out in the E-Commerce Directive and gives recommendations for a possible future EU Digital Services Act. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Studie [EN](#)

The ECB in the COVID-19 Crisis: Whatever it Takes, Within its Mandate

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Grégory CLAEYS

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske system af Centralbanker | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | euroområdet | FINANSER | handelspolitik | inflation | markedsregulering | monetær politik | monetære forhold | pris | prisstabilitet | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valutaforhold | valutakrise | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé To keep the euro-area economy afloat, the European Central Bank (ECB) has announced a large number of measures since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis. This response has triggered fears of a future increase in inflation. We discuss the risks that the ECB is unable to fulfil its price-stability mandate, and also whether these new measures respect legal limits set by the EU Treaties. We conclude that the measures introduced by the ECB during the crisis and the resulting increase in the size of its balance sheet, even if it were to be permanent, should not restrict its ability to achieve its price-stability mandate in the future, within its legal obligations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

The ECB's Mandate and Legal Constraints

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Karl WHELAN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskæftigelse | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | euroområdet | Eurosystemet | FINANSER | fælles monetær politik | inflation | institutionel kompetence (EU) | konjunkturarbejdsløshed | monetære forhold | pris | priskontrol | prisstabilitet | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk recession | økonomisk situation

Resumé This paper considers how the ECB can implement its mandate in the current crisis conditions and the legal constraints that exist on its actions. The current position of the euro area economy means the threat to meeting the ECB's primary objective of price stability stems from the possibility of a long period of below-target inflation. This means the ECB should consider a wide range of stimulative policies that would help it meet both its primary and secondary objectives. The ECB, however, will be constrained by the ECJ's interpretation of the monetary financing clause and its ability to meet its primary objective (and its independence) could be threatened by the recent German constitutional court judgement which is flawed in both its legal and economic analysis. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Bert KEIRSBILCK, KU Leuven
Evelyn TERRY, KU Leuven
Anaïs MICHEL, KU Leuven
Ivano ALOGNA, BIICL

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord cirkulær økonomi | forbrug | forbrug | produktlevetid | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SÅMÅL | økonomisk politik

Resumé This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Oversigt [EN](#)

The ECB's Mandate: Perspectives on General Economic Policies

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Rosa M. LASTRA, Kern ALEXANDER, Karl WHELAN, Joseph E. GAGNON, Jacob F. KIRKEGAARD, David W. WILCOX, Christopher G. COLLINS, Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL, Emmanuelle FAURE, Paul HUBERT, Grégory CLAEYS

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | forskningsrapport | institutionel kompetence (EU) | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP)

Resumé The ECB has a clear primary objective to maintain price stability. The Treaty is less clear on how the ECB is required to fulfil its so-called secondary objective of "supporting general economic policies of the Union". Just as the ECB was about to start its monetary policy strategy review which also provided an opportunity to clarify these elements of the mandate, the COVID-19 crisis brought the toughest test yet for its ability to deliver on the objectives. In addition, the German constitutional court delivered a judgement on the ECB's public sector purchase programme (PSPP) which might bring further legal and economic consequences.

In advance of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Christine Lagarde on 8 June 2020, the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel has prepared a set of five papers on this topic.

This publication is provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Studie [EN](#)

[Strengthening the Fundamental Rights Agency - The Revision of the Fundamental Rights Agency Regulation](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Professor Olivier DE SCHUTTER

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Grundlæggende Rettigheder | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | grundlæggende rettigheder | institutionernes funktion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | rettigheder og friheder

Resumé Since it was set up in 2007, the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights has demonstrated its ability produce high-quality research, and to provide the EU institutions and the EU Member States implementing Union law with expert advice on fundamental rights issues. The regulatory framework under which the Agency operates, however, is not fully appropriate to discharge its mandate effectively. This in-depth study commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs identifies how it could be improved.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States II](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-05-2020

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai | DALLI HUBERT | DUMBRAVA Costica | ECKERT GIANNA | JURVISTE Ulla | RADJENOVIC Anja | VORONOVA Sofija

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | demokrati | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nødstilstand | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sygdomsforebyggelse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Member States have adopted a range of emergency measures in response to the unprecedented public health crises generated by the coronavirus pandemic. Whereas not all Member States dispose of constitutional mechanisms to enable the declaration of a 'state of emergency', all have taken exceptional and far-reaching emergency measures that affect citizens' rights and freedoms as well as democratic processes. These institutional changes and the restrictions imposed on citizens' lives pose significant institutional and democratic challenges. Given their impact on fundamental rights and freedoms and on the normal functioning of democracy, emergency measures need to be carefully examined, matched with adequate legal safeguards, and subject to close democratic scrutiny. This is particularly true in the context of rapid changes of circumstances and in view of new evidence about the evolution of the crisis and its implications. This briefing covers the following countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Austria, Romania, and Slovenia. It focuses on three key aspects: i) the constitutional framework of the state emergency or legitimization of the emergency legislation; ii) the concrete measures adopted; and iii) the extent of parliamentary oversight exercised on the adopted measures. This briefing is the second in a series aimed at providing a comparative overview of Member States' institutional responses to the coronavirus crisis. The first in the series covered an initial set of seven Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How to Fully Reap the Benefits of the Internal Market for E-Commerce?](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Nadina IACOB, Felice SIMONELLI

Politikområde Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indhold | digitalt indre marked | dokumentation | EF-direktiv | elektronisk handel | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | forfatterret | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This paper provides a framework for maximising current and potential benefits of e-commerce for the single market while minimising economic and societal costs. It takes stock of the role of the e-Commerce Directive and analyses new challenges arising in the age of platforms. Forward-looking solutions are presented to enhance cross-border e-commerce in the EU, facilitate access to digital copyrighted content and improve the sustainability of online platforms. Finally, the paper reflects on the planned digital services act, outlining policy recommendations. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Studie [EN](#)

[The e-commerce Directive as the cornerstone of the Internal Market](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 12-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Alexandre de Stree

Politikområde Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | dokumentation | elektronisk handel | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | forskningsrapport | markedsføring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The e-commerce Directive was adopted in 2000 and has played a key role in the development of online platforms in Europe. The study assesses the effects of the Directive as a cornerstone of the Digital Single Market. On that basis, it proposes some reforms for the future Digital Services Act.

Studie [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and the cost of non-Europe: An analysis of the economic benefits of common European action](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 11-05-2020

Forfatter EVAS Tatjana | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | LOMBA NIOMBO | NAVARRA Cecilia | PANELLA Lauro | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Ekstern forfatter Muller, Klaus

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Europæisk Merværdi | Folkesundhed | Forskningspolitik | Industri | International Handel | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Regionaludvikling | Socialpolitik | Transport | Uddannelse | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord bruttonationalprodukt | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | epidemi | EU's miljøpolitik | europæisk integration | europæisk integration | FINANSER | indre marked | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | nationalregnskab | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valutaforhold | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk integration | økonomisk og social samhørighed | økonomisk politik

Resumé This EPRS paper focuses on the economic benefits of common action at European level and the risk involved if the current coronavirus crisis and its aftermath were to stall or reverse the process of European integration. It attempts to quantify the losses from: (i) any gradual dismantling of the EU project - where cautious estimates suggest that erosion of the EU single market alone would cost the European economy between 3.0 and 8.7 per cent of its collective GDP (this would be existing 'European added value' permanently lost); and (ii) a parallel failure to take advantage of the unexploited potential of collective public goods that have yet to be achieved (this would be future GDP growth foregone). The latter 'cost of non-Europe' in 50 policy areas was identified by EPRS in 2019 as around 14 per cent of EU GDP by the end of a ten-year running-in period.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Schuman Declaration: 70 years on](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 07-05-2020

Forfatter SALM Christian

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EF's historie | EKSF | europæisk integration | fremme af den europæiske idé

Resumé Aiming to secure peace in Europe after the horrors of the Second World War, the Schuman Declaration proposed cooperation among European countries in two key economic areas central to rearmament and warfare: coal and steel. As an institutional framework for this cooperation, the Schuman Declaration proposed the creation of the first supranational organisation in Europe, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). Established in 1952, the ECSC laid the foundations for today's European Union (EU). The Schuman Declaration is therefore seen as the EU's founding act. Presented by the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, on 9 May 1950, this year marks the 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Multimedia [Schuman Declaration: 70 years on](#)

[Schuman Declaration: 70 years on](#)

[New Developments in Digital Services](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 07-05-2020

Ekstern forfatter Nick SOHNEMANN et al.

Politikområde Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord digital teknologi | elektronisk handel | internet | kommunikation | markedsføring | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udførelse af tjenesteydelser | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The study lays out predictions for digital services in the next one to ten years and provides recommendations for action for the European Parliament in preparation for the Digital Services Act.

Studie [EN](#)

[States of emergency in response to the coronavirus crisis: Situation in certain Member States](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-05-2020

Forfatter BINDER Krisztina | DEL MONTE Micaela | DIAZ CREGO Maria | ECKERT GIANNA | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | nødstilstand | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | sygdomsforebyggelse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé With the first case of unknown pneumonia reported in the province of Wuhan (People's Republic of China) on 31 December 2019, within few weeks the coronavirus (Covid-19) was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 30 January 2020. Since then it has spread to most corners of the globe. While the health threat it poses and the challenge it represents for human health is paramount, no less important is the strain it puts on the legal order. For most of the affected countries, in particular in the EU, this outbreak is posing unprecedented institutional challenges and has obliged institutions and governments to adopt strict measures affecting citizens' rights in a way unparalleled since the Second World War. While some Member States' constitutions include mechanisms allowing for recourse to a 'state of emergency' or the entrustment of special powers to specific institutions, other Member States' legal orders do not, either for historic reasons or owing to institutional tradition. Crucial aspects of the exercise of public powers under a pandemic threat include not only the extent of the measures adopted, but also their legitimacy, raising the question of their duration and of the degree of parliamentary oversight. This briefing is the first in a series intended to offer a comparative overview of the institutional responses adopted in different Member States, in the light of i) the constitutional framework for the state of emergency or legitimization of the emergency legislation ii) the specific measures adopted, iii) the extent of the parliamentary oversight exercised over the measures adopted. This first briefing, therefore, offers an overview of the responses to the coronavirus pandemic in Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Spain.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Parliaments in emergency mode: How Member States' parliaments are continuing with business during the pandemic](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 24-04-2020

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria | MAŃKO Rafał

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord coronavirussygdom | digital teknologi | elektronisk afstemning | epidemi | EU-medlemsstat | GEOGRAFI | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The coronavirus pandemic has been accompanied by a huge array of public measures aiming to protect against and mitigate the consequences of the virus. While citizens have had to adjust to weeks of lockdown in their homes as a consequence of the emergency measures adopted by Member States, public institutions have been forced to move quickly to adapt their ways of working to a new and unprecedented scenario. These changes are particularly challenging for parliamentary institutions, as their functioning is based on the principles of pluralism, deliberation and transparency. How can decisions be adopted on the basis of those principles if many members cannot attend parliamentary sessions owing either to the restrictions on freedom of movement and bans on public gatherings in virtually all Member States, or to personal health concerns? National parliaments in the EU have adopted a variety of approaches to address this challenge. Some have gone entirely digital, using remote technology to ensure all members can take part in parliamentary work, including voting. Others have opted to adopt parliamentary decisions with a reduced number of members while ensuring the balance of power between their different political groups. Some others, finally, have decided to adopt social distancing measures, allowing members to continue with their parliamentary activities from different rooms of the parliament premises or from another location entirely. Given the particular difficulties in travelling between Member States, the European Parliament opted for the first solution, holding its first ever digital plenary session, in which Members voted remotely using a new electronic voting procedure, on 26 March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Completing the Single Market: The European Parliament and Economic Integration, 1979-1989](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-04-2020

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Laurent Warloutzet, Sorbonne Université, Paris.

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | dokumentation | EF's historie | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | europæisk mønt | FINANSER | forskningsrapport | indre marked | monetære forhold | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | valutaforhold

Resumé During its first decade as a directly elected political institution, from 1979 to 1989, the European Parliament exercised significant influence in shaping the debate and agenda around the concept of completing the 'single' or 'internal' market of the (then) European Economic Community. Through both its early campaigning for action in this field and its definition and analysis of issues such as the 'cost of non-Europe', the Parliament contributed to the political and intellectual climate which led to the launch in 1985 by the European Commission, under its new President, Jacques Delors, of an ambitious programme to complete the single market by 1992. This process was reinforced and facilitated by adoption of the Single European Act (SEA) the following year. The extension of qualified majority voting (QMV) in the Council and the introduction of a more significant legislative role for the European Parliament under the SEA enhanced the position of the Parliament in the Community's 'institutional triangle', enabling it to influence the content of law more directly. From 1987 onwards, the Parliament used its new legislative power actively when considering the detailed proposals for completing the single market brought forward by the Delors Commission, with significant debates taking place on the priorities that should attach to various aspects of liberalisation and regulation. The growing success of the single market process led in turn to the Parliament strongly supporting efforts to complement the single market with the creation of a single currency, building momentum for the launch of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). This study, commissioned by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), forms part of an on-going history of the character, role and influence of the European Parliament as a political institution since its creation in 1952.

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

[Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020: European Implementation Assessment](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 23-04-2020

Forfatter KORVER RONNIE JOHANNES

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Folkesundhed | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Kultur | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | etnisk diskrimination | EU-medlemsstat | EU-strategi | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | LOVBESTEMMELSER | rettigheder og friheder | roma | social integration | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk integration | økonomisk politik

Resumé This study provides a review of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies (NRIS) up to 2020. It was produced at the request of the Committee for Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) and the Committee for Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) to feed into the discussions regarding the post-2020 Framework. The study provides a synthesis of evaluations and opinions of the Framework. It gives an appreciation of the coordination, consultation and monitoring structures and the way they work out in practice. It also looks at the interplay with other EU legal, funding and policy instruments. It then reviews the main policy objectives, namely (Roma access to) education, employment, health, housing, as well as anti-discrimination and anti-gypsyism.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, April 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-04-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Fiskeri | Folkesundhed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord akvakultur | Albanien | Asien - Oceanien | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP's præsidium | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | fiskeri | fiskeriindustri | flerårig finansiel ramme | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | jordskælv | Kina | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | migration | migrationskontrol | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | POLITIK | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | valgmode | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé For the second time since the introduction of strict coronavirus containment measures, the European Parliament conducted its April plenary session with the majority of Members participating remotely, and used the alternative voting procedure put in place by Parliament's Bureau for the March II session. This temporary voting procedure is available for use until 31 July 2020, unless extended by Bureau decision. As in March, the session focused on a number of urgent legislative proposals as well as amendments to the EU's 2020 budget to respond to the coronavirus pandemic. Members also heard from the Presidents of the European Council and Commission on the coordination of the European response to the Covid-19 outbreak. Parliament then adopted a resolution setting out its position on the response to the pandemic and its consequences, ahead of the next video-conference meeting of EU Heads of State or Government, on 23 April. In this resolution, Members called for a massive economic recovery package, greater coordination on cross-border health threats, and condemned national emergency measures that restrict civil liberties.

Oversigt [EN](#)

New aspects and challenges in consumer protection - Digital services and artificial intelligence

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-04-2020

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Giovanni SARTOR

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | elektronisk handel | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | markedsføring | personoplysninger | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé The study addresses the new challenges and opportunities for digital services that are provided by artificial intelligence, in particular which regard to consumer protection, data protection, and providers' liability. The discussion addresses the way in which digital services rely on AI for processing consumer data and for targeting consumers with ads and other messages, with a focus on risks to consumer privacy and autonomy, as well as on the possibility of developing consumer-friendly AI applications. Also addressed is the relevance of AI for the liability of service providers in connection with the use of AI systems for detecting and responding to unlawful and harmful content. This document was provided/prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Studie [EN](#)

The EU's Public Procurement Framework. How is the EU's Public Procurement Framework contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the Circular Economy Strategy?

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-04-2020

Ekstern forfatter Jorge NÚÑEZ FERRER

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Resumé The present public procurement directives entered into force in 2014 allowing national authorities enough flexibility to align procurement with social and environmental objectives. However, public authorities have not sufficiently taken up the possibilities to use strategic public procurement to introduce sustainable, green, pre-procurement or innovation-focused tools. The existence of clear Guidelines and tools is essential to provide legal certainty for public procurement officials. In this respect, the European Commission has a central role to play and work is being undertaken to provide guidelines and off-the-shelf solutions. However, further action is needed to promote strategic public procurement and in particular Green Public Procurement requiring low carbon, life-cycle and circular approaches in public purchases. The EU should increase – in tandem with the provision of assistance and tools – the number of mandatory green procurement requirements, either through technical specifications in the sectoral directives or through delegated acts to the procurement directives. A voluntary approach is not sufficient. Member states should in turn professionalise the public procurement authorities and establish central purchasing bodies or national competence centres. There is a need for many member states to invest in professionalisation, training and ICT tools to mainstream strategic public procurement and in particular Green Public Procurement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Artificial Intelligence (AI): new developments and innovations applied to e-commerce

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-04-2020

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Dr Dino PEDRESCHI

Politikområde Coronavirus | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord beskyttelse af privatlivet | big data | datamatik og databehandling | dataret | elektronisk handel | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | information og informationsbehandling | innovation | kommunikation | kunstig intelligens | LOVBESTEMMELSER | markedsføring | ny teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | rettigheder og friheder | sociale medier | søgemaskine | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé This in-depth analysis discusses the opportunities and challenges brought by the recent and the foreseeable developments of Artificial Intelligence into online platforms and marketplaces. The paper advocates the importance to support trustworthy, explainable AI (in order to fight discrimination and manipulation, and empower citizens), and societal-aware AI (in order to fight polarization, monopolistic concentration and excessive inequality, and pursue diversity and openness).

This document was prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Enforcement and cooperation between Member States](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-04-2020

Ekstern forfatter Melanie SMITH

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Resumé This study presents an overview of possible options for an effective model of enforcement for a future Digital Services Act. Four key areas of regulatory design are emphasised; the failure of self-regulation in relation to platforms; the importance of correct regulatory framing; the necessity of focusing on the internal operations of platforms; and that the scope of a DSA should be limited but include robust transparency and enforcement measures. A range of enforcement strategies are then evaluated across a suite of DSM legislation, alongside barriers to Member States cooperation and effective enforcement. The paper sets out several options for enforcement and concludes with a recommendation of a specific enforcement model for a new DSA.

Studie [EN](#)

[Western Balkans on the European Council agenda: Overview of discussions since the Lisbon Treaty](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-04-2020

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | kommunikation | Lissabon-traktaten | migration | migrationspolitik | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | telekonference | terrorisme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvidelse af EU | Vestbalkan | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The European Council to endorse the 24 March 2020 Council political agreement on the opening of negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Collective intelligence at EU level: Social and democratic dimensions](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 31-03-2020

Forfatter MILOTAY Nora | SGUEO Gianluca

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Miljø | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | humanvidenskaber | information og informationsbehandling | innovation | ny teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | social og kulturel antropologi | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | videnbaseret økonomi | videnhåndtering | VIDENSKAB | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk intelligens | økonomisk struktur

Resumé Humans are among the many living species capable of collaborative and imaginative thinking. While it is widely agreed among scholars that this capacity has contributed to making humans the dominant species, other crucial questions remain open to debate. Is it possible to encourage large groups of people to engage in collective thinking? Is it possible to coordinate citizens to find solutions to address global challenges? Some scholars claim that large groups of independent, motivated, and well-informed people can, collectively, make better decisions than isolated individuals can – what is known as 'collective intelligence.' The social dimension of collective intelligence mainly relates to social aspects of the economy and of innovation. It shows that a holistic approach to innovation – one that includes not only technological but also social aspects – can greatly contribute to the EU's goal of promoting a just transition for everyone to a sustainable and green economy in the digital age. The EU has been taking concrete action to promote social innovation by supporting the development of its theory and practice. Mainly through funding programmes, it helps to seek new types of partners and build new capacity – and thus shape the future of local and national innovations aimed at societal needs. The democratic dimension suggests that the power of the collective can be leveraged so as to improve public decision-making systems. Supported by technology, policy-makers can harness the 'civic surplus' of citizens – thus providing smarter solutions to regulatory challenges. This is particularly relevant at EU level in view of the planned Conference on the Future of Europe, aimed at engaging communities at large and making EU decision-making more inclusive and participatory. The current coronavirus crisis is likely to change society and our economy in ways as yet too early to predict, but recovery after the crisis will require new ways of thinking and acting to overcome common challenges, and thus making use of our collective intelligence should be more urgent than ever. In the longer term, in order to mobilise collective intelligence across the EU and to fully exploit its innovative potential, the EU needs to strengthen its education policies and promote a shared understanding of a holistic approach to innovation and of collective intelligence – and thus become a 'global brain,' with a solid institutional set-up at the centre of a subsidised experimentation process that meets the challenges imposed by modern-day transformations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Charles Michel as President of the European Council: The first 100+ days](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-03-2020

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Budget | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | formand for Det Europæiske Råd | formand for en institution | institutionel kompetence | krisestyring | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé On 1 December 2019, Charles Michel, previously prime minister of Belgium, became the third President of the European Council. He began his term in dynamic mode, aiming to make his mark in foreign affairs and develop the EU's interinstitutional relations. While pursuing his predecessors' efforts to secure unity between EU leaders, Michel has applied his own style, visible notably in his discourse, social media presence and transparency efforts. An analysis of the President's Twitter activities shows his strong focus on EU-Africa relations, climate and, most recently, COVID-19.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Council as COVID-19 crisis manager: A comparison with previous crises](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-03-2020

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | epidemi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | europæisk integration | krisestyring | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé The COVID-19 outbreak confronts the European Union with a severe crisis, affecting both individual EU citizens' lives and society as a whole. Due to its role and centrality in the EU's institutional framework, the European Council is once again called upon to exercise its crisis-management role. Similarities can be drawn with past crises as regards both short and long-term responses. The main difference to previous crises, for instance, in the economy or on migration, which impacted a limited number of EU policies, is that the COVID-19 crisis touches the entire spectrum of policies at both European and national level, making a common response more challenging, as competences are divided between the different strata of the EU's multi-level governance system. Ultimately, this crisis has the potential to reshape EU policies, leading to increased cross-policy cooperation and possibly a centrally coordinated response mechanism.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Key issues in the European Council - State of play in March 2020](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-03-2020

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Energi | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Industri | International Handel | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | forskningsrapport | institutionernes funktion | POLITIK | politikanalyse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé This EPRS publication, 'Key issues in the European Council', which will be updated quarterly to coincide with European Council meetings, aims to provide an overview of the institution's activities on major EU issues. It analyses twelve broad policy areas, explaining the legal and political background and the main priorities and orientations defined by the European Council.

Studie [EN](#)

[European Council conclusions - A rolling check-list of commitments to date](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 26-03-2020

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Industri | International Handel | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Socialpolitik | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-politik | EU-strategi | europæisk integration

Resumé The role of the European Council – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has evolved rapidly over the last decade. This overview of European Council conclusions is the latest edition of the Rolling Check-List, which has been published regularly by the European Council Oversight Unit since 2014. It is designed to review the degree of progress in achieving the goals that the European Council has set itself and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Studie [EN](#)

[Remote voting in the European Parliament and national parliaments](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-03-2020

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | Asien - Oceanien | beskæftigelse | coronavirussygdom | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Solidaritetsfond | distancearbejde | EP's præsidium | epidemi | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæiske struktur- og investeringsfonde | GEOGRAFI | infrastrukturafgiftsopkrævning | Kina | lufthavn | lufttransport og rumfart | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsafstemning | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | sundhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | valgmode | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In the words of Parliament's President, David Sassoli, the 'European Parliament must remain open, because a virus cannot bring down democracy'. Ways have therefore had to be found to enable Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to exercise their public duties should it become impossible for them to attend committees or plenary sessions in person. The need to keep parliaments functioning in emergency situations has been on Member States' agendas too. The European Parliament's Bureau has taken the unprecedented decision to provide for remote voting during the extraordinary plenary session on 26 March so as to allow for the rapid adoption of EU legislation to tackle the socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The European Parliament's Right of inquiry in context - A comparison of the national and the European legal frameworks](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2020

Ekstern forfatter Diane FROMAGE

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | forskningsrapport | Lissabon-traktaten | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undersøgelsesudvalg

Resumé One of Parliament's main tools of political control vis-à-vis the EU executive is its capacity to establish Committees of inquiry. This possibility, now formally recognised in Article 226 TFEU, has existed since 1981 but it has been scarcely used by Parliament.

This study provides an analysis of Parliament's right of inquiry as it stands after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, and examines how it has evolved since it was first introduced. It also compares Parliament's right of inquiry with the investigatory powers of other European Union institutions and bodies, and with the rules governing the right of inquiry of Member State parliaments. The study concludes with some proposals for reform.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities and Challenges for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 16-03-2020

Forfatter MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | NAESS KRISTINE MARIE SAKSENVIK

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digitalt indre marked | europæisk integration | forbrug | forbrugerbeskyttelse | information og informationsbehandling | kunstig intelligens | ny teknologi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM

Resumé Developing appropriate policies and regulations for AI is a priority for the European Union. AI has become a powerful driver of social transformation, reshaping individual lives and interactions as well as economical and political organisations. AI brings huge opportunities for development, sustainability, health and knowledge, as well as significant risks of unemployment, discrimination, exclusion, etc. Multiple areas are affected by AI, such as data protection (lawful and proportionate processing of personal data, subject to oversight), fair algorithmic treatment (not being subject to unjustified prejudice resulting from automated processing), transparency and explicability (knowing how and why a certain algorithmic response has been given or a decision made), protection from undue influence (not being misled, manipulated, or deceived). This collection of studies presents research resulting from ongoing interest of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in improving functioning of the Digital Single Market and developing European digital and AI related policy based on scientific evidence and expertise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Committees of Inquiry in National Parliaments - Comparative Survey](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2020

Forfatter PAVY Eeva

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | GEOGRAFI | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | sammenlignende analyse | sammenlignende undersøgelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udvalg (EP) | undersøgelsesudvalg | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This survey, provided by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, looks into the legal and administrative framework in which parliamentary committees of inquiry operate in the EU Member States. It focuses, in particular, in the investigative powers these committees have at hand to assist national parliaments in exercising parliamentary control. It also examines the role of Member States' parliamentary committees of inquiry in guiding the action of the government, enhancing transparency and eradicating contraventions and maladministration.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Sustainable Consumption and Consumer Protection Legislation](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 16-03-2020

Ekstern forfatter Bert KEIRSBILCK, KU Leuven ; Evelyne TERRY, KU Leuven ; Anaïs MICHEL, KU Leuven and Ivano ALOGNA, BIICL

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forbrugerbeskyttelse | Global Styring | Langtidsplanlægning

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af spild | cirkulær økonomi | forbrug | forbrugerlov | forbrugeroplysning | forbrugersamfund | markedsføring | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | miljøvenligt design | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | produktlevetid | spild | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | varig udvikling | økologisk etiket | ØKONOMI | ØKONOMISK OG HANDELSMÆSSIGT SAMKVEM | økonomisk politik

Resumé This paper analyses the contribution, or lack of contribution of, the current EU Consumer Protection Legislation to a sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products. In addition, it gives an overview of the most relevant best practices at national and international level and provides recommendations on the future development and possible reforms of European consumer protection legislation in order to contribute to a more sustainable consumption and a longer lifetime of products.

This document was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

[Handbook on the incompatibilities and immunity of the Members of the European Parliament](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2020

Forfatter PANIZZA Roberta | PAVY Eeva

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | parlament | parlamentarisk immunitet | POLITIK | sammenlignende undersøgelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uforenelighed

Resumé Upon request by the Committee on Legal Affairs, this handbook, provided by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, summarises, in its first part, the EU legal framework on the incompatibilities and immunity of Members of the European Parliament. Based on national reports, the second part of the handbook gives an overview, for each EU Member State, of the relevant national provisions on the composition of national governments and parliaments as well as those on national parliamentary immunities.

This handbook will be updated regularly based on information received; please hold as reference the date of edition.

Studie [EN](#)

[Inquiries by Parliaments - The political use of a democratic right](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-03-2020

Ekstern forfatter Olivier ROZENBERG

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forskningsrapport | Lissabon-traktaten | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentarisk undersøgelse | POLITIK | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | sammenlignende analyse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undersøgelsesudvalg

Resumé Conducting in-depth investigations is an ancient and essential right of parliaments in Europe. Yet, despite a provision of the Lisbon treaty, the European Parliament still has a limited institutional capacity to conduct inquiries. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCE Committee, discusses the theoretical basis of parliamentary investigation, compares recent committees of inquiries and develops recommendations for up-grading the European Parliament's capacity.

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The Unified Patent Court after Brexit](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 11-03-2020

Forfatter BUX Udo

Politikområde Aftaleret, Erhvervsret og Selskabsret | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Forskningspolitik | Intellektuel Ejendomsret | International privatret og civilretligt samarbejde

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Fælles Patentdomstol | Det Forenede Kongerige | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk patent | europæisk regionalorganisation | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | GEOGRAFI | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Great Britain has recently made known that it does not intend to apply the International Agreement on a Unified Patent Court (UPCA).

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Women in parliaments](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-02-2020

Forfatter PRPIC Martina | SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord EU-statistik | kvindens stilling | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | nationalt parlament | parlament | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This 'Women in parliaments' infographic provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the 2019 EP elections. This is a further updated version of an infographic of which the previous edition was published in December 2019, PE 646.110.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Size of Political Groups in the EP - February 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 21-02-2020

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | formidling af EU-information | grafisk illustration | politisk gruppe (EP) | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé Our table shows the number of MEPs in each group, broken down by Member State, as well as the non-attached (NI) Members not in any group. The figures are supplied by our colleagues from the Members' Administration Unit. This infographic updates an earlier edition, of 5 July 2019, PE637.970.

Oversigt [EN](#)

European arrest warrant

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 19-02-2020

Forfatter KIENDL KRISTO IVANA | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Politikområde Budget | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-lovgivning | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | rammeafgørelse | retslig virksomhed | strafferet | strafferetspleje | udlevering

Resumé The European Arrest Warrant has led to simplified and faster surrender procedures for suspects and sentenced persons. However, trust in the system needs to be enhanced through proper implementation and further harmonisation of substantive and procedural criminal law.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, February 2020

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-02-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiell ramme | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | Polen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | små og mellemstore virksomheder | udtreden af EU | Vietnam | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Highlights of the February session included debates on a review of economic governance; the revised enlargement methodology proposed by the Commission; a breach of Council Decision 2017/2074 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela; the current situation in Syria; on fighting against antisemitism, racism and hatred across Europe; as well as on the ongoing threat to the rule of law in Poland. Members also adopted a resolution on the illegal trade in companion animals. They debated the state of play in the EU's fight against money laundering (in light of the Luanda Leaks); the humanitarian situation of refugees at EU external borders; and the coronavirus outbreak. Members also voted on a resolution on EU priorities for the 64th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Parliament's right of legislative initiative

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-02-2020

Forfatter KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | initiativbeføjelse | institutionel kompetence (EU) | lovgivende myndighed | lovgivningsinitiativ | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé The European Commission has a near monopoly on legislative initiative in the European Union (EU), with special initiative rights for other institutions applying only in certain specific cases. However, the European Parliament and the Council may invite the Commission to submit legislative proposals. Whilst this 'indirect' initiative right does not create an obligation on the Commission to propose the legislation requested, the Treaty of Lisbon codified the Commission's obligation to provide reasons for any refusal to follow a parliamentary initiative. Against this backdrop, some argue that Parliament could take the Commission to the Court of Justice of the EU if it fails to justify a negative decision. Others see Parliament's increasing participation in overall political planning – particularly through negotiations on the Commission's annual work programme (CWP) – as a further channel for Parliament to increase its influence on EU legislation. It is thus argued that the increased role of Parliament in the legislative procedure should have reduced the need for its Members to make use of legislative initiatives. Notwithstanding that, there is a trend towards greater use of formal parliamentary legislative initiatives to assert greater influence on the political process. Most recently, in her inaugural address in July 2019 and in her Political Guidelines, the then newly elected President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, pledged to strengthen the partnership with the European Parliament, inter alia, by responding with a proposal for a legislative act whenever Parliament, acting by a majority of its members, adopts a resolution requesting that the Commission submit legislative proposals. She added that this commitment would have to be in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity and better law-making principles. President von der Leyen also declared herself supportive of moves towards recognition of a right for Parliament of legislative initiative. This briefing is an update of a European Parliament Library briefing from 2013, by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [European Parliament's legislative initiative](#)

Clash of Cultures: Transnational Governance in Cold War Europe - EPRS Annual Lecture 2019

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 06-02-2020

Ekstern forfatter This briefing has been written by Professor Dr Wolfram Kaiser of the University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom, at the request of the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Global Styring | Kultur

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EF's historie | efter den kolde krig | EU-situation | europæisk integration | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | kulturforskning | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | styreformer | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé Wolfram Kaiser, a non-resident Visiting Fellow with the European Parliamentary Research Service, delivered the EPRS annual lecture in Brussels on 6 November 2019. In his lecture, he argued that the EU has been profoundly shaped by three main notions and practices of transnational governance: the struggle for executive autonomy, practices of neo-corporatist concertation and consensus-seeking, and the vision to Europeanise parliamentary democracy by 'constitutionalising' what is now the EU. He sought to show how each has impacted on attempts to create transnational European democracy, and how they might actually have facilitated the far more aggressive contestation of European union (with a small 'u').

Briefing [EN](#)

Digital democracy: Is the future of civic engagement online?

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 05-02-2020

Forfatter SGUEO Gianluca

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord civilsamfund | digital teknologi | digitale færdigheder | elektronisk administration | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | LØVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | statsborger | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé Digital innovation is radically transforming democratic decision-making. Public administrations are experimenting with mobile applications (apps) to provide citizens with real-time information, using online platforms to crowdsource ideas, and testing algorithms to engage communities in day-to-day administration. The key question is what technology breakthrough means for governance systems created long before digital disruption. On the one hand, policy-makers are hoping that technology can be used to legitimise the public sector, re-engage citizens in politics and combat civic apathy. Scholars, on the other hand, point out that, if the digitalisation of democracy is left unquestioned, the danger is that the building blocks of democracy itself will be eroded. This briefing examines three key global trends that are driving the on-going digitalisation of democratic decision-making. First are demographic patterns. These highlight growing global inequalities. Ten years from now, in the West the differentials of power among social groups will be on the rise, whereas in Eastern countries democratic freedoms will be at risk of further decline. Second, a more urbanised global population will make cities ideal settings for innovative approaches to democratic decision-making. Current instances of digital democracy being used at local level include blockchain technology for voting and online crowdsourcing platforms. Third, technological advancements will cut the costs of civic mobilisation and pose new challenges for democratic systems. Going forward, democratic decision-makers will be required to bridge digital literacy gaps, secure public structures from hacking, and to protect citizens' privacy.

Briefing [EN](#)

The 2019 ESPAS Conference: Some useful take-aways

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 31-01-2020

Forfatter SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Folkesundhed | Langtidsplanlægning | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord befolkningsaldring | demografi og befolkning | demografisk prognose | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | geopolitik | humanvidenskaber | højere uddannelse | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | langtidsprognose | social ulighed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | undervisning | VIDENSKAB | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé What are the probable and less probable developments of ageing? How should university deal with the disrespect for facts? Will we see a multipolar or poly-nodal world? What will be the main causes of inequality? What can government do to prevent undesired futures? The 2019 ESPAS Conference was devoted to foresight, the disciplined exploration of alternative futures and had some useful take-aways in these questions

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Brussels, January II 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 31-01-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK

Resumé The highlights of the January II plenary session included discussion and the vote on the agreement on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, the ceremony to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day, and a debate on the von der Leyen Commission's first work programme, for 2020. Parliament also debated the coronavirus outbreak, the humanitarian situation on Greek islands, the strategy for sustainable mobility and transport, and the EU's response to devastation following floods in Spain. It also debated statements on the rights of indigenous peoples and India's Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019. Finally, Members adopted Parliament's calendar of part-sessions for 2021 and 2022.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The von der Leyen Commission's priorities for 2019-2024](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-01-2020

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | digital økonomi | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-situation | europæisk integration | europæisk socialpolitik | fremme af den europæiske idé | grøn økonomi | kandidat | Kommissionens formand | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | POLITIK | politisk parti | politisk program | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | teknologisk forandring | valgprocedure og valghandling | valgprogram | ØKONOMI | økonomisk struktur

Resumé In her statements to the European Parliament in July and November 2019, as candidate for European Commission President and President-elect respectively, Ursula von der Leyen outlined the six political priorities that would shape the working programme of the European Commission over the next five years. While the former Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, had claimed to lead a 'political Commission', his successor, Ursula von der Leyen, has pledged to lead a 'geopolitical Commission'. Such a Commission will have a political agenda in which reinforcing the EU's role as a relevant international actor, and trying to shape a better global order through reinforcing multilateralism, is to become a key priority ('A stronger Europe in the world'). The other main political priorities of the Commission are brought together under five broad headings: 'A European Green Deal', 'A Europe fit for the digital age', 'An economy that works for people', 'A new push for European democracy', and 'Promoting the European way of life'. Together they define the framework within which the Commission will act in the coming five years. The structure and working methods announced by von der Leyen show that her Commission will differ from its predecessors in a number of ways.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Agreement on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-01-2020

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | Europa | europæisk integration | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | politisk geografi | ratificering af aftale | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé On 29 January 2020, the European Parliament is set to vote on the recommendation to give consent to the treaty on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU), endorsed in its current version by EU leaders and the UK Prime Minister in October 2019. Parliament's consent, following the completion of the UK's domestic procedures for ratifying the agreement, will allow its entry into force on 1 February 2020. The UK will then cease its 47-year membership of the EU, although EU law will remain applicable to the UK during an 11 month transition period ending on 31 December 2020. If however Parliament were to deny consent, the UK would leave the EU without a deal on 1 February 2020, absent another extension of the Article 50 period.

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

[Financing the EU's administration: Heading 7 of the 2021-2027 MFF](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 24-01-2020

Forfatter LILYANOVA Velina

Politikområde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | driftsudgift (EU) | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | flerårig finansiel ramme | personalevedtægten (EU)

Resumé In May 2018, the European Commission published its proposal for the EU's long-term budget for 2021-2027, known as the multiannual financial framework (MFF). The proposed next MFF is structured in 7 headings, encompassing 17 policy clusters. The Commission has proposed a total budget of €1 134 583 million in current prices. The vast majority of these funds – over 93 % – is dedicated to a variety of EU programmes, and is invested primarily in Member States, as well as partially in partner countries as external spending. The remaining funds cover the administrative expenses of the EU, an underlying cost of all EU activities. In the current MFF for 2014-2020, Heading 5 covers administration, while in the proposed 2021-2027 MFF, administrative costs will be funded under Heading 7, entitled 'European public administration'. While in other policy areas there is more significant restructuring, the heading that covers EU administrative costs is comparable to that of the current MFF in size and structure. In its proposal for the future Heading 7, the Commission upholds its view that, to ensure the smooth functioning of the Union, the EU budget must finance its administration adequately, particularly in view of the fact that the EU civil service has undergone two successive and substantial reforms within a short time frame, in 2004 and 2014. The Commission proposal aims to ensure that the EU can rely on a highly qualified administrative service, which respects a geographical and gender balance. The proposal has been backed by the European Parliament. On the other hand, in its first draft 'negotiating box' including figures from December 2019, the Council proposed a 2.6 % cut to the allocations in the Commission proposal and Parliament's position.

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

[EU Agencies and Conflicts of Interests](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 23-01-2020

Ekstern forfatter Ellen VOS, Natassa ATHANASIADOU, Laura DOHMEN

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarkedsrelationer og arbejdsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | interessekonflikt | offentlighed i forvaltningen | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | whistleblowing

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Petitions, takes stock and assesses the existing rules and policies on conflicts of interests in EU agencies and examines whether, and/or how, scrutiny can be improved and whether there is a need to streamline and enhance the coherence of the various rules in place.

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

[Kort resumé](#) [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, January I 2020](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 17-01-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK

Resumé January highlights included statements on ongoing hearings on the rule of law under Article 7(1) of the Treaty on European Union (EU) regarding Hungary and Poland; bushfires in Australia and climate change consequences; cross-border organised crime and its impact on free movement; a common charger for mobile radio equipment; the gender pay gap; and the 'Housing First' approach to address homelessness. Parliament also debated statements on the situation in Iran and Iraq, in Libya, and in Venezuela following the illegal election of the new National Assembly Presidency and Bureau. Members voted on annual reports on implementation of the common foreign and security, and foreign and defence policies. Members debated citizens' rights provisions in the UK Withdrawal Agreement. They also voted on a resolution on the European Green Deal, following their debate in December's special session – on the day on which the Commission had itself adopted and presented its plans. In addition, His Majesty King Abdullah II of Jordan addressed a formal sitting of Parliament.

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

[Using technology to 'co-create' EU policies](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-01-2020

Forfatter SGUEO Gianluca

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord anvendelse af edb | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | innovation | POLITIK | politikudformning | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | virkninger af informationsteknologi

Resumé What will European Union (EU) decision-making look like in the next decade and beyond? Is technological progress promoting more transparent, inclusive and participatory decision-making at EU level? Technology has dramatically changed both the number and quality of connections between citizens and public administrations. With technological progress, citizens have gained improved access to public authorities through new digital communication channels. Innovative, tech-based, approaches to policy-making have become the subject of a growing debate between academics and politicians. Theoretical approaches such as 'CrowdLaw', 'Policy-Making 3.0', 'liquid', 'do-it-yourself' or 'technical' democracy and 'democratic innovations' share the positive outlook towards technology; and technology is seen as the medium through which policies can be 'co-created' by decision-makers and stakeholders. Co-creation is mutually beneficial. Decision-makers gain legitimacy by incorporating the skills, knowledge and expertise of citizens, who in turn have the opportunity to shape new policies according to their needs and expectations. EU institutions are at the forefront of experimentation with technologically innovative approaches to make decision-making more transparent and accessible to stakeholders. Efforts in modernising EU participatory channels through technology have evolved over time: from redressing criticism on democratic deficits, through fostering digital interactions with stakeholders, up to current attempts at designing policy-making in a friendly and participative manner. While technological innovation holds the promise of making EU policy-making even more participatory, it is not without challenges. To begin with, technology is resource consuming. There are legal challenges associated with both over- and under-regulation of the use of technology in policy-making. Furthermore, technological innovation raises ethical concerns. It may increase inequality, for instance, or infringe personal privacy.

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

[The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-01-2020

Forfatter GROSEK Kristina | SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fordeling af mandater | GEOGRAFI | ledigt mandat | POLITIK | politisk geografi | udtræden af EU | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Once the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU becomes legally effective, 73 EP seats will become vacant. Twenty-seven of these seats will be re-distributed among 14 Member States. The remaining 46 seats would be available for potential EU enlargements and/or for the possible future creation of a transnational constituency.

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

Multimedia [The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

[The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

[The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

[The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

[The European Parliament after Brexit](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-01-2020

Politikområde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Landbrug og Udvikling af Landdistrikter | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord dokumentation | EU-publikation | parlamentsdokument | sammenfatning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

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](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2020](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 06-01-2020

Forfatter BASSOT Etienne

Politikområde Budget | Demokrati | Energi | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Forskningspolitik | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord 5G | Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Arktis | biologisk mangfoldighed | demografi og befolkning | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | elektronisk administration | ENERGI | energipolitik | EU's energipolitik | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's miljøpolitik | EU-finanser | flerårig finansiel ramme | GEOGRAFI | kommunikation | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | naturligt miljø | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | præsidentvalg | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | unge | valgprocedure og valghandling | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This is the fourth edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify and frame some of the key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed are biodiversity, EU policies for children, the 5G era, the price for energy transition, 'gamification' of EU democracy, finding solutions for asylum policy, the EU's long-term budget, climate action, the US elections, and the Arctic.

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

Multimedia [Ten issues to watch in 2020](#)

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, December 2019](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-12-2019

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord dagsorden | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | fælles landbrugspolitik | højtideligholdelse | kultur og religion | kulturpris | LANDBRUG, SKOVBRUG OG FISKERI | landbrugspolitik | Lissabon-traktaten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ytringsfrihed

Resumé The December plenary session highlights included the election of the European Ombudsman; commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the Lisbon Treaty and the Charter of Fundamental Rights becoming legally binding; and the award of the 2019 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought. Parliament adopted positions on the rule of law in Malta, following the murder of Daphne Caruana Galizia, and on public discrimination and hate speech against LGBTI people, including LGBTI-free zones. It also debated statements by the Vice-President of the European Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) on the humanitarian situation of the Uyghur in China and in Venezuela and Nicaragua, on the migration and refugee crisis, and on the violent crackdown on recent protests in Iran. Debates took place, inter alia, on Commission and Council statements on: the 30th anniversary of the Romanian revolution of December 1989; the post-2020 EU disability strategy; the COP25 outcome; animal welfare conditions during transport to third countries; and the US Trade Representative's announcement on France's digital service tax. Parliament also voted on appointments to the Executive Board of the European Central Bank.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[2019: A year of challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-12-2019

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Forskningspolitik | International Handel | Miljø

Nøgleord dokumentation | EU-undersøgelserapport | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | sammenfatning | tænketank | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The European Parliament elections and formation of a new European Commission with new priorities, together with a general economic slowdown against the backdrop of the US-China trade conflict, to say nothing of Brexit, defined 2019 as a year of tough choices in the context of old and new challenges. Those include efforts to fight climate change, the defence of the rules-based international order, the advance of the digital revolution, the emerging debate over the EU's strategic sovereignty, and the need to re-define relations with the United Kingdom post-Brexit. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2019 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the Croatian EU Council Presidency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-12-2019

Forfatter ATTARD LUCIENNE

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Kroatien | politisk geografi | Rådets formandskab | økonomisk geografi

Resumé For the first time since joining the European Union in 2013, Croatia will hold the rotating Council Presidency from 1 January to 30 June 2020. Croatia is a parliamentary, representative democratic republic, where the Prime Minister of Croatia is the head of government in a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government and the President of Croatia. Legislative power is vested in the Croatian Parliament. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Parliament adopted the current Constitution of Croatia on 22 December 1990 and decided to declare independence from Yugoslavia on 25 May 1991. The Croatian Parliament is the unicameral representative body of the citizens of the Republic of Croatia. Under the terms of the Croatian Constitution, the 'Sabor' represents the people and is vested with legislative power. The Sabor is composed of 151 members elected for a four-year term based on direct, universal and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Seats are allocated according to the Croatian Parliament electoral districts: 140 members of the parliament are elected in multi-seat constituencies, 8 from the minorities and 3 from the Croatian diaspora. Since 19 October 2016, the Prime Minister of Croatia is Mr Andrej Plenković. There are four deputy prime ministers: Davor Božinović, Zdravko Marić, Damir Krstičević and Predrag Štromar. The government ministers are from the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) and the Croatian People's Party - Liberal Democrats (HNS), with two further ministers being independent politicians. The Croatian Democratic Union (Croatian: Hrvatska demokratska zajednica or HDZ, literally Croatian Democratic Community) is a liberal conservative political party and the main centre-right political party in Croatia. It is one of the two major contemporary political parties in Croatia, along with the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SDP). It is currently the largest party in the Sabor with 55 seats.

Briefing [EN](#)

Council of the European Union: Facts and Figures

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-12-2019

Forfatter CHRISTIE Aidan | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | sammenfatning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This Council of the European Union: Facts and Figures briefing provides an overview of the role and powers of the Council as one part of the European Union's legislature (and its budgetary authority), in adopting (jointly with the European Parliament) much of the EU's legislation and the EU annual budget. It describes the current arrangements and the history of the Council's rotating presidency and 'trios', as well as the ten thematic configurations in which Member State government ministers decide on the Council's policy positions. The publication provides statistics on the number of Council meetings and on attendance at those meetings (including the gender balance and seniority of those present), on the legislative and non-legislative acts adopted by the Council and on the voting weights used when taking such decisions. Finally, it provides information on the Council's budget and its secretariat.

Briefing [EN](#)

Global Trendometer 2019

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 18-12-2019

Forfatter KONONENKO Vadim | NOONAN EAMONN | RECHARD Daniele | SALM Christian | SCHMERTZING Leopold | WINDLE-WEHRLE Jessica Freya

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Langtidsplanlægning | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Socialpolitik | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | Asien - Oceanien | demografi og befolkning | demokrati | dokumentation | EU-undersøgelsesrapport | europæisk socialpolitik | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | forventet levetid | GEOGRAFI | Kina | langtidsprognose | Nordafrika | POLITIK | politisk ramme | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | regnskabsforvaltning | revision af regnskaber | rumfartspolitik | social struktur | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The new Global Trendometer examines topics ranging from deliberative democracy and the future of social policy in Europe, to scenarios for Northern Africa, China's social credit system, the auditing of algorithms and space as a new frontier.

Studie [EN](#)

Multimedia [Global Trendometer](#)

Women in parliaments

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 18-12-2019

Forfatter PRPIC Martina | SABBATI Giulio

Ekstern forfatter CHAHRI, Samy

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kønsspørgsmål, Ligestilling og Mangfoldighed

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | kvinde | kvindelig arbejdskraft | medlem af Europa-Parlamentet | nationalt parlament | parlament | parlamentsmedlem | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statistik | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This 'Women in parliaments' infographic provides information on the proportion of women in national parliaments, compares representation of women in national parliaments with their numbers in the European Parliament and shows the number of women in the EP by political group. It also gives an overview of female representatives in the EP by Member State and outlines the gender quotas applicable to the EP elections in May 2019. This is a further updated version of an infographic of which the previous edition was published in February 2019.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders, 12-13 December 2019

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-12-2019

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | International Handel | Langtidsplanlægning | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | flerårig finansiell ramme | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | topmøde

Resumé At the first European Council meeting chaired by the new President, Charles Michel, the main issues on the agenda were climate change, the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), and the proposed Conference on the Future of Europe. Regarding climate change, the European Council announced an agreement on the objective of achieving a climate-neutral EU by 2050, despite the refusal of one Member State to commit to implementing this objective at this stage. On the MFF, the European Council did not reach agreement, but mandated its President to take the negotiations forward. The European Council also considered the idea of a Conference on the Future of Europe, and tasked the in-coming Croatian Council presidency to work towards defining a Council position on the matter, and on that basis, to engage with the European Parliament and the Commission. EU leaders also discussed a wide range of international issues, including relations with Turkey and Russia.

Briefing [EN](#)

Election of the European Ombudsman

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-12-2019

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | institutionelt liv | klage til Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed

Resumé In December, the European Parliament is set to elect the European Ombudsman for the new parliamentary term following a public hearing of the candidates by the Committee on Petitions (PETI). Five candidates are running: Giuseppe Fortunato (Italy), Ombudsman of the Campania Region; Julia Lafranke (Estonia), judge at the European Court of Human Rights; Nils Muižnieks (Latvia), former Commissioner for Human Rights at the Council of Europe; Emily O'Reilly (Ireland), the incumbent Ombudsman (since 2014); and Cecilia Wikström (Sweden), former MEP and Chair of the PETI committee.

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

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 12-13 December 2019

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-12-2019

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Budget | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Miljø | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU's forbindelser | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiel ramme | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimændring | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ramme | regeringschef | statschef | topmøde | udtræden af EU | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The main issues on the agenda of the European Council are climate change and the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). EU leaders will also address the idea of a Conference on the Future of Europe, with the aim of developing a joint position of Member States on the initiative. In addition, the European Council (Article 50) meeting is expected to discuss the result of the general election in the UK (taking place on 12 December) and the likely consequences for the Brexit process, as well as preparations for the negotiations on future EU-UK relations. Finally, the Euro Summit will concentrate on the revision of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) Treaty, the budgetary instrument for convergence and competitiveness (BICC), and technical work on the strengthening of the banking union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Political Culture and Dynamics of the European Parliament, 1979-1989

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 05-12-2019

Ekstern forfatter Schirrmann, Sylvain; Wassenberg, Birte

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

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EF's historie | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | institutionel kompetence (EU) | parlament | parlamentets sammensætning | parlamentskompetence | POLITIK | politisk kultur | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed

Resumé The election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in 1979 was a groundbreaking democratic event in that it profoundly changed the character, composition and functioning of the Assembly and its political influence in the institutional set-up of the European Community. The impact of this change extended to areas as diverse as the organisation of parliamentary business, the workings of parliamentary committees and intergroups, increased budgetary powers, the socio-professional profile of MEPs, the role of political groups, relations between MEPs and the Administration, changes in the Secretariat's establishment plan, relations with lobbyists, communication policy, the Assembly's activities in the context of the European Community's values and interinstitutional relations.

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

The European Council under the Lisbon Treaty: How has the institution evolved since 2009?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 04-12-2019

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | historisk fremstilling | institutionelt liv | Lissabon-traktaten | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé On 1 December 2009, with the coming into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, the European Council became a formal EU institution. Ten years later, the European Council is seen by many as representing the centre of gravity of the EU's institutional framework. However, was this development purely the result of the changes to the Treaties made with Lisbon or did it happen naturally over time? This study analyses both the formal changes brought about by the Lisbon Treaty and the incremental evolution resulting from the institution's day-to-day practice, including the European Council's behaviour during the various crises of the last decade. It outlines the responsibilities envisaged for the European Council in the Treaty and the informal roles it has taken on over time. It explores the extent to which the Lisbon Treaty changed the functioning of the European Council, and how EU leaders themselves tried to optimise the working methods of their institution. Special attention is to the new position of full-time European Council President and the way in which the first two incumbents have interpreted their office. The analysis concludes that, while the EU's various crises strongly contributed to the rise of the European Council, the Lisbon Treaty united two previously separate dimensions – the political and the legal, formally adding new competences to the role already performed by the EU Heads of State or Government. Many of these competences have yet to be fully exploited and represent a rich seam of unused Treaty potential for the future.

Studie [EN](#)

[Preparing the Conference on the Future of Europe](#)

Type af publikation **Briefing**

Dato **03-12-2019**

Forfatter **KOTANIDIS Silvia**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter**

Nøgleord **borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | europæisk integration | kommunikation | kongresberetning | langtidsprognose | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udviklingsplan | åben høring | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk politik**

Resumé After the many debates and declarations of principles on the future of Europe of recent years, the time for a more structured reflection on the future of Europe's development has arrived. The new President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen has pledged to establish a Conference on the Future of Europe, in an effort to give new impulse to European construction and bring Europe closer to citizens. At this stage, details of this initiative are still up for discussion. For Dubravka Šuica, the Commissioner who will take charge of the process, the inclusion of all citizens' voices will be an essential characteristic of the Conference. However, how to ensure that European citizens are properly represented remains to be clarified. Preparation of the Conference, in von der Leyen's approach, will follow three steps: first, the elaboration of the concept, structure, timing and scope with Parliament and Council; then, design of a means to ensure that citizens participate as much as possible, including by fostering online participation for younger people; and last, making sure that appropriate follow-up is provided to the actions agreed by the Conference. The Parliament has created a working group to contribute to the design of the Conference, in particular in respect of its structure, with a view to a vote in plenary. Parliament's Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) has also launched discussions, confirming the eagerness of Parliament and its political bodies to play an active part from the beginning of this process. The Conference on the Future of Europe should be an excellent opportunity to engage in more structured debate, with the intention to find concrete proposals to improve the way in which the EU works not only in terms of institutional dynamics, but also of its policies. Some have however cautioned that the initiative needs to be carried out with the utmost care, in particular on the follow-up to be given to its outcomes, so that it can remain a meaningful endeavour.

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

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, November II 2019](#)

Type af publikation **Oversigt**

Dato **29-11-2019**

Forfatter **FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold**

Nøgleord **bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | dagsorden | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | international konvention | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | LOVBESTEMMELSER | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | seksualforbrydelse | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet**

Resumé The November II plenary session highlights included the vote on the new European Commission, agreement on the 2020 budget, and Parliament's declaration of a climate emergency. Parliament adopted positions on preparation for COP25, and on the Istanbul Convention, and also debated statements by the Vice-President of the European Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) on Eastern Neighbourhood developments, on the situation in Israel and Palestine, and on the situation in the Middle East, including the crises in Iran, Iraq and Lebanon. Debates took place, inter alia, on Commission and Council statements on: the 30th anniversary of the Velvet Revolution; on the EU response to the impact of extreme weather events; on discrimination and hate speech against LGBTI people; on the World Trade Organization Appellate Body; as well as on the protection of forest and environmental defenders in the EU. The 2019 Lux Prize, which tells the story of a young woman's feminist struggle in conservative North Macedonian society, was awarded to God Exists, Her Name Is Petrunija, directed by Teona Strugar Mitevska.

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

[The European Council in 2018](#)

Type af publikation **Studie**

Dato **27-11-2019**

Ekstern forfatter **Dinan, Desmond**

Politikområde **EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender**

Nøgleord **aktivitetsrapport | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | sammenfatning | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION**

Resumé Two issues preoccupied the European Council in 2018: Brexit and migration. Whereas Brexit was an issue on which leaders of the EU27 could agree, migration was extremely divisive. Other issues of concern to the European Council included reform of Economic and Monetary Union, relations with the United States, and possible EU enlargement in the Western Balkans.

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

[Vote of investiture for the Commission](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Kommissionen

Resumé On 27 November 2019, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the von der Leyen Commission as a whole. This would be one of the final steps in an investiture process that started in May 2019, following the European elections. If the Commission obtains Parliament's consent – by a majority of the votes cast by roll call – the European Council will then appoint its members by qualified majority, finally allowing the new Commission to take up its duties, expected to be on 1 December 2019.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Parliamentary hearings of the Commissioners-designate: An analysis of the portfolios of the von der Leyen Commission](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

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

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Kommissionen | offentlig høring | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK

Resumé This compendium brings together a set of Briefings prepared by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to assist Members of the European Parliament in gaining an overview of the parliamentary hearings of Commissioners-designate, which took place in early October 2019, as well as additional hearings in November. These public hearings form the backdrop to Parliament's confirmation vote on the College of Commissioners put forward by Ursula von der Leyen, following her own election as Commission President by the European Parliament in July 2019. In addition to an overview of the process, setting it in its historical and political context, this volume contains a briefing on each of the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios. Each of these briefings highlights some of the key issues and recent developments in the portfolio, as well as recalling the Parliament's activity in the area in the last parliamentary term.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Commitments made at the hearing of Margaritis SCHINAS, Vice-President-designate - Promoting the European Way of Life](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter HERIARD PIERRE MARIE | ISKRA Katarzyna Anna | SOKOLSKA INA

Politikområde Beskæftigelse | Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Kultur | Langtidsplanlægning | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Socialpolitik | Uddannelse | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | beskikkelse af medlemmer | beskæftigelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsuddannelse | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik | integration af migranter | kultur og religion | kulturel pluralisme | medlem af Kommissionen | migration | mundtlig forespørgsel | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | uddannelsespolitik

Resumé The Vice President-designate, Margaritis Schinas, appeared before the European Parliament on 03 October 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committees on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, Culture and Education, Employment and Social Affairs. During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to his portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to him by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including:
- Skills, education and integration;
- Finding common ground on migration; and
- Security Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments made at the hearing of Dubravka ŠUICA, Vice-President-designate - Democracy and Demography

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter PAVY Eeva

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

Nøgleord befolkningsaldring | beskikkelse af medlemmer | demografi | demografi og befolkning | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-statistik | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk socialpolitik | Eurostat | landregion | medlem af Kommissionen | mundtlig forespørgsel | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | region og regionalpolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé The Vice President-designate, Dubravka Šuica, appeared before the European Parliament on 03 October 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committees on Constitutional affairs and Employment and social affairs. During the hearing, she made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including:
- Conference on the Future of Europe; and
- Supporting Europe through the demographic transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments made at the hearing of Maroš ŠEFČOVIČ, Vice-President-designate - Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter Mussa Giorgio | PANIZZA Roberta

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter

Nøgleord andragende | beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Parlamentet | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | komitologi | medlem af Kommissionen | mundtlig forespørgsel | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politikudformning | reguleringspolitik | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé This briefing includes a series of quotes, which make reference to the oral commitments made during the hearing of Vice-President-designate for Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight Maroš Šefčovič.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments made at the hearing of Věra JOUROVÁ, Vice-President-designate - Values and Transparency

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter MARZOCCHI Ottavio | PAVY Eeva

Politikområde Andragender til Europa-Parlamentet | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | desinformation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk borgerinitiativ | europæisk integration | gennemsigtighed i beslutningsprocessen | grundlæggende rettigheder | kommunikation | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mediernes pluralisme | medlem af Kommissionen | mundtlig forespørgsel | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk ramme | retsstat | rettigheder og friheder | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The Vice President-designate, Věra Jourová, appeared before the European Parliament on 07 October 2019 to answer questions from MEPs in the Committees on Constitutional affairs, Civil liberties, justice and home affairs, and Legal affairs. During the hearing, she made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including: á
- Strengthening democracy and transparency; and
- Upholding Europe's values and rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Brussels, November I 2019

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-11-2019

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Bosnien-Hercegovina | børns rettigheder | Europa | GEOGRAFI | højtideligholdelse | kollektiv hukommelse | kultur og religion | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationspolitik | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The November I plenary session highlights included statements and debates on the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall and on the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Parliament also debated statements made by the Vice-President of the European Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) on Turkish drilling activities in European Union waters in the Eastern Mediterranean, and on the situation in Bolivia and in Chile. Debates took place, inter alia, on Commission and Council statements on the international day to end impunity for crimes against journalists, on the resurgence of Ebola in East Africa, as well as on the situation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the hotspots in Greek islands.

Oversigt [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Adina-Ioana Vălean - Transport

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-11-2019

Forfatter PAPE Marketa

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Transport

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Kommissionen | offentlig høring | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | transportpolitik

Resumé This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Olivér Várhelyi - Neighbourhood and Enlargement

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-11-2019

Forfatter STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | medlem af Kommissionen | offentlig høring | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | udvidelse af EU

Resumé This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Parliament and the path to German reunification

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-11-2019

Forfatter SALM Christian

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Europa | foreningen af de to Tysklunde | GEOGRAFI | højtideligholdelse | international politik | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kultur og religion | national samling | politisk geografi | relationer mellem de to Tysklunde | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Tyskland | økonomisk geografi | Østtyskland

Resumé This year marks the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, set in motion by the events of 9 November 1989, which led to Germany's full reunification within less than a year. The accession of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Republic) completed the reunification process on 3 October 1990. Moreover, with the accession of the former GDR to the Federal Republic, the GDR integrated into the European Economic Community (EEC) of the time via a special procedure. As the GDR's status as a subject of international law ended with its accession to the Federal Republic, a normal EEC Treaty accession procedure was not possible. The European Parliament followed the chain of profound political developments triggered by the fall of the Berlin Wall closely.

Oversigt [EN](#)

The powers of the European Parliament

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 04-11-2019

Forfatter TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EF's historie | EU's budget | EU-aftale | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | POLITIK | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé Since its inception in 1951, the European Parliament has come a long way. Initially a consultative body composed of delegations of national parliaments, it became a directly elected institution, obtained budgetary and legislative powers, and now exercises influence over most aspects of EU affairs. Together with representatives of national governments, who sit in the Council, Parliament co-decides on European legislation, in what could be seen as a bicameral legislature at EU level. It can reject or amend the European Commission's proposals before adopting them so that they become law. Together with the Council of the EU, it adopts the EU budget and controls its implementation. Another core set of European Parliament prerogatives concerns the scrutiny of the EU executive – mainly the Commission. Such scrutiny can take many forms, including parliamentary questions, committees of inquiry and special committees, and scrutiny of delegated and implementing acts. Parliament has made use of these instruments to varying degrees. Parliament has the power to dismiss the Commission (motion of censure), and it plays a significant role in the latter's appointment process. Parliament has a say over the very foundations of the EU. Its consent is required before any new country joins the EU, and before a withdrawal treaty is concluded if a country decides to leave it. Most international agreements entered into by the EU with third countries also require Parliament's consent. Parliament can initiate Treaty reform, and also the 'Article 7(1) TEU' procedure, aimed at determining whether there is a (risk of) serious breach of EU values by a Member State.

Briefing [EN](#)

Global and regional trends

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-10-2019

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-undersøgelsesrapport | interinstitutionelt samarbejde (EU) | politik | POLITIK | politikanalyse | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | teknologi | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | ØKONOMI | økonomi | økonomisk struktur

Resumé The European Union's key institutions held a joint annual conference on 14-15 October entitled 'Challenges and Choices for Europe.' The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies, to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Parliament: Facts and Figures

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 25-10-2019

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | institutionel struktur | institutionelt liv | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rapport | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé This Briefing, published by the European Parliamentary Research Service, is designed to provide key facts and figures about the European Parliament, both in the 2019 to 2024 parliamentary term now starting - and in the eight previous terms since direct elections were introduced in June 1979. It includes graphics of various kinds which: • detail the composition of the European Parliament now and in the past; • trace the increase in the number of parties represented in the EP and evolution of political groups; • chart the rise in the number of women sitting in the Parliament; • explain the electoral systems used in the 2019 elections to the Parliament across the Member States; • show how turnout in European elections compares with that in national elections; • summarise the activity of the Parliament in the current and previous five-year terms; • outline the composition of the Parliament's committees and governing bodies. The Briefing will be updated regularly over the coming term to take account of latest developments.

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

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, October II 2019](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-10-2019

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | budget | decharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | Det Europæiske Råd | EU's almindelige budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Kommissionen | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forhandling om tiltrædelse | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsmøde | POLITIK | politisk geografi | Rådet for Den Europæiske Union | Syrien | Tyrkiet | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The October II plenary session highlights included statements and debates on the outcome of the European Council meeting of 17 and 18 October 2019, and a review of the Juncker Commission's term. Parliament also debated statements made on behalf of the Vice-President of the European Commission/High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) on the Turkish military operation in north-east Syria and its consequences, and on the violent suppression of young people's and students' protests in Iraq. Debates took place, inter alia, on Commission and Council statements on the effects of the Thomas Cook bankruptcy, on the dangers of violent right-wing extremism, on criminalisation of sexual education in Poland and on storms in Europe, followed by debates on accession negotiations with North Macedonia and Albania. Members declined to approve the 2017 accounts of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and European Council/Council, and adopted Parliament's position on the general budget of the EU for 2020, which now goes to conciliation.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[Commission as 'caretaker administration'](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 24-10-2019

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela | KOTANIDIS Silvia

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | medlem af Kommissionen | offentlig høring | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK

Resumé The hearings of the Commissioners-designate before the European Parliament's committees took place between 30 September and 8 October 2019. The plenary vote on the entire Commission was originally planned for 23 October in Strasbourg, after a presentation by the Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen of the full College and its programme. However, three Commissioners-designate did not successfully complete the hearings process, making it necessary for three Member States to nominate new candidates and for committees to carry out new hearings. The new Commission will not, therefore, now be able to enter into office on 1 November, as scheduled. The outgoing Commission will thus remain in office until the formal appointment of its replacement, although questions arise as to its powers in that period.

Oversigt [EN](#)

[The revised Brexit deal: What has changed and next steps?](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-10-2019

Forfatter CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | Europa | europæisk integration | forhandling om EU-aftale | GEOGRAFI | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | politisk geografi | ratificering af aftale | revision af aftale | udtræden af EU | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Brexit talks between the EU and the UK had reached a standstill in spring 2019, with the House of Commons refusing to vote in favour of the negotiated withdrawal agreement, including a Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland. The new UK government led by Boris Johnson, who came into office on 24 July, made a priority of finalising preparations for leaving the EU without a deal on 31 October 2019, unless the EU was willing to renounce the 'backstop' included in the Protocol. However, the EU continued to restate its opposition to removing what it considered a legally operational safety net that would prevent a future hard border on the island of Ireland, in the absence of concrete proposals from the UK. At the beginning of October 2019, the UK government sent its proposals on revising the above-mentioned protocol, which were received with a measure of concern by the EU and other stakeholders. Discussions aimed at bridging the gap between the UK and EU positions were stepped up and, after a series of concessions, the EU and UK announced they had reached a revised withdrawal agreement, which was then immediately endorsed by the European Council on 17 October 2019. With only days to go until 31 October 2019, the date on which the UK is set to leave the EU, completing the ratification procedures to allow the withdrawal agreement's entry into force on 1 November is going to be a challenge. Whereas on the EU side no major obstacles are foreseen, in the UK, the House of Commons decided on 19 October to withhold approval for the revised deal until Parliament passes the related implementing legislation. Required by law to send the EU a request for an extension of the Article 50 period until 31 January 2020, the UK Prime Minister is nonetheless still aiming to fulfil all the necessary steps for the ratification of the withdrawal agreement to allow its entry into force on 1 November. This is also the stated aim of the European Union, although if the European Council were to decide in favour of granting an Article 50 extension, following the UK request, that decision would have to be taken before the end of October.

Briefing [EN](#)